Keep Your Card in This Pocket

Books will be issued only on presentation of proper library cards.

Unless labeled otherwise, books may be retained for two weeks. Borrowers finding books marked, defaced or mutilated are expected to report same at library desk; otherwise the last borrower will be held responsible for all imperfections discovered.

The card holder is responsible for all books drawn on this card.

Penalty for over-due books 2c a day plus cost of notices.

Lost cards and change of residence must be reported promptly.

Public Library
Kansas City, Mo.

100 HOUSES

SELECTED DESIGNS FROM PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR

A HOUSE FOR CHEERFUL LIVING

REINHOLD PUBLISHING CORPORATION

330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York

1947

Printed in the United States of America

LOTUS PRESS, INC., NEW YORK

F O R E W O R D

The job of preparing for and running a National Architectural Competition entails a lot of sustained intensive work, even with as few as 200 or 300 designs. When, as in the case of the Pittsburgh Competition, there are over 900 designs submitted the duties of all parties concerned mount to staggering proportions.

Judging the drawings is serious business. Each design must receive concentrated simultaneous scrutiny by all the judges, and none may be passed over without a fair examination and appraisal. This means hour after hour of going through the drawings one by one, eliminating the less competent designs: sifting, sifting, sifting, until only the top quality remains. The drawings are thus gone over in great detail, weaknesses and strength spotted, comparisons made and argued back and forth until at last the collective mind of the jury is made up and these ultimate decisions reached.

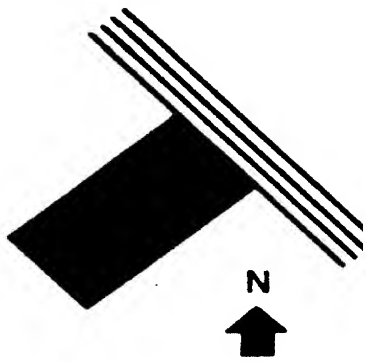
Over 40% of the drawings submitted in this competition come from registered architects, the list including some of the most distinguished men of the profession. It is fair to say that the winners reflect the preponderant trend in architectural thinking as indicated throughout the whole set of submissions. Not surprisingly, that trend is in the direction of planning better accommodations for the needs of contemporary living, and away from attempted conformity with the fashions and fetishes of the last century.

The results are shown in the following pages. We believe them to be of educational value both to competitors and non-competitors. There are many excellent and brilliantly planned ideas (as well as some faults) incorporated in the designs. While the prize and mention drawings included in this book were published in the magazine "Progressive Architecture" (Pencil Points) the designs in the second section have not been shown before. Their inclusion illustrates still further the trend in contemporary planning schemes.

All prize and mention designs represent the considered choice of a sincere and enlightened group of architects who thought in terms of what would constitute a happy and improved living environment to which "G.I. Joes" should be entitled rather than of what returning soldiers themselves may be expecting under the influence of their war-born dreams of times past. It is hoped "Joe" gets the benefit of the study that went into this competition. He deserves it.

Kenneth Reid

C O N T E N T S



Considerations of the Jury of Award

(1) The architectural merit of the design, including its regional suitability, and the ingenuity shown in the development of the plans to fit the requirements of the problem.

(2) Practicability and economy of construction.

(3) The intelligence with which the products of the sponsor are appropriately incorporated into the design.

(4) The special prizes will be awarded on the basis of the excellence of the interior detail shown on the drawing.

Quality of delineation and composition of the drawing will not have undue weight with the Jury.

PROGRAM

(As Originally Presented)

MANDATORY. The design of a house in which an average young American family in an average suburban residential community can make its permanent home in a world at peace. The client, an average fellow who may as well be called "G.I. Joe," is a man in his early thirties who has served in the armed forces of his country during the war. His wife has done her part by working in a munitions plant, while their two children—a boy of ten and a girl of six—have been farmed out with the grandparents. The assumption is to be made by competitors that since the war is finally over the reunited family is determined to have its own home. Joe has got his old job back and his employer, pleased to have him, has plans for his promotion. A respectable accumulation of war bonds plus a loan from a local bank under the terms of the G. I. Bill of Rights makes the fulfilment of the family ambition possible; so Joe takes the first step and looks up a good architect.

A reasonably priced quarter-acre plot in a newly subdivided, fairly level area is decided upon as the site for the new home. This lot is roughly rectangular with a frontage of 75 feet along the southerly side of a paved street running southeast-northwest. It is 140 feet deep to the rear property line where it adjoins a neighbor's lot on the next street. A local restriction says that no building may be placed nearer than 30 feet to the street or nearer than 15 feet to the side or rear lot lines. The usual utilities are available.

Joe and his wife have no preconceived notion of what their home should look like beyond desiring it to be up-to-date and attractive and suited to the local climate. While they are sympathetic to the healthy contemporary trend toward greater freedom in architecture they do not wish their home to be so unusual that it will be unduly conspicuous. They want light and cheerful interiors and are conscious of the feasibility today of having somewhat larger glass areas then were commonly used ten years ago. They depend upon their architect to advise them upon the building materials and equipment to be used. They are, of course, interested in keeping within their budget but they know that maintenance costs must be considered as well as initial outlay. Mrs. Joe expects to do her own housework and is anxious that this should be made as easy as possible by good planning and thoughtful detailing, so that she may have more time to devote to her children from whom she had to be separated during the war. Like most homemakers today, she particularly wants her kitchen and bathroom accommodations to be colorful, convenient, and easy to keep spotlessly clean.

Careful study of the client's needs—in conjunction with his present resources, his income, and the local building costs—leads the architect to conclude that his plan must be limited to 1400 square feet of floor area disposed on one or two stories. Not to be included in this limiting figure are the necessary single car garage and an adequate heater room either above or below grade.

Competitors are expected to provide for the comfortable and economical housing of the client and his family within the prescribed limits of area. Disposition of indoor and outdoor space, number of rooms, circulation, and accessories are left to the discretion of the designer.

Since G.I. Joe's number is legion, and since he may be found after the war in any part of the United States, it is left to each competitor to determine the locale in which his client is assumed to live. This chosen location must be clearly designated on the drawing and the Judges will take into account the regional suitability of the design. The sponsors, while naturally desirous of promoting the increased use of their products, are anxious that competitors shall use common sense and avoid extravagance in the disposition of these products. The designs will, it is hoped, show houses that might be appropriately built by the average family described in the program, at a cost of between sixty-five hundred and eight thousand dollars. This cost range is merely a suggestion and not a strict limitation in either direction.

NORMAN FLETCHER (left) and
JEAN BODMAN FLETCHER

FIRST PRIZE

REPORT OF THE JURY

A pretty fair reflection of the actual and potential architectural design performance in the United States today was evident in the nine hundred odd drawings submitted in the PENCIL POINTS-Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company Competition.

To the Jury it seemed that entirely too many were of such inferior quality as to suggest a discouraging outlook for G.I. Joe's postwar home. Although almost half of the designs came from registered architects, who should be presumed competent to do good architecture, there was a pronounced lack of good taste and sound realism. Of course, it must be admitted that the same observation applies to the general quality of existing houses throughout the country.

There may be several reasons for the prevalence of this distressingly low standard of house design. For one thing, many capable young men are now at war, and for another, there is a definite lack of understanding among many of the older architects as to the nature of the new trends in architecture. Many of them seem to think that modern design is just another "style."

The Jury felt a deep responsibility not only to the competitors but to the public as well. Their goals and guideposts were pretty well stated in the preamble of the Program. "To bring up to date, in line with recent technical advances, the general understanding of the ever present problem of planning the small homes of the nation." "To discover and give recognition to new design talent."

Since it was planned that the premiated designs were to be widely publicized, the Jury conscientiously tried to select not only the best solutions to the problem as stated, but also the best in planning, in taste, and in detail. Established public prejudices, what would sell more easily, etc., were not considered pertinent. We sought rather to find what came closest to solving in a better, more realistic, and sympathetic way the problem of planning the small home.

One cannot say that the premiated designs *completely* solve this problem, because there are many important factors that a competition drawing cannot possibly include; especially when so little time and space are available.

From the Program requirements, it was obvious and right that there would be a limitation as to the scope and size of the house. With the exception of the square footage restriction, this limitation was not strict, but rather flexible. On costs, wide latitude was given, on the theory that increased use of new construction methods and materials might bring substantial reductions.

A consensus statement as to what the Jury was looking for in the house designs might be something like this: A simple direct solution which would give to the average small family a place in which it could live with greater comfort and freedom from drudgery than ever before. Several ideal characteristics agreed upon were:

(a) Lack of pomposity.
(b) Economy, both in initial and maintenance costs.
(c) Provision for better facilities and amenities than the conventional type of house has heretofore supplied.

The question of "undue conspicuousness" and homogeneity of architectural "character" were discussed at length. We decided that the prevalent idea that

I. M. PEI (left) and
FREDERICK G. ROTH

SECOND PRIZE

a building in order to be in harmony with neighboring structures must be of the same "style" or "period" is erroneous.

The true *tradition* of all great periods in architecture has been *not* to copy past styles. For instance, in Pisa an unfinished Gothic chapel was completed during the Renaissance. The architects had such great respect for the work of the original designer that they didn't think of trying to imitate existing work. They completed the building in the Renaissance manner with such a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of what the original started out to be that only an archaeologist could detect today the difference between the two parts of the building.

Florence is noted for its homogeneity of architecture. Her buildings of many centuries—eleventh to twentieth—exist side by side harmoniously and inconspicuously. There are many historic examples of this sort.

In the average American neighborhood a very well designed house might be unduly conspicuous simply because it would be so much better than the usual mediocre average. There seems no good reason why a well designed contemporary house cannot fit in harmoniously with well designed houses of other periods, provided both are essentially good, and provided the materials used are homogeneous. The important things are not picayune uniformity or dull authenticity but the successful application of the good things at hand, similarity of materials and scale rather than of forms or details, and a genuine honesty of expression regarding our own times and our own lives.

In the Jury's discussions there arose the perennial question about the prohibitive expense of curtaining material for large glass areas. We take this opportunity to spike this shibboleth of the archaeologist and interior decorator. Satisfactory curtains need not be expensive. Burlap, cotton sacking, unbleached sheeting, and mattress ticking are used extensively by those who are not taken in by the fabric industry. These materials, costing from twelve cents to thirty-five cents a yard, can be dyed or used as they come and are capable of most successful results. Curtains can be easily made at home, or can be made up outside at low cost. In fact, their cost on the whole is lower than that of window shades. The total cost of a glass wall properly detailed with such economical draw curtains is no more than the ordinary outside wall of the same area including a small window, shade, and chintz draperies.

All drawings submitted were considered at least twice. Those that remained in the last one hundred were studied many times. In making their selections the Jury considered the following:

(1) The use of the site.
(2) Simpler housekeeping.
(3) Improved facilities for daily family activities.
(4) The relation between the needs of children and adults.
(5) Orientation and relation of indoor to outdoor space.
(6) Privacy.
(7) Appropriate use of materials.
(8) Equipment.
(9) Cost indication including initial cost versus maintenance.
(10) Suitability to particular climate indicated.
(11) A better "living surrounding" for the average small family.

Drawings of these four special mention designs, selected by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for use in their advertising, were prepared by Ted Kautzky.

JURY COMMENTS ON THE PRIZE DESIGNS

1. The organization of this plan and its relation to the site are outstanding, and the Judges were unanimous in awarding it the prize.

The living and indoor "work-play" areas are nicely separated though still convenient to each other. Each has its own outdoor space.

The kitchen is actually in the heart and center of the house from which both the active outdoor areas can be surveyed. This permits easy supervision of children's play, easy access to service and drying yard, and to the social court.

The bedroom wing, which includes the study, is logically placed at the rear, where it opens out onto a less active environment. The solid walls are nicely arranged to give privacy from neighboring lots, the street, and even from the naturally noisy areas within the scheme itself.

Thus, the three separate functions of a house—activities, work, and relaxation —are clearly defined and arranged in a very practical form.

2. This house exhibits the quality of an easy directness and of purposeful planning.

The roof plan is essentially a square. Thus the outline of the building's shape is simple and interest is obtained by undercutting for the car shelter, piercing the roof for a court on the front, and extending it slightly for the outdoor play porch.

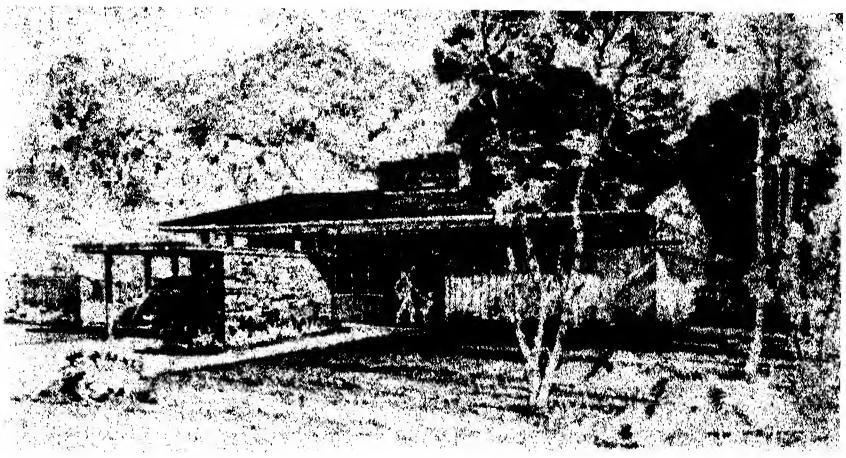
The plan is generally well conceived. The large area facing the rear of the lot is cleverly divided, retaining the inherent spaciousness, yet using the space for varied purposes. Fireplace and desk separate the study from the living room. The kitchen has a double outlook—onto the attractive entrance court and through the dining area to the rear garden by means of an open-top counter wall. A sliding glass arrangement screens the living room from cooking odors and kitchen noises.

Family play and hobby space is nicely segregated by the kitchen projection and by the depressed wall for the planting area.

3. The whole conception of this house is as brilliant as it is unusual. It makes use of a simple rectangular plan with various undercuts and screen projections. The central core, consisting of kitchen and heater room flanked by two bathrooms, is located on the side of the house nearest the lot line, with high windows for privacy. The relationship of the master bedroom and living area makes it possible to open the bedroom into the living room, thus giving larger visual space. The children's bedrooms, their indoor and outdoor play space, are well located for supervision although separated from the general living area.

The glass wall along the southeast side is intended to have obscure and semi-obscure panels. It might have panels made of wood or fabric or screens, which could be interchanged at various seasons of the year, thus giving either open space or closed-in privacy. The structure, although somewhat dubious in engineering, could certainly be made practical if structural members were slightly heavier. The use of stone, wood,

Designs shown: upper left, by Karl J. Belser and Karel H. Dekker; lower left, Alexis Dukelski; upper right, Leon Hyzen and Allmon Fordyce; lower right, Oliver Lundquist.



and corrugated asbestos called for would make for an interesting and pleasing effect. Contrasts between the irregular rubble, the rigid rhythm of the corrugated material, and the transparency and smoothness of the glass give an unusual and desirable variation in texture.

4. Basically, this plan should be the most economical of all. It is a square with the mechanical core in the center. Thus, there is more floor area in proportion to outside wall area. Actually, with the materials called for, it would be costly to construct today.

The plan arrangement is good. The children's sleeping and play room is large and is under direct supervision from the kitchen. The adult sleeping and dressing room is equally large and well arranged. Certainly the relationship of adult's and children's activities has been well thought out.

The varying, receding planes and the subtle relationship of textures, or open and closed walls, give a sense of space that is unusual in a house of this size.

It was felt that, although this house was in no way limited to this or any other piece of property, it might be prefabricated and built anywhere in the U. S. on a site with any orientation; but even though this is a valuable asset, the orientation in this instance is wrong—possibly not so much from the sunlight point of view (since it is designed for Southern California) but because the house is placed too close to the street for this to be excusable. As one dissenting member of the Jury put it, "The designer completely ignored the site."

Respectfully submitted,

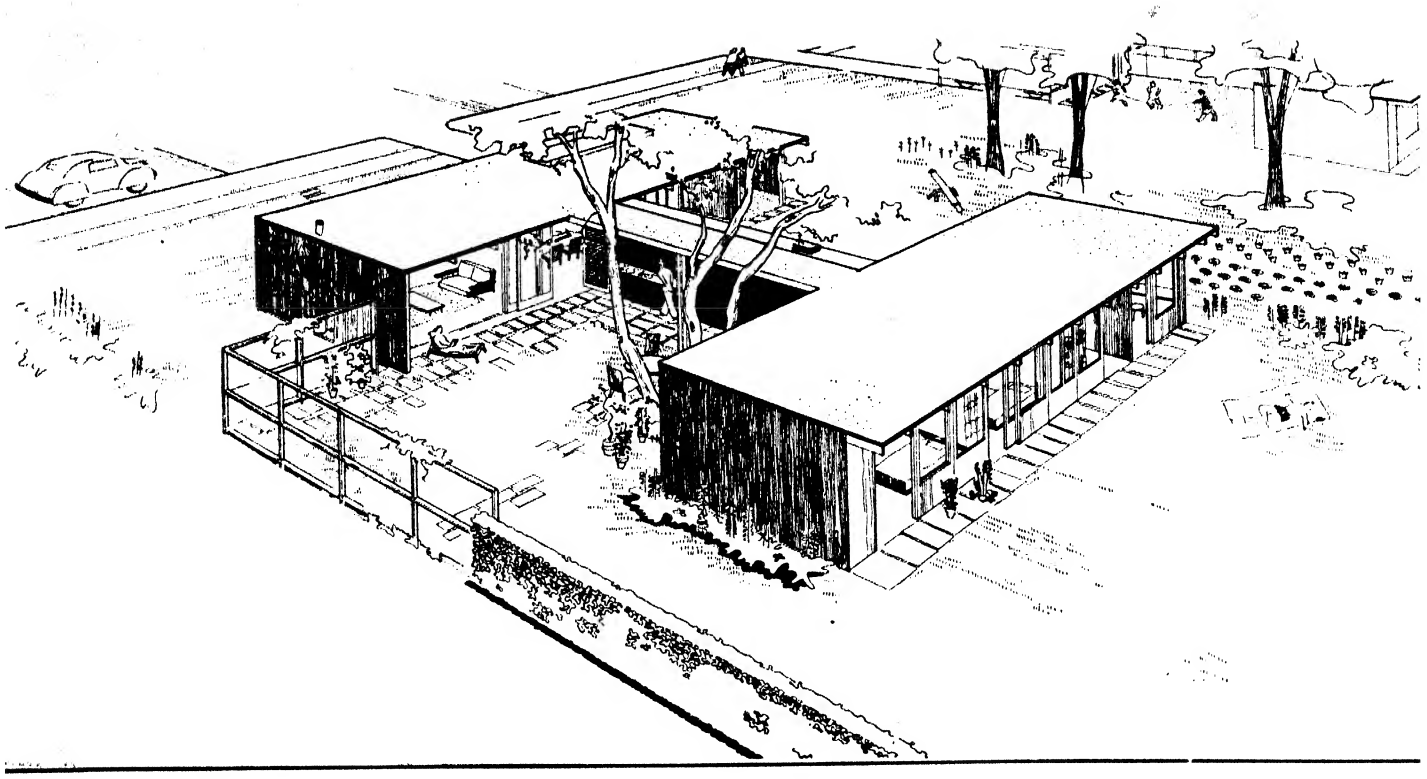
JURY OF AWARD

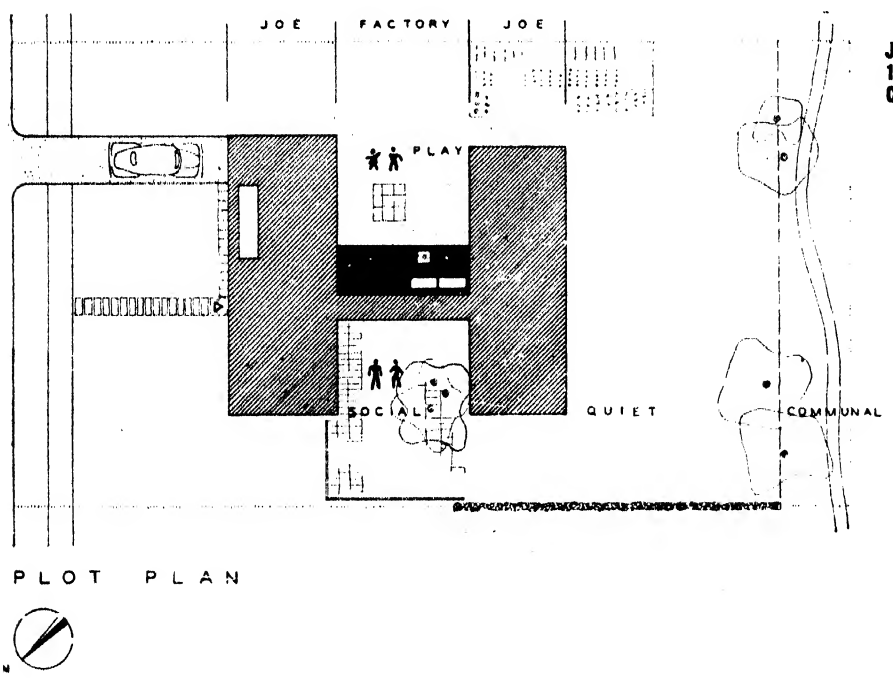
Pietro Belluschi
Ralph Flewelling
J. Byers Hays
Robert M. Little
Louis Skidmore
Philip Will, Jr.
Hugh A. Stubbins, Jr.,
Chairman

Additional comments and criticisms by the Jury will be found on the following pages, along with reproductions of the Prize and Mention designs. In the case of the Mentions, the captions were written by the editors, but are based on comments made in the Jury room during the Judgment.

KEY TO MARKING OF DESIGNS

1st	FIRST PRIZE
2nd	SECOND PRIZE
3rd	THIRD PRIZE
4th	FOURTH PRIZE
SM	SPECIAL MENTION
M	MENTION
SP	SPECIAL PRIZE FOR DETAIL

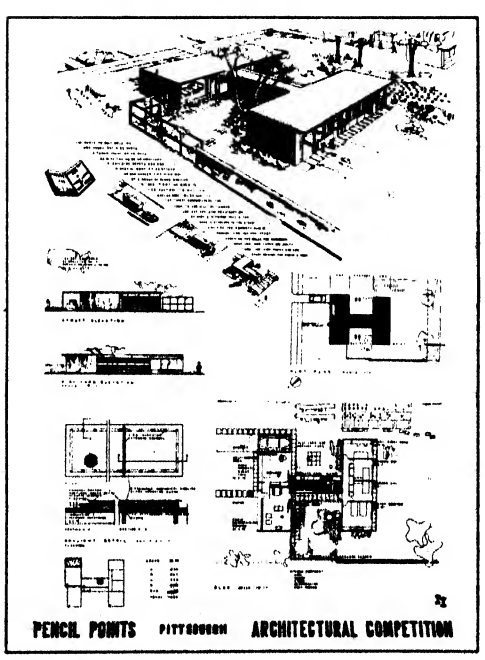




PLOT PLAN

JEAN BODMAN FLETCHER & NORMAN FLETCHER
1430 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
CAMBRIDGE, 38, MASS.

1st



ADDITIONAL JURY COMMENT

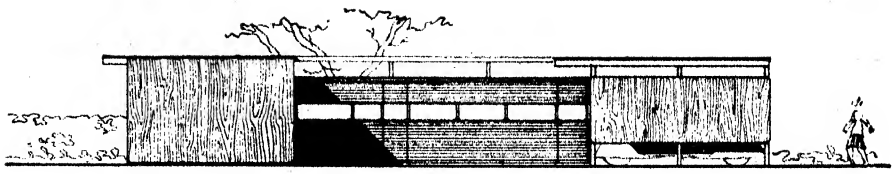
"The design is sympathetically done; it is simple, direct, and has a definite American flavor that is refreshing.

"The method of building—that of purchasing a prefabricated mechanical core and adding the other amenities—is not a new idea. It is reasonable and cleverly done, but was not a deciding factor.

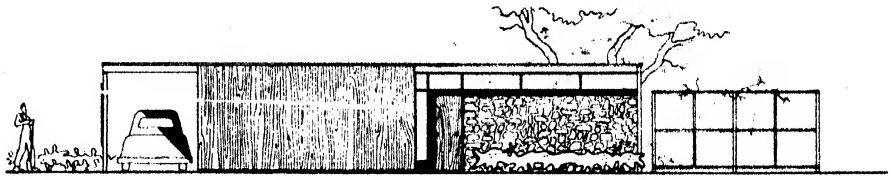
"The open passageway between living and sleeping areas was questioned. This is conceivably all right for some California locations, and the addition of a glass wall would eliminate any objection.

"Perhaps the lavatory would have been more useful had it been placed where the heater room is, thus allowing children to reach it more easily from the play yard. Also, the addition of a door from play yard into the bedroom corridor would be useful. As in a number of the designs chosen for awards, there is a lack of adequate storage space."

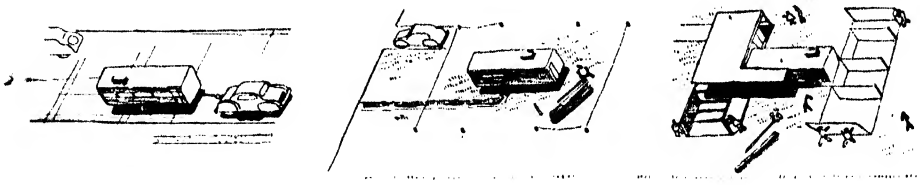
The authors say of their design, which is intended for Salinas, California, "Joe wants to help build his own house, but also wants it technically up-to-date, so with the aid of an architect, a building supervisor, and a special booklet he starts. He has chosen this plan out of a group of plans similar in idea. First he goes to the factory to get the 'mechanicore' which has all the latest conveniences, and then to the mill for lumber. Joe can use stud construction or simple plywood panels. The core is attached to the street utilities, the concrete slab is poured, and Joe can start erecting the walls. The neighbors help Joe, and later Joe helps them. Joe and family can now start making the house a home."

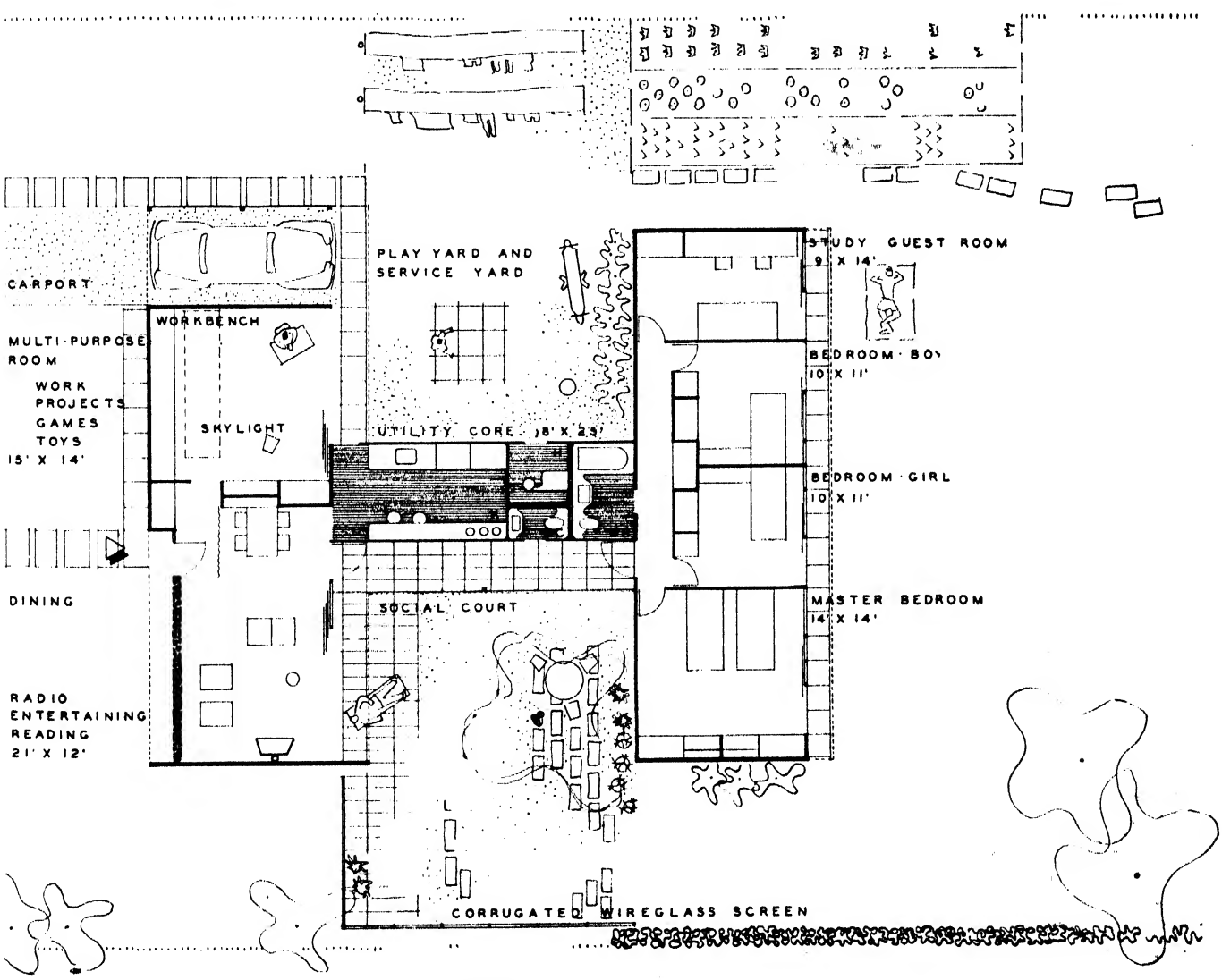


PLAY YARD ELEVATION

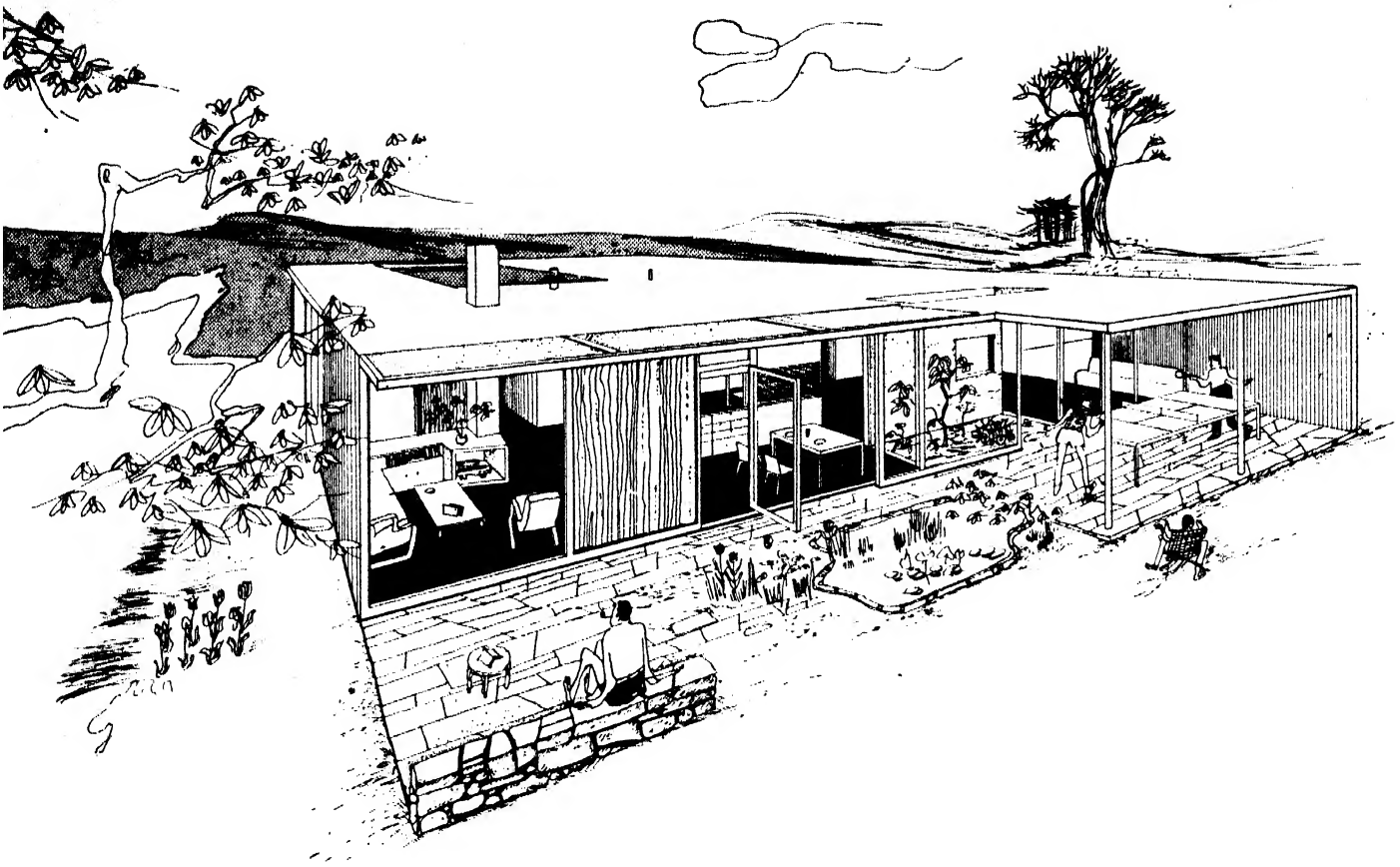


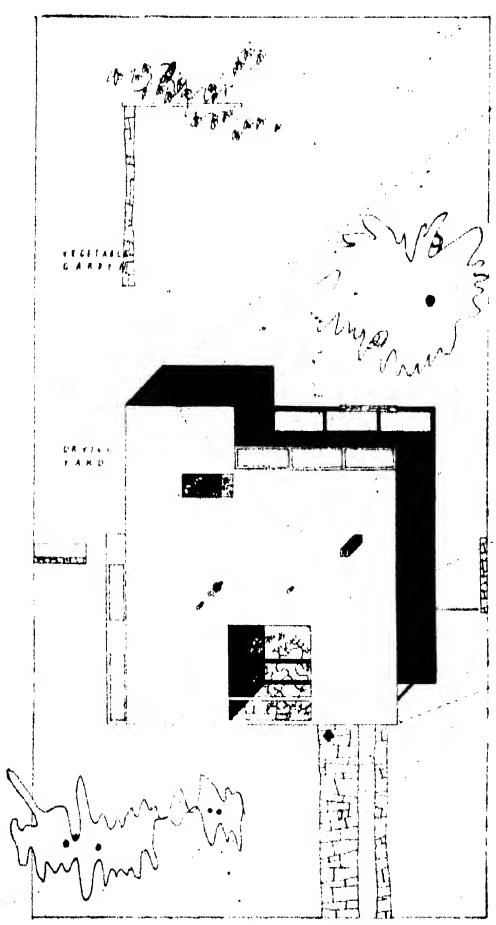
STREET ELEVATION





KITCHEN EQUIPMENT
- SINK
- BENDIX
- STOVE
- REFRIGERATOR
- DEEP FREEZE



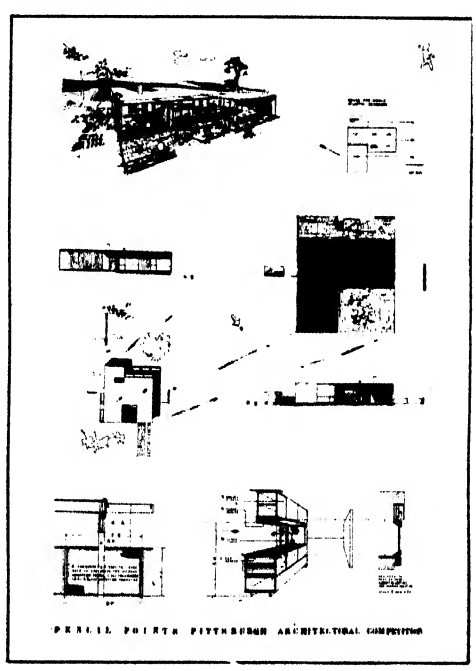


ADDITIONAL JURY COMMENT

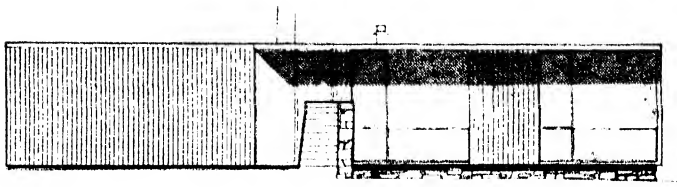
"This house has the necessary facilities for all daily activities and they are arranged for easy upkeep and cheerful living. Wood and glass are used with great skill to produce elevation forms that are strong, clear, in good proportion, and pleasant to look at. The design was criticized for the obvious lack of privacy in the bedrooms, since they face and are very close to the adjacent lot. The detail (see page 41) of the sliding counter window was commended as an intelligent use of glass, simply and cleanly executed."

2nd

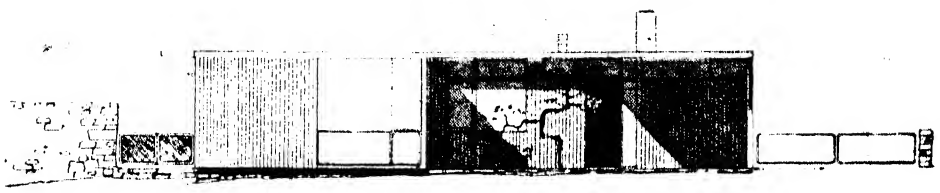
FREDERICK G. ROTH
2625 NO. SECOND ST.
MILWAUKEE 12, WIS.
& I. M. PEI
14 OLD DEE ROAD
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



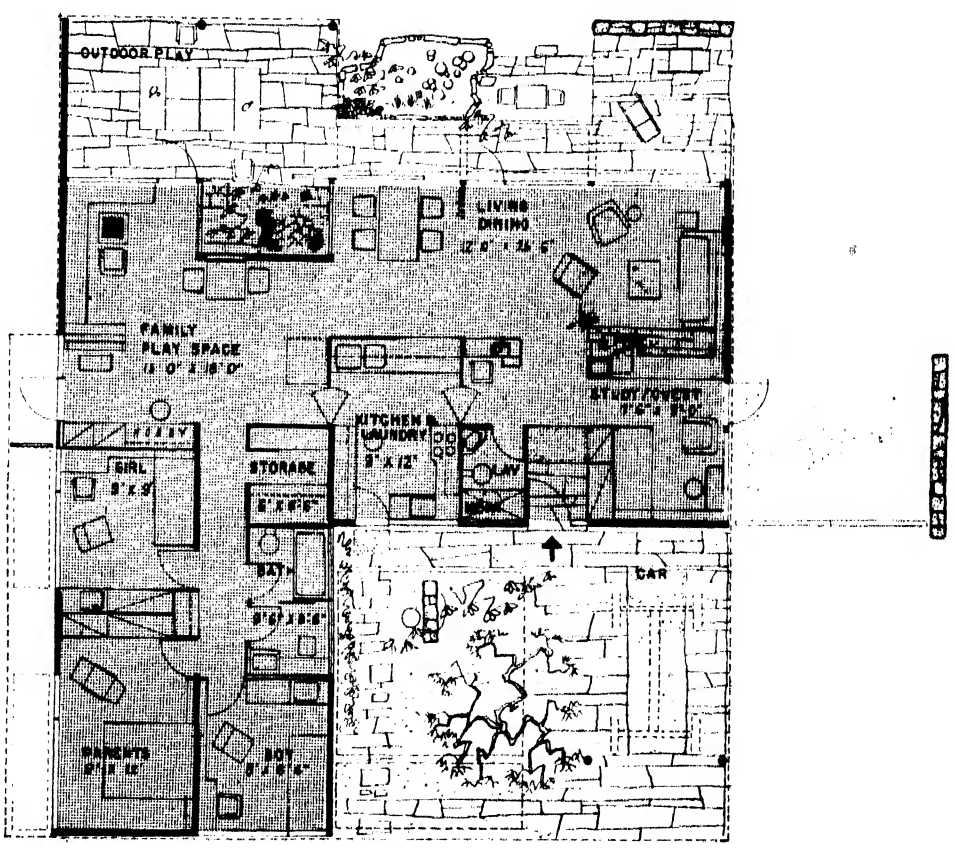
This house is intended for the Middle Atlantic Seaboard. Designer specifies exterior of vertical tongue and groove siding, and interior of the same material with some plywood panels. Roof to be asphalt felt built-up roofing insulated with Foamglas. Windows facing northwest and northeast to be Twindow units. Glass surfaces exceeding D.S.A. limits to be polished plate glass. Overhanging sunshade on southerly side to be ¼ inch Coolite. All built-in conveniences to be standardized units of plywood construction.

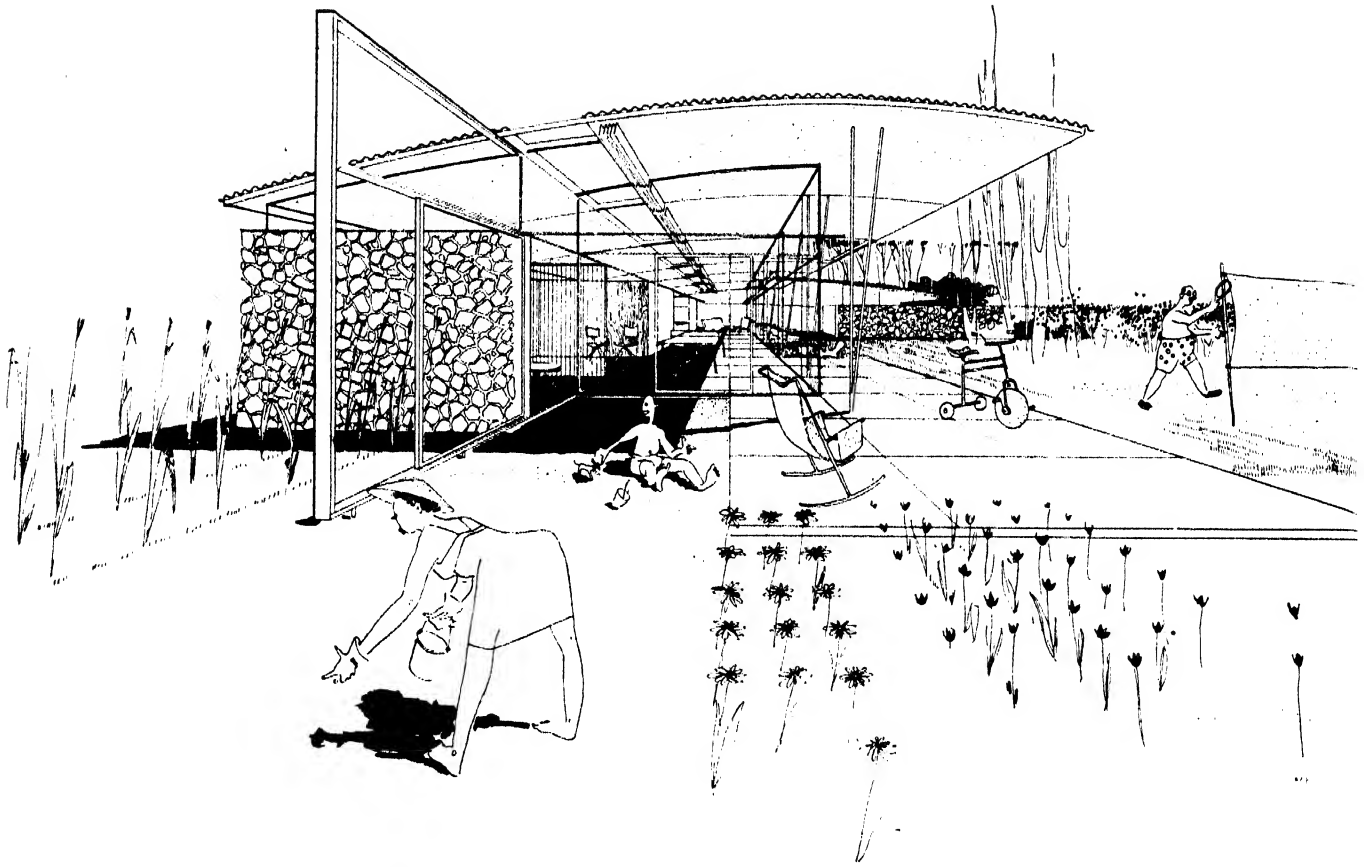


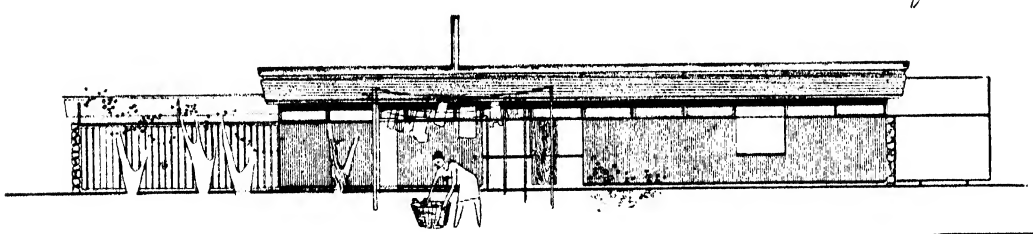
S E

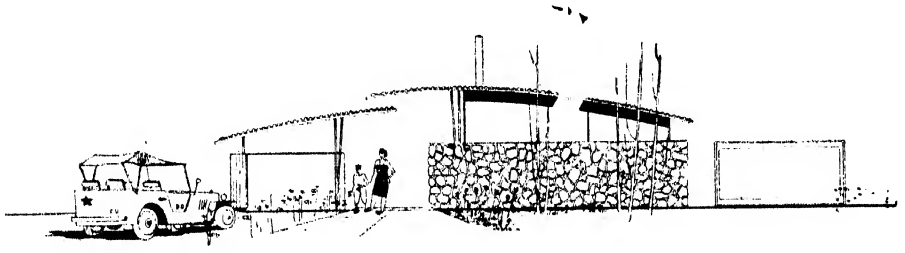


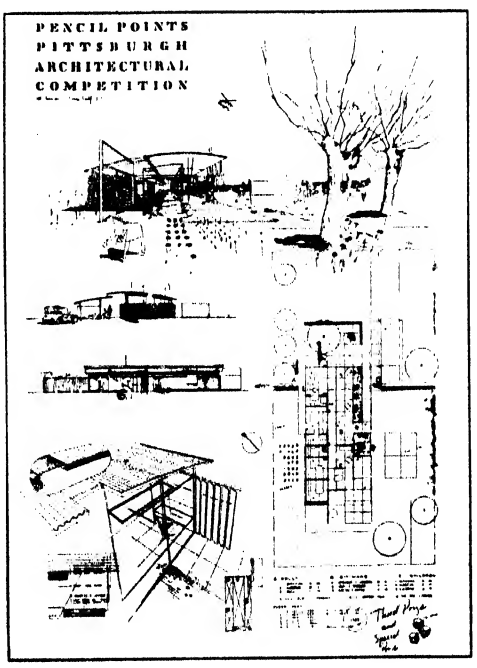
N E







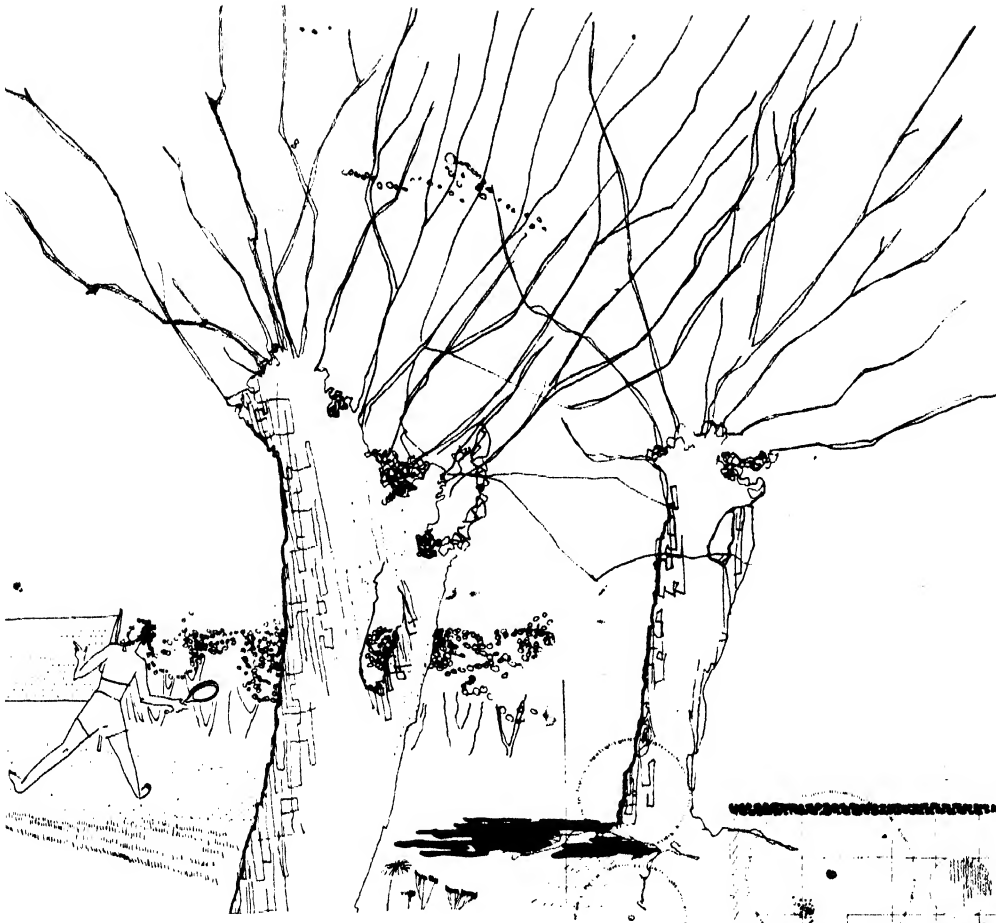




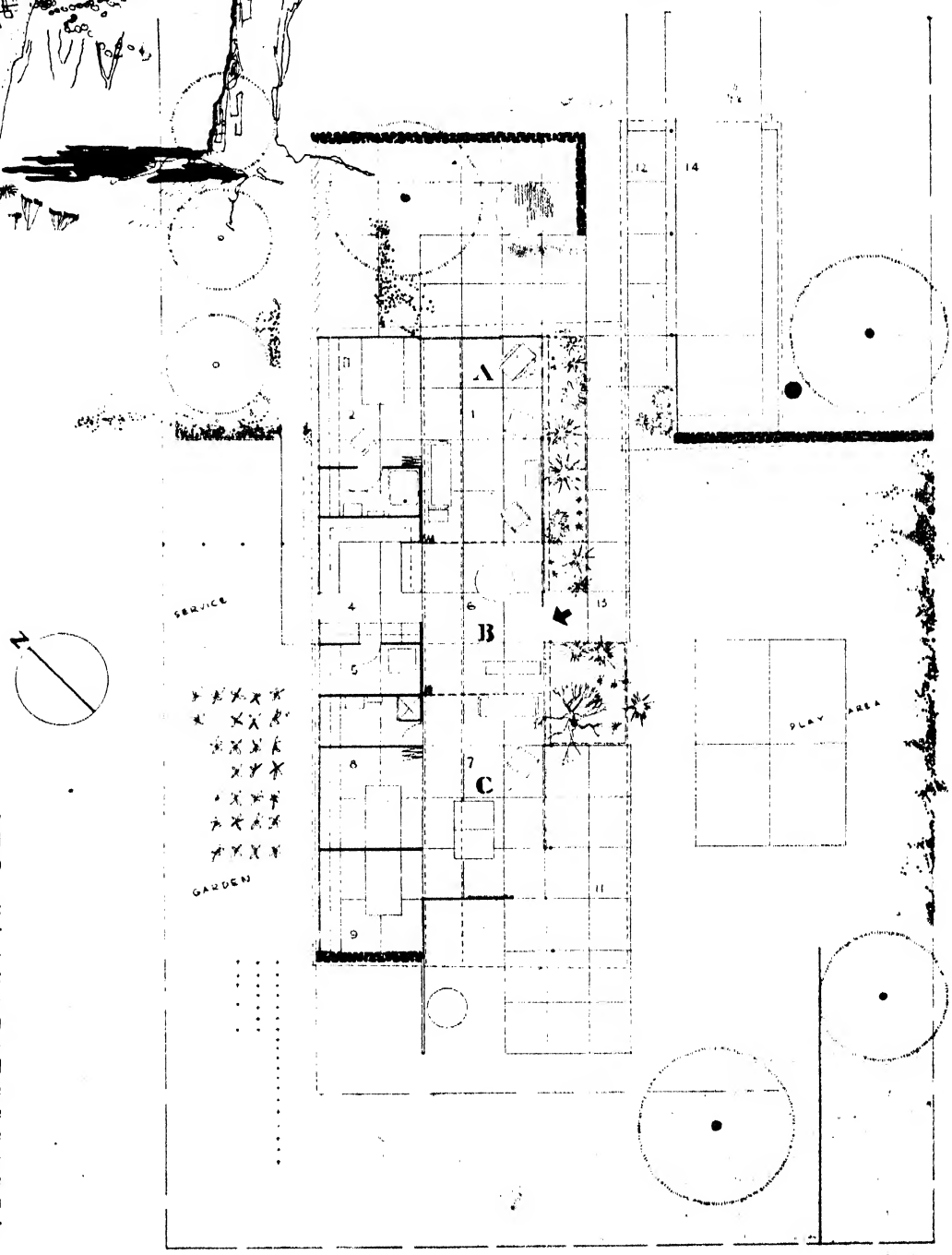
ADDITIONAL JURY COMMENT

"There was some argument whether this building would be unduly conspicuous, and the consensus was that it would be conspicuously good, though admittedly expensive. The house was criticized mainly for its too romantic approach to structural requirements and for a certain lack of privacy.

"The bent solex glass detail for the skylight (see page 42) was considered a practical and intelligent application of glass for its purpose under the conditions."



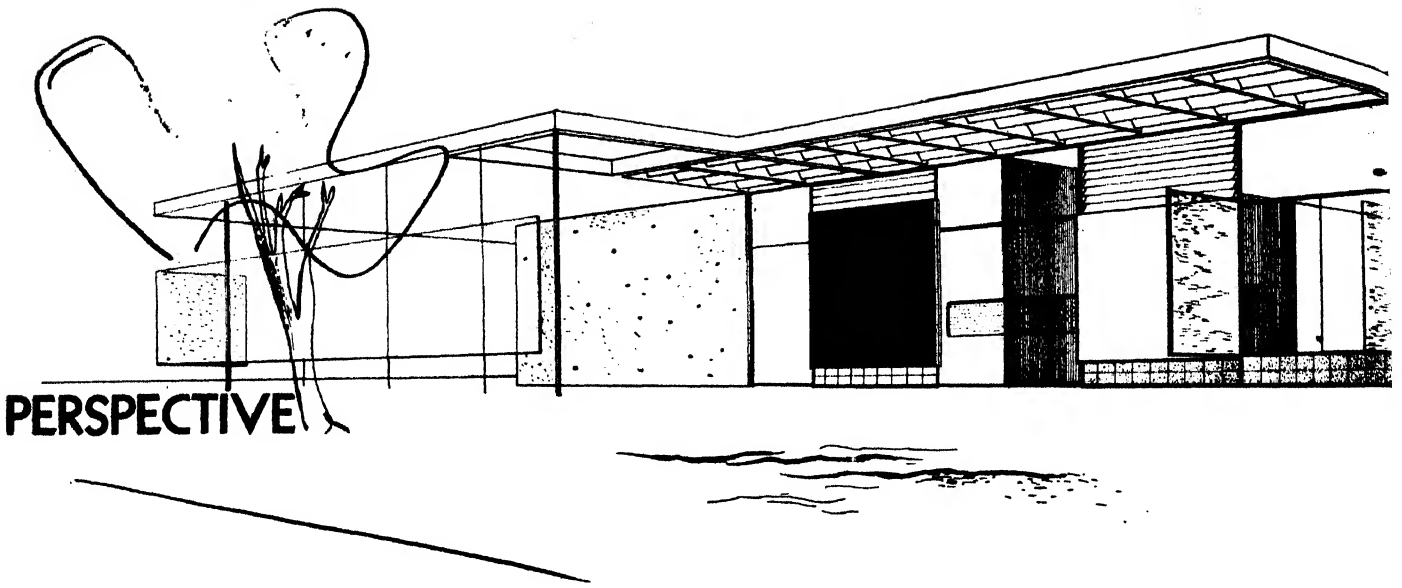
"Interior walls are of similar standardized panels painted neutral. All cabinets and storage units standardized and based on a ten-foot module. All furniture and storage units are light mobile type with nothing built-in or static. Floor construction concrete slab laid on grade with radiant floor heating pipes and coils in slab. Roof of light metal cell panels spanning between light steel bents, spaced ten feet on centers and supported by tubular V-columns. Walls non load-bearing. Insulated roof panels covered with corrugated asbestos roofing."



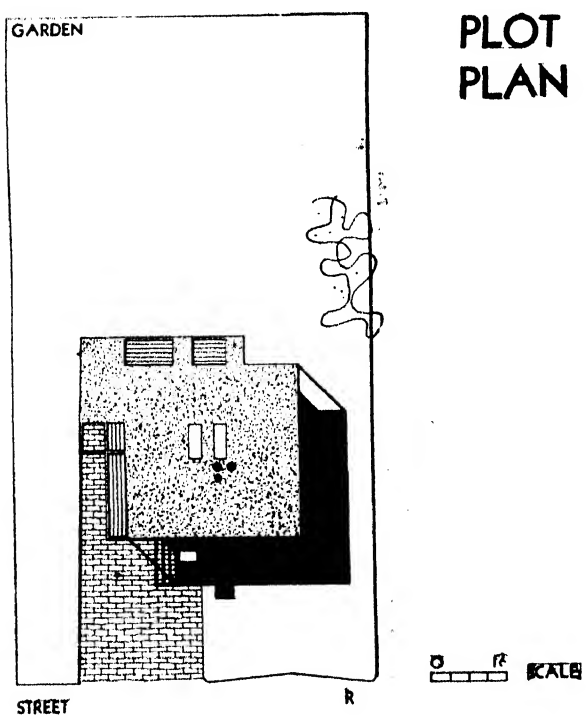
3rd

RALPH RAPSON
645 N. MICHIGAN
CHICAGO 11, ILL.

This design is intended for any locality in the southern half of the United States. The designer says, "This plan and the plot are an integrated unit. The plan is predicated on these basic considerations: that there is need for separate yet closely interlocking quarters for adults and growing children; that food preparation and its consumption are the 'heart' of the living activities and should form the interlocking link between the adult and children areas, thus evolving three basic areas with the possibility of one large uninterrupted space or three separate functional units; that the indoor and outdoor activities should be fused, with emphasis being laid on a healthy active type of living rather than a passive one."



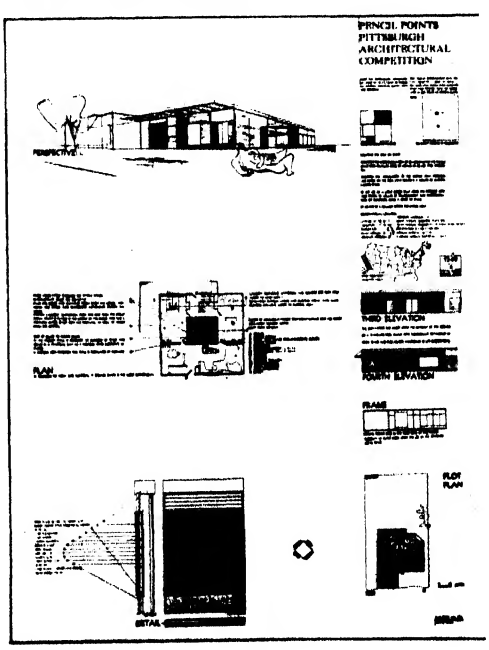
PERSPECTIVE



PLOT PLAN

The designer calls attention to cross-ventilatio through the whole house, which is intended for th California climate. The house is based in part o studies in the field of abstract art, involving th manipulation of space by interpenetration, division and the use of color combined with opaque, trans lucent, and transparent materials to control spatia light and shadows.

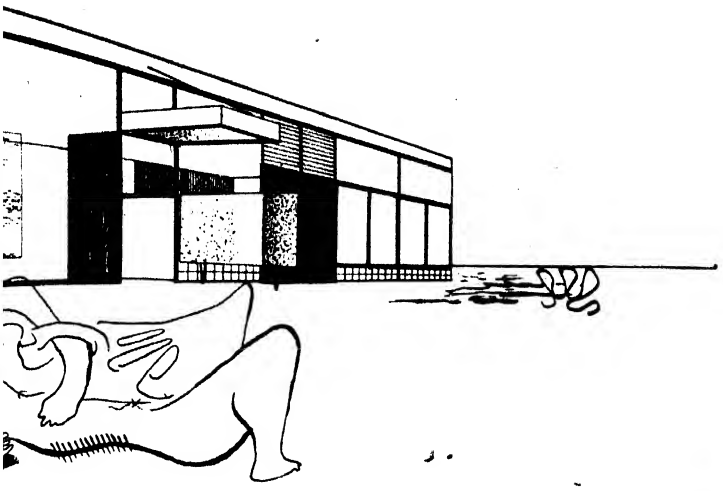
4th EDUARDO FERNANDO CATALANO
HOLMBERG 3483
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

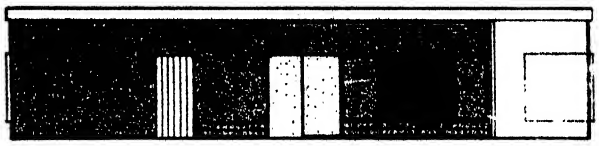


ADDITIONAL JURY COMMENT

"The design, though elegant, is slightly overdone and seems somehow more of an 'imported' than an 'American' product. It was the subject of much debate but was awarded a prize by a majority of the Jury chiefly for its ingenious plan.

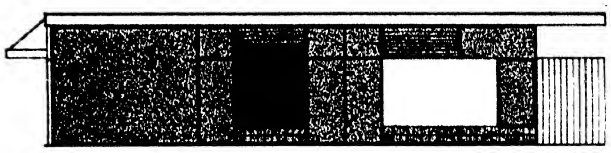
"The portion of the detail which is a glass sandwich—Carrara glass enclosing Foamglas slab—though at present expensive, may some day prove to be an ingenious and practical solution to the 'complete wall' problem. The rest of the detail, glass block and glass louvers, seems overly complicated." **(See page 39.)**



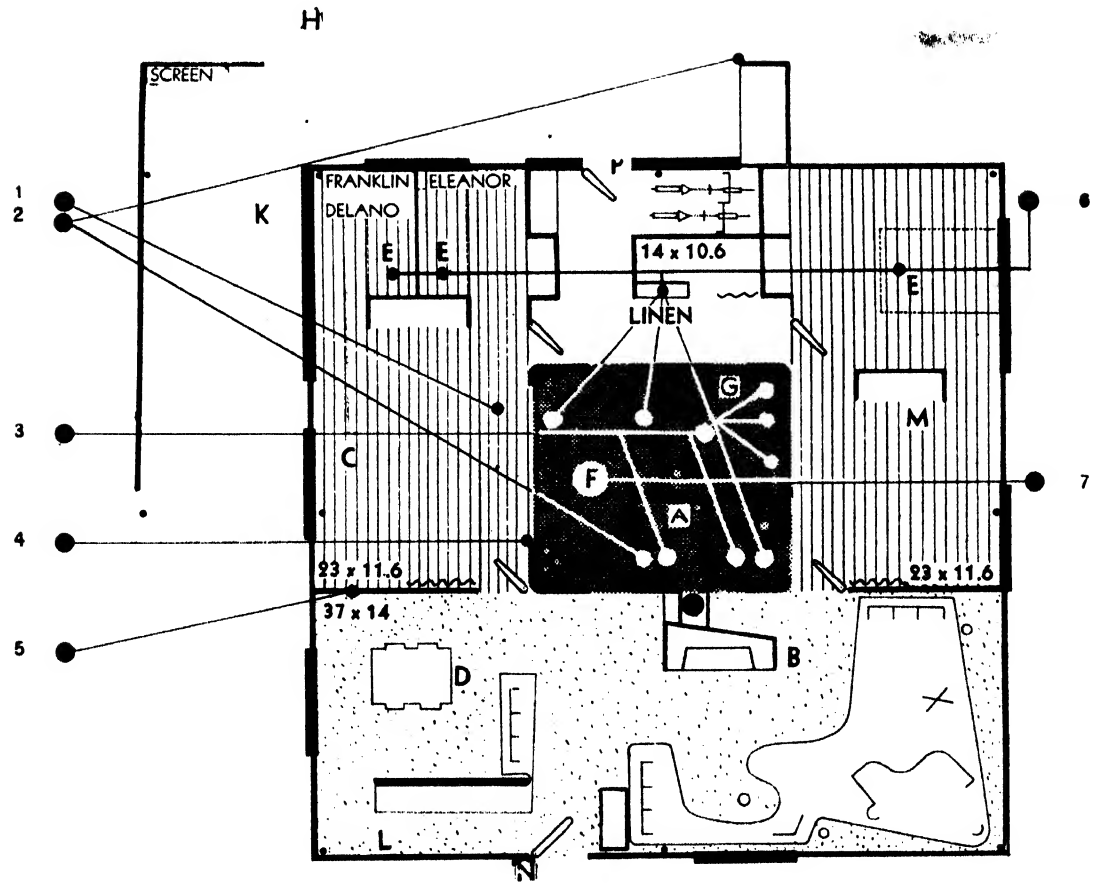


THIRD ELEVATION

THE ELEVATIONS ARE BASED UPON THE DIVISION OF THE SURFACE OF A STANDARD STEEL FRAME, INTO SUBORDINATE RECTANGLES OF WHITE, BLACK AND PURE COLORS ACCORDING TO LIFE REQUIREMENTS

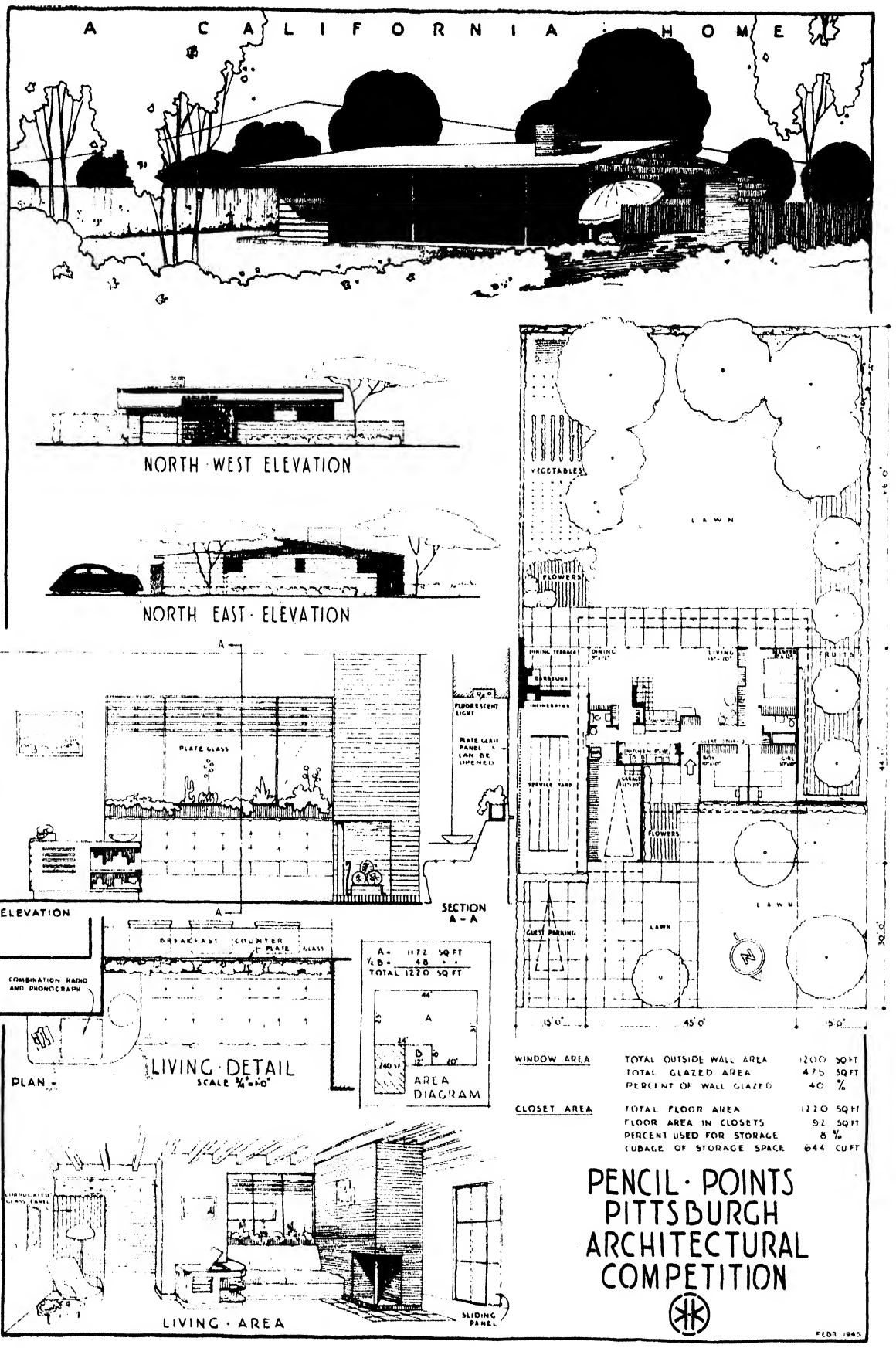


FOURTH ELEVATION



KEY TO PLAN

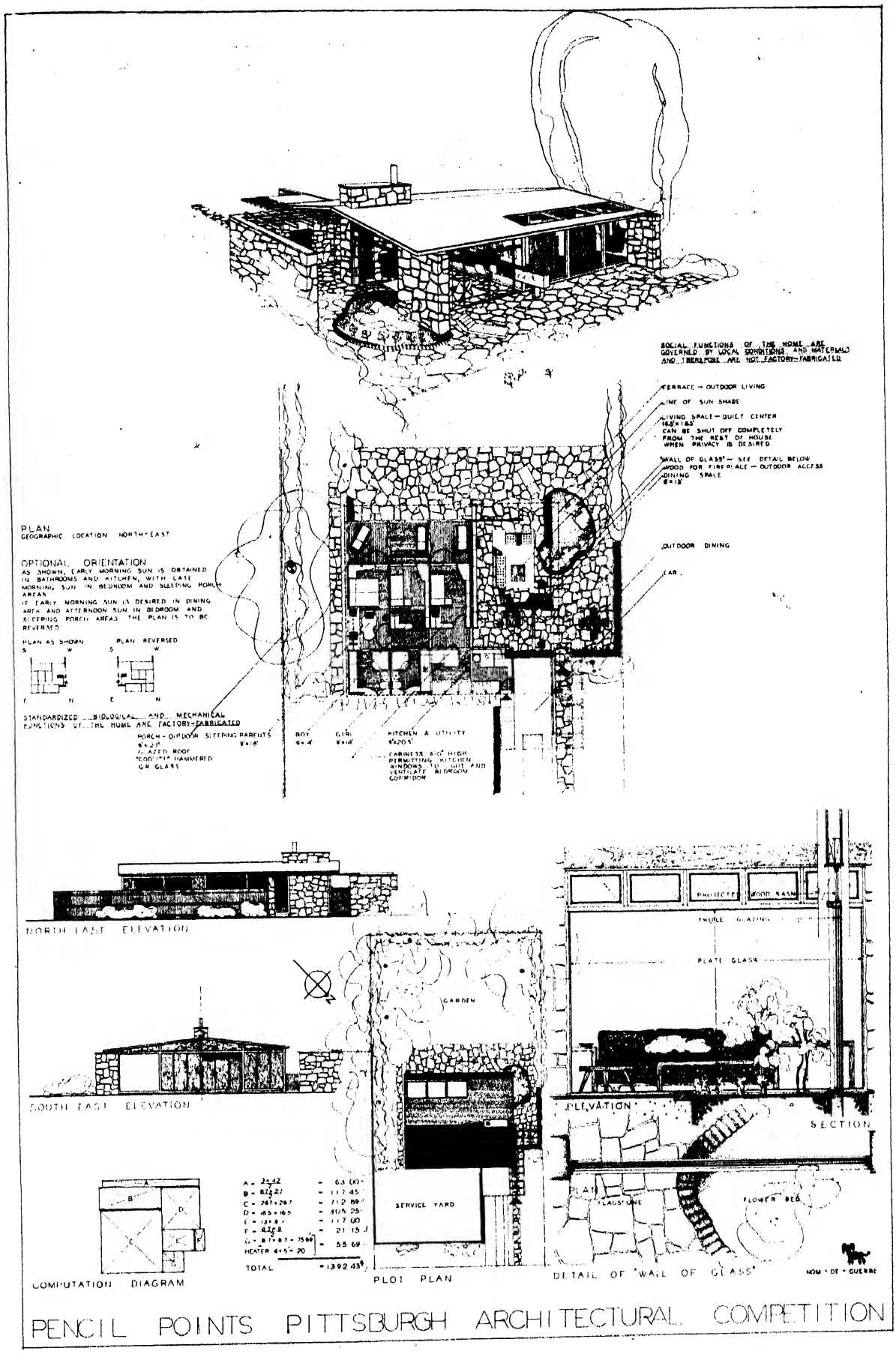
1. Supplementary space for breakfast. 2. Space for refuse and cleaning tools inside the house. Provision for refuse and gardening implements outside the house. 3. Kitchen, laundry, bathroom form one unit with the boiler room, which is placed in the middle of the house and has a common smoke stack with the fireplace, as well as access from the kitchen. 4. Uses of glass to create space. In the kitchen wall it produces an illusion of space and serves in a practical way as a control over children's activities. 5. A flexible view through this wall is regulated by curtains. 6. Laundry, bedrooms, bathroom, and ironing unit with easy access to linen supply. Separation between living and sleeping areas. Back door provides exclusive access to sleeping area. 7. Light from skylight. A Boiler. B Living room. C Study and place for children's games. D Dining room. E Bedroom. F Kitchen laundry 11.6 x 7.6. G Bathroom 6.6 x 7.9 4 6 x 4. H Garden. K Garage. L Interior gallery. M Dressing room. N Main entrance. P Rear entrance. R Street.



Highlights noted in this design for a California home; compact plan, minimum waste hall space to clean; economical to build and maintain; most partitioning made up of useful storage space; fine, large related living and dining space on southern garden front; side walls and windows thoughtfully worked out for privacy from neighbors; well planned plot, thoroughly put to use; clerestory for cross ventilation and lighting of bath, hall, and kitchen. Criticisms: kitchen not well placed for supervising children's outdoor play; exterior lacks "positive" character.

SM

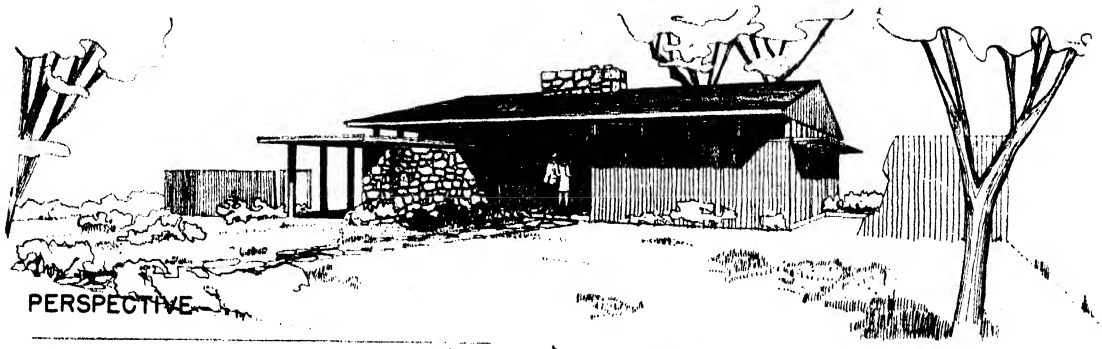
KARL J. BELSER
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
EUGENE, OREGON
& KAREL H. DEKKER
LOS ANGELES CITY HALL
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIF.



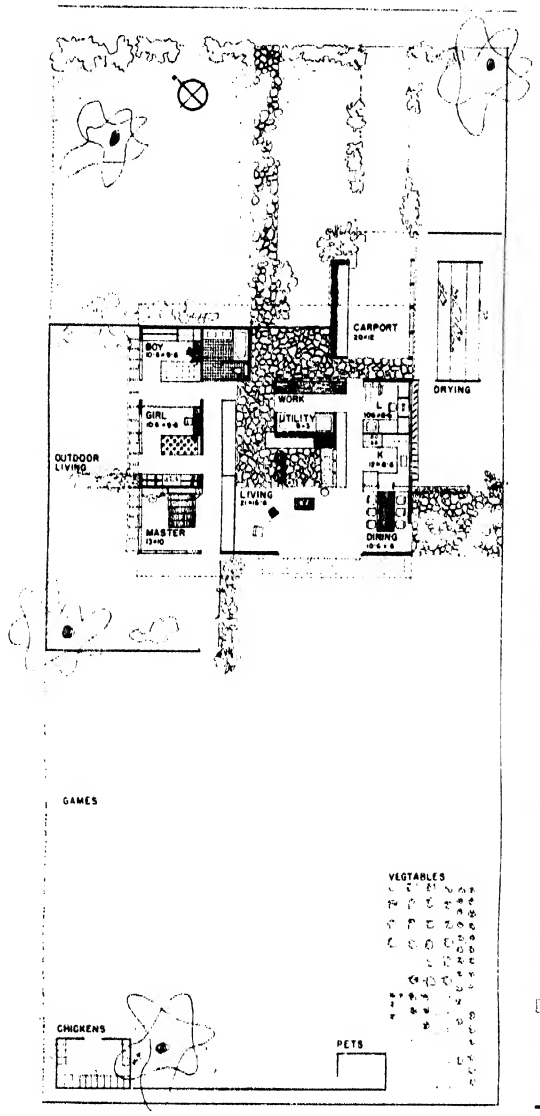
"The plan has many delightful ideas," one juror said, "but the designer made it most difficult for the jury to discover the good points by much too much complicated indication." Among the good points: outdoor porches off the bedroom suites (the latter seem cramped in area, however); the walled outdoor dining room for use in summer (the house is for the Northeast); the "human quality" of the design; the basic economy of arrangement for a normal family's activities; provisions for privacy. "Too much stone" on both horizontal and vertical planes was a criticism.

ALEXIS DUKELSKI
11009½ STRATHMORE DRIVE
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIF.

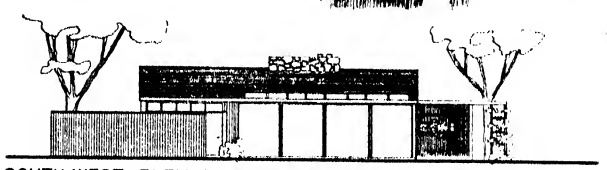
SM



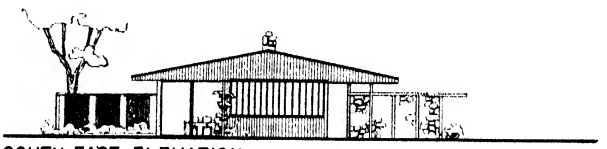
PERSPECTIVE



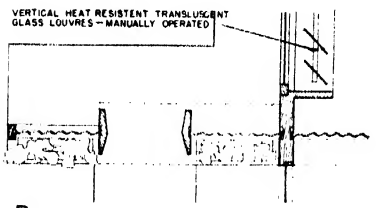
PLAN



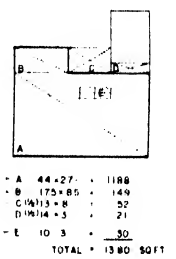
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION



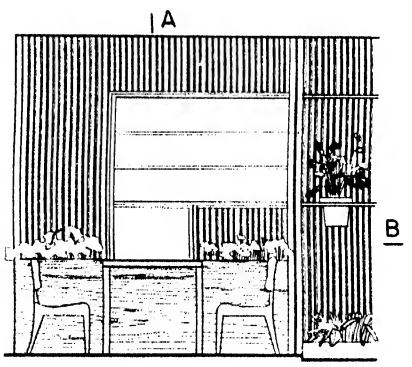
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



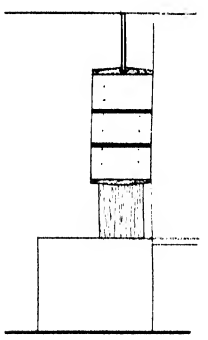
B



COMPUTATION



DETAIL



A

REGION: NORTH-EAST

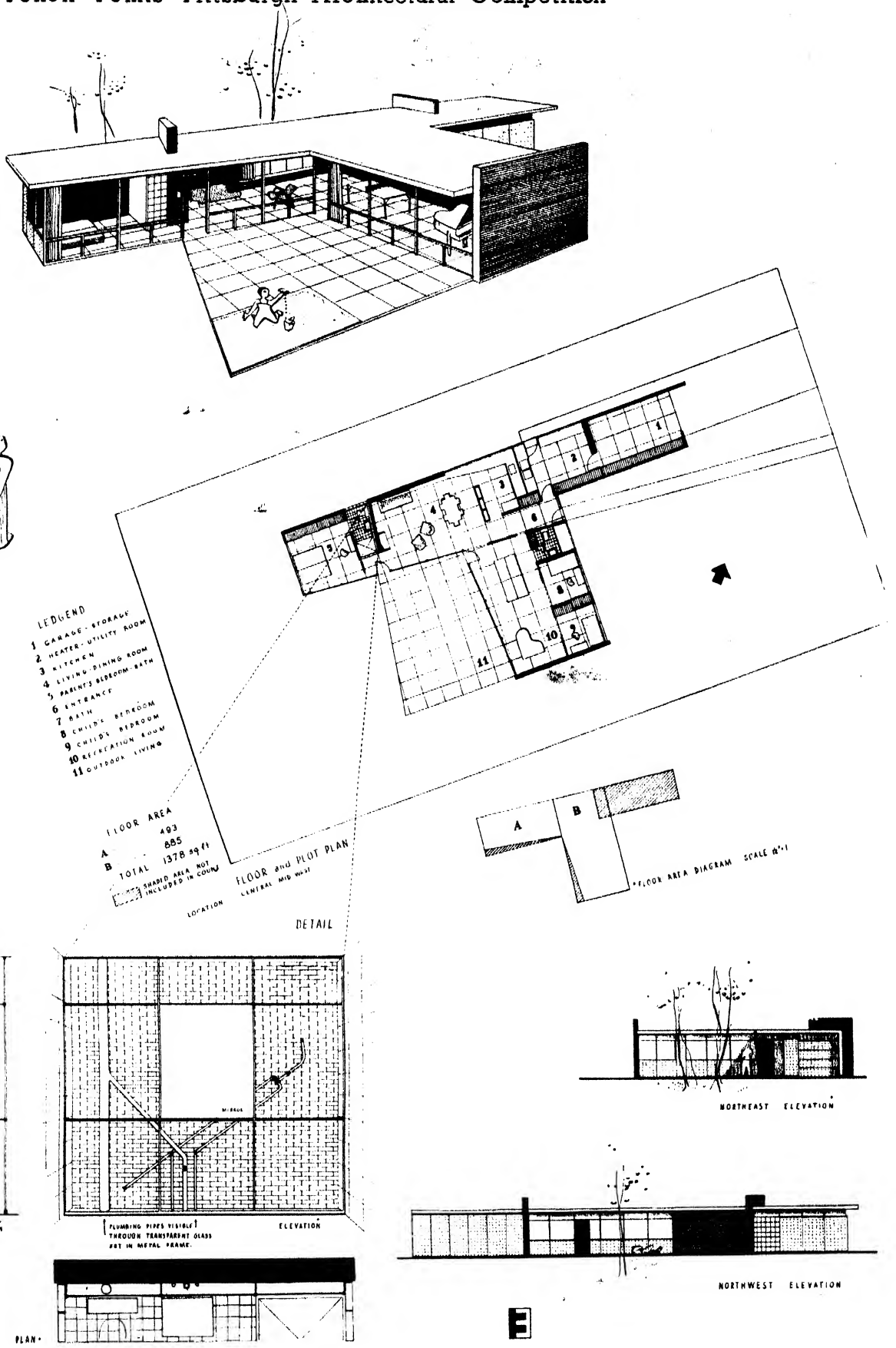
PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

The one that just missed a prize award. The best of several drawings that used a similar basic plan, the design was admired by the jury for its domestic quality, the economical arrangement of living, kitchen-utility, and sleeping areas, and the simple, unaffected approach to the problem. Criticized were the many shapes and sizes of windows which, some jurors felt, resulted in lack of harmony. Arrangement of plot and relation of outdoor areas to separate indoor functions were praised. For the Northeast.

SM

LEON HYZEN
RM. 901 PALMOLIVE BLDG.
CHICAGO, ILL.
& ALLMON FORDYCE
168 E. 95th ST., N. Y. C.

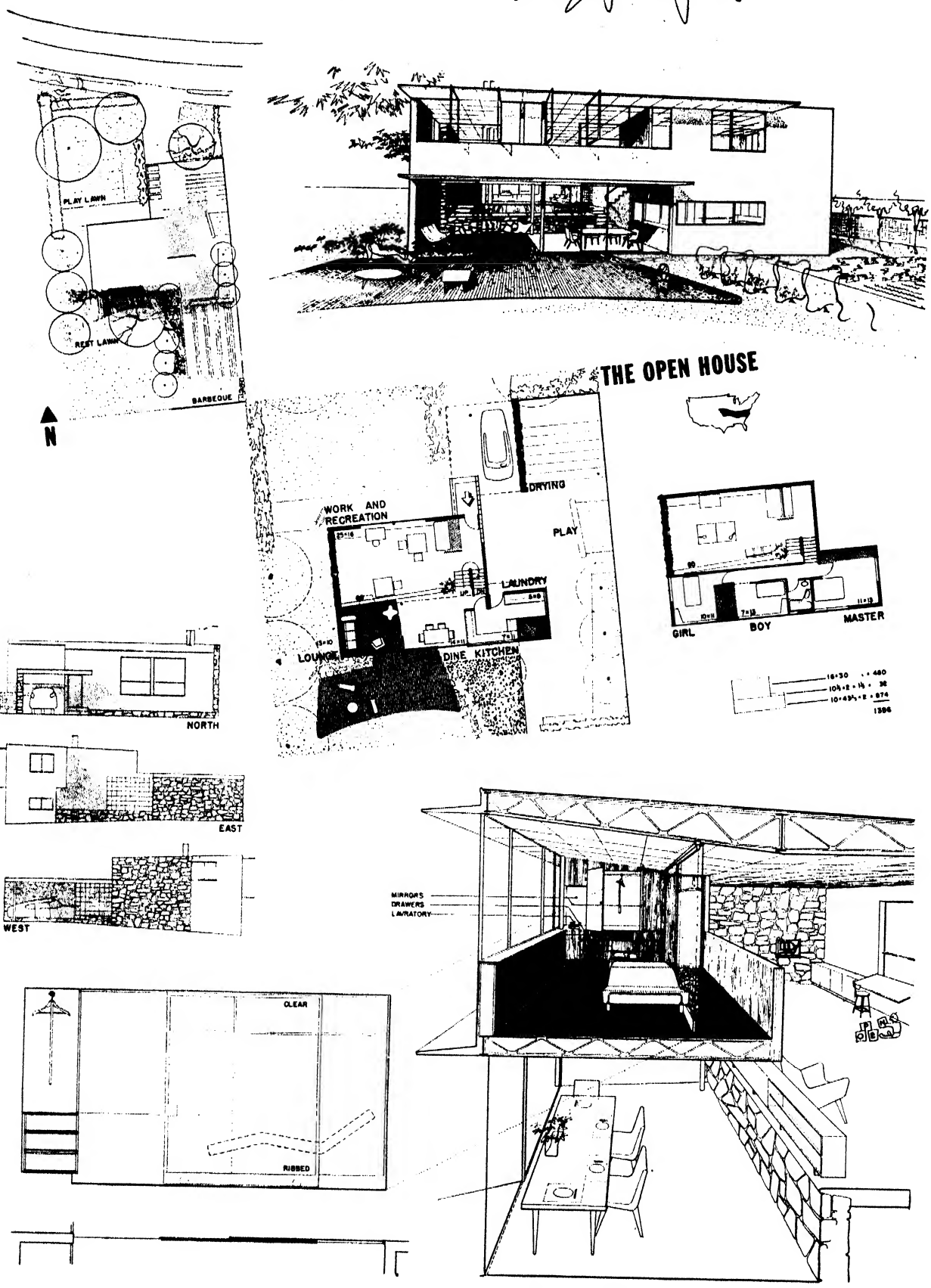
Pencil Points Pittsburgh Architectural Competition



STANLEY A. KAZDAILIS
4319 SO. MAPLEWOOD AVE.
CHICAGO 32, ILL.

SM

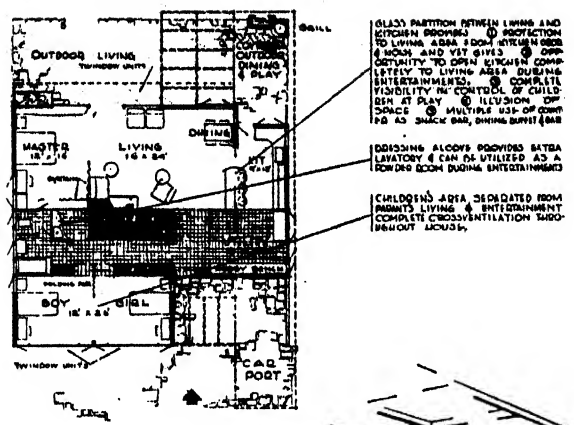
Things admired in this design for living in the central Midwest were the separate provisions for adult and children's needs, including physical separation of the bedrooms; the domestic scale of the design and the simple exterior character. Things questioned or deplored: the service area was not planned for child supervision; poor disposition of land, with unnecessarily wasted front lawn; and (lacking any plan indication to the contrary) no provision for privacy from view of next-door neighbors. The detail of open plumbing, openly arrived at, raised several eyebrows.

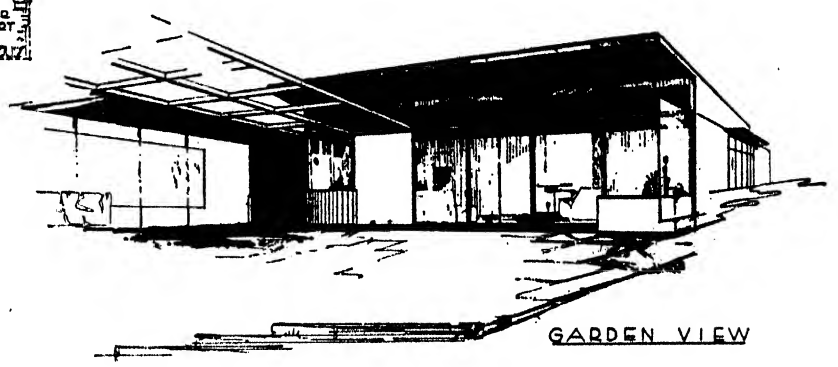


Designed for the central eastern states, this scheme on three half-levels results in a small house with an extraordinary sense of spaciousness; but, as one juror put it, despite the fact that the designer specified acoustical surface treatments, "the lounge and the children's bedrooms could never be quiet if the work and recreation area was used intensively enough to justify the amount of space given to it." Also criticized was what appears to be the quite arbitrary introduction of stonework on exterior walls. Location of family rooms toward rear garden would ensure privacy.

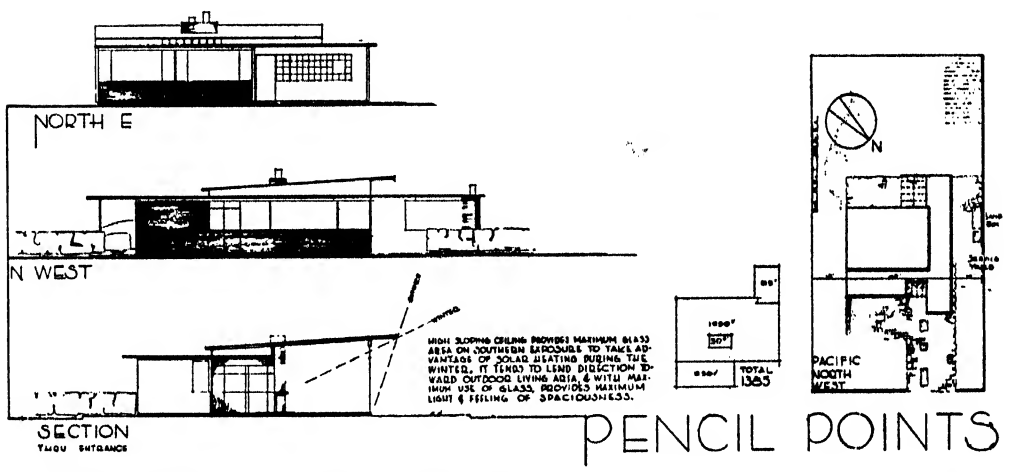
SM

OLIVER LUNDQUIST
1703 21st ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.



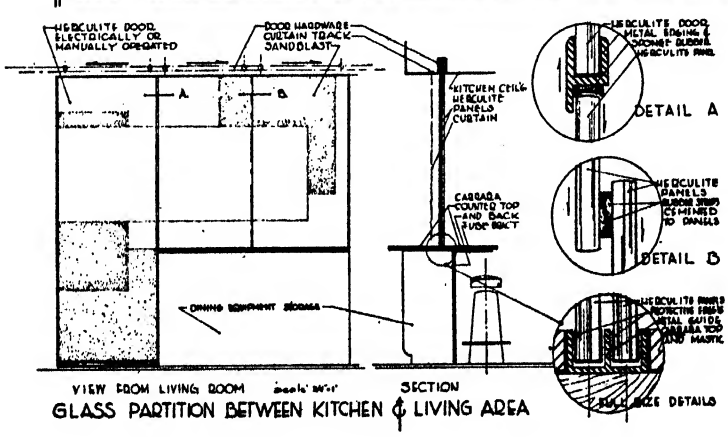


GARDEN VIEW

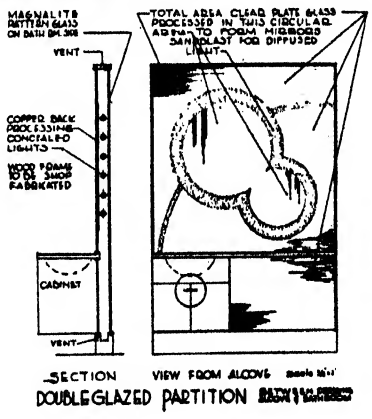


PENCIL POINTS

PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION



GLASS PARTITION BETWEEN KITCHEN & LIVING AREA

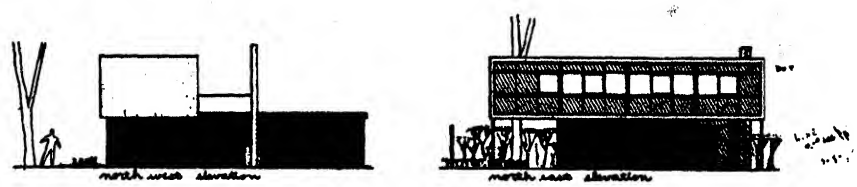


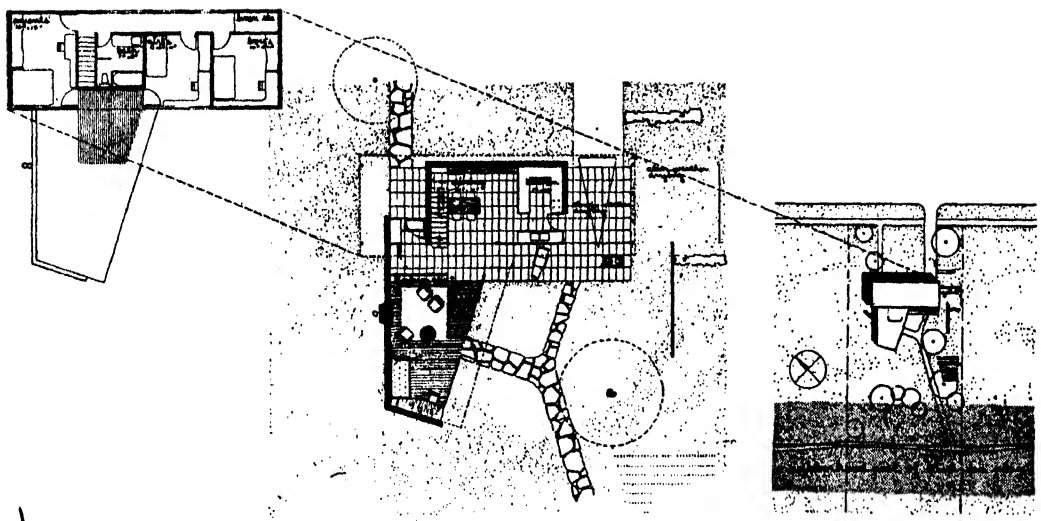
DOUBLE GLAZED PARTITION

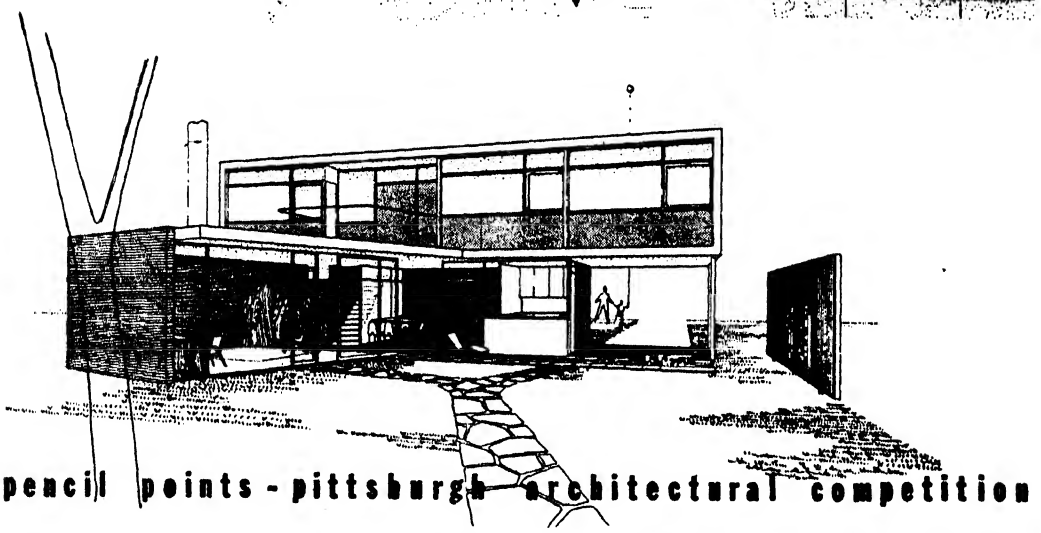
CHARLES G. MacDONALD
QUINBY BLDG.
630 SO. GRAND AVE.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SM

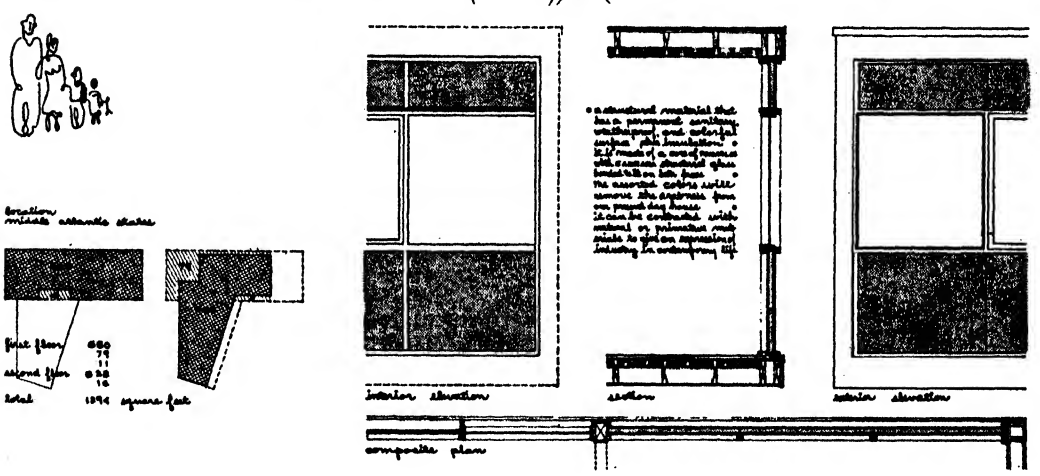
Compact and convenient, this Pacific Northwest house was designed for economical construction. Main openings occur either toward front or rear; windows toward neighbors are all in utility areas. Master sleeping room, partitioned by curtain, becomes increased daytime living space; panel between children's rooms folds back to form indoor playroom. Outdoor play space poorly related to children's rooms, on opposite side of the house.







pencil points - pittsburgh architectural competition

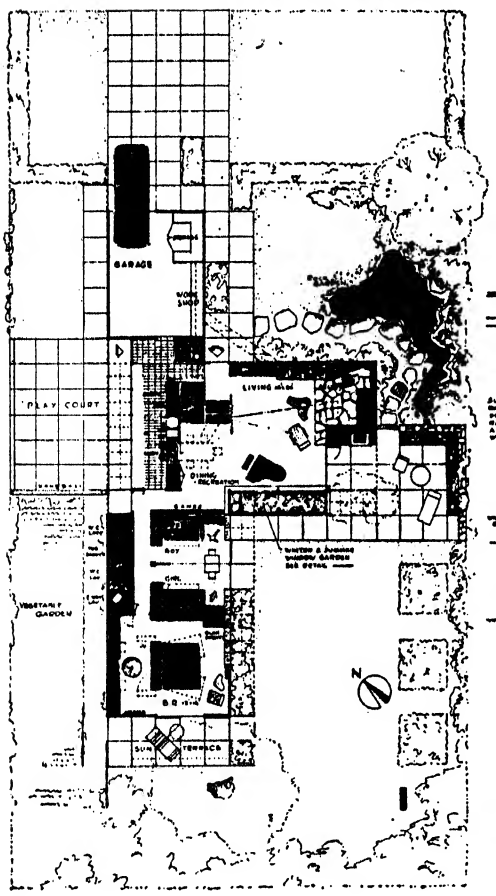


Main rooms sheltered from street and northwest by barrier walls on first floor and (on second) by hallway location; toward the southeast, walls are glazed. Splayed living room wall increases southern exposure; screen fence gives privacy from neighbors. Kitchen has full view of terrace and yard. Abbreviated partitioning limits indoor privacy but simplifies housework. Bedrooms have desk and shelf space as well as closets; the deck is for sunbathing. Storage and heater in basement. Middle Atlantic climate.

SM

CHARLES D. WILEY
1009 NORTH STATE ST.
CHICAGO 10, ILL.

INTEGRATED FUNCTIONAL SPACE



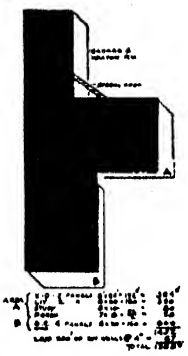
● CONSTRUCTION

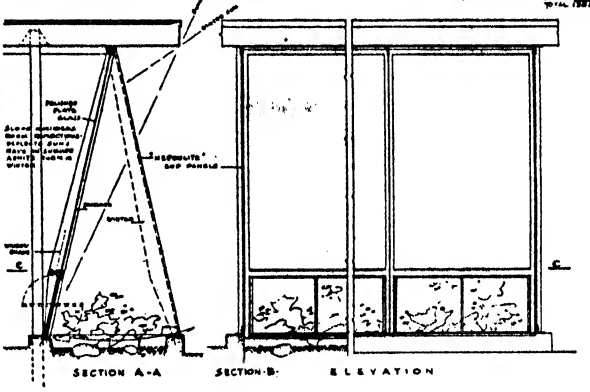
● INTERIORS

● FLEXIBILITY

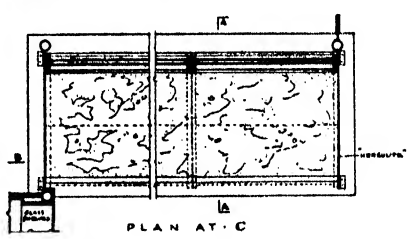
● EFFICIENCY

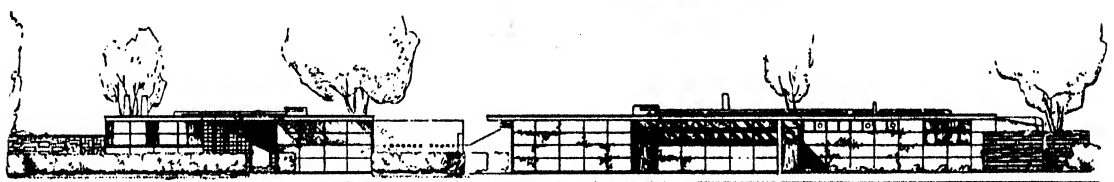
● ECONOMY





DETAIL
WINTER & SUMMER
WINDOW GARDEN

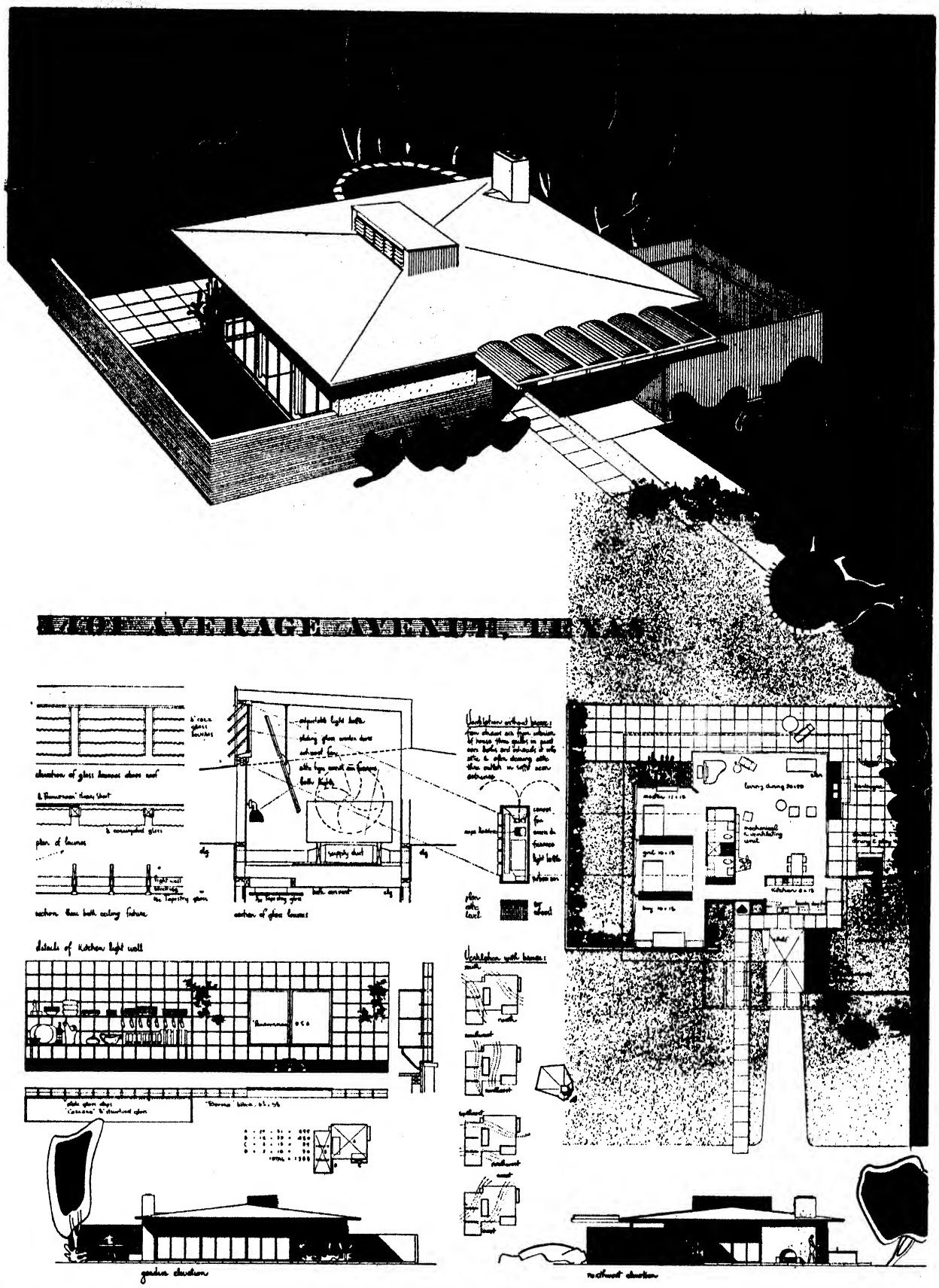




PENCIL POINTS "PITTSBURGH" ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

ELMER BABB
1240 HURON RD.
CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

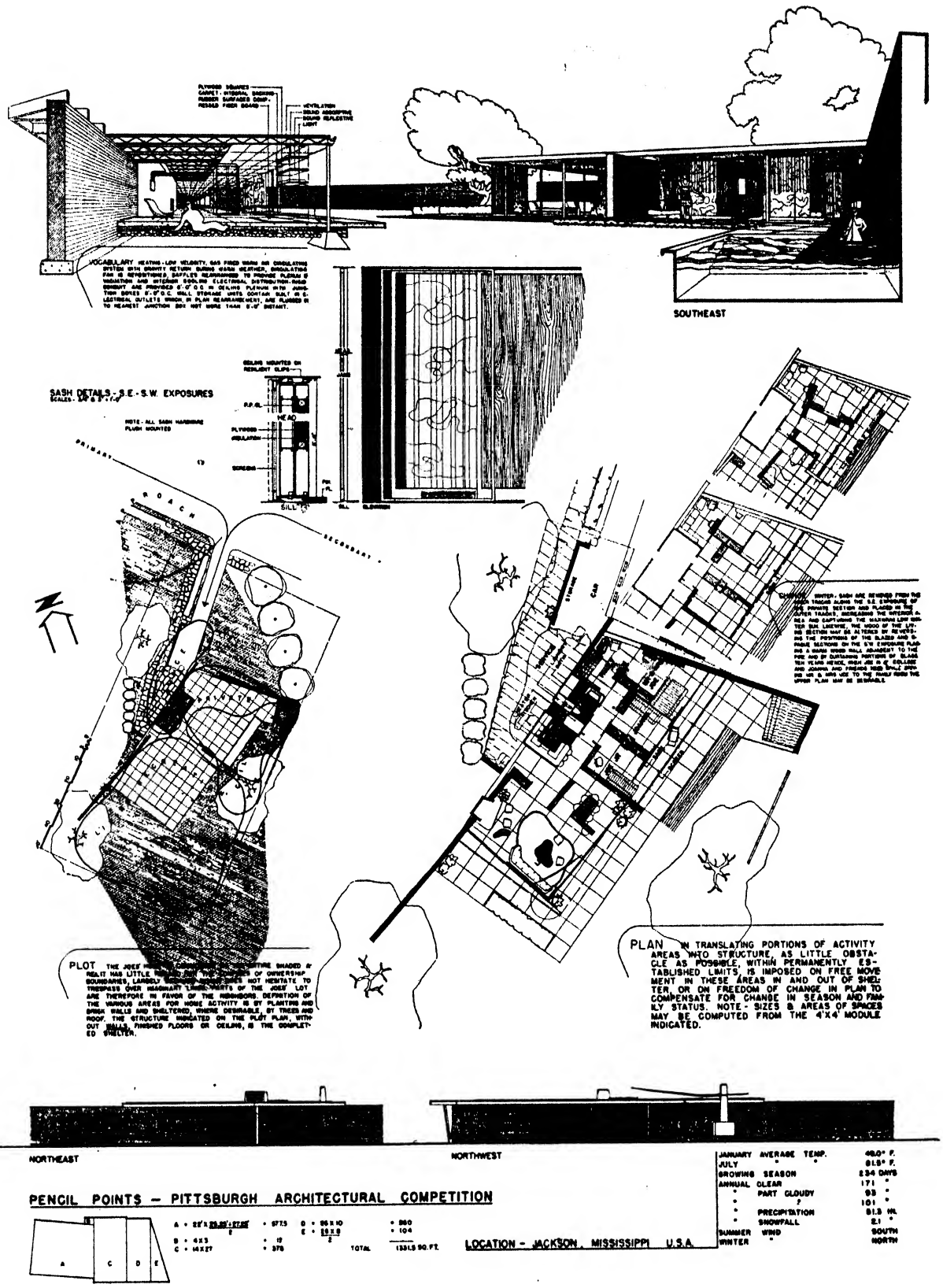
Planned for construction (with modification) throughout the central U. S., this scheme organizes all main living rooms around south and garden exposures. A sensible provision is a separate children's playcourt, under direct supervision from kitchen; main living room and outdoor terrace, well screened from the neighbors. Circulation from entrance door to bedroom wing, however, seems unnecessarily awkward and circuitous.



Location of entrance provides direct circulation to living area, kitchen, and bedroom wing. Minimum partitioning reduces housekeeping drudgery, while central location of baths shields children's bedrooms from living room sounds. Roof overhangs precisely calculated to screen out excessive sun. Exhaust fan draws house air through grilles above baths into plenum; hence into attic space and eventually to outlet in roof soffit near entrance. Good general storage space along garage wall. Designed for Texas climate.

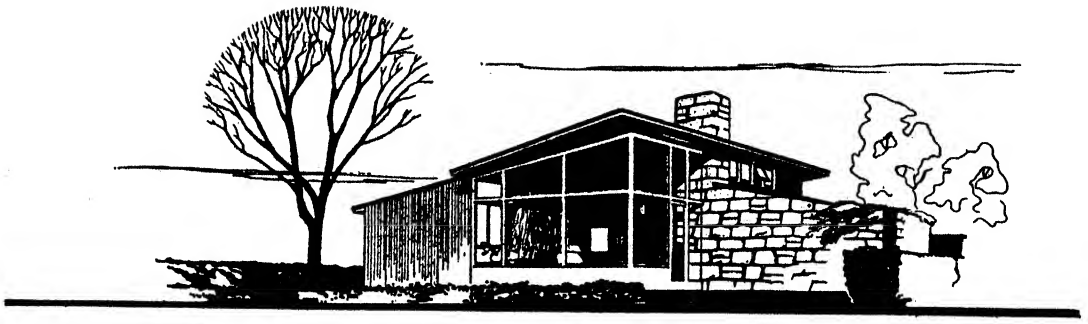
M

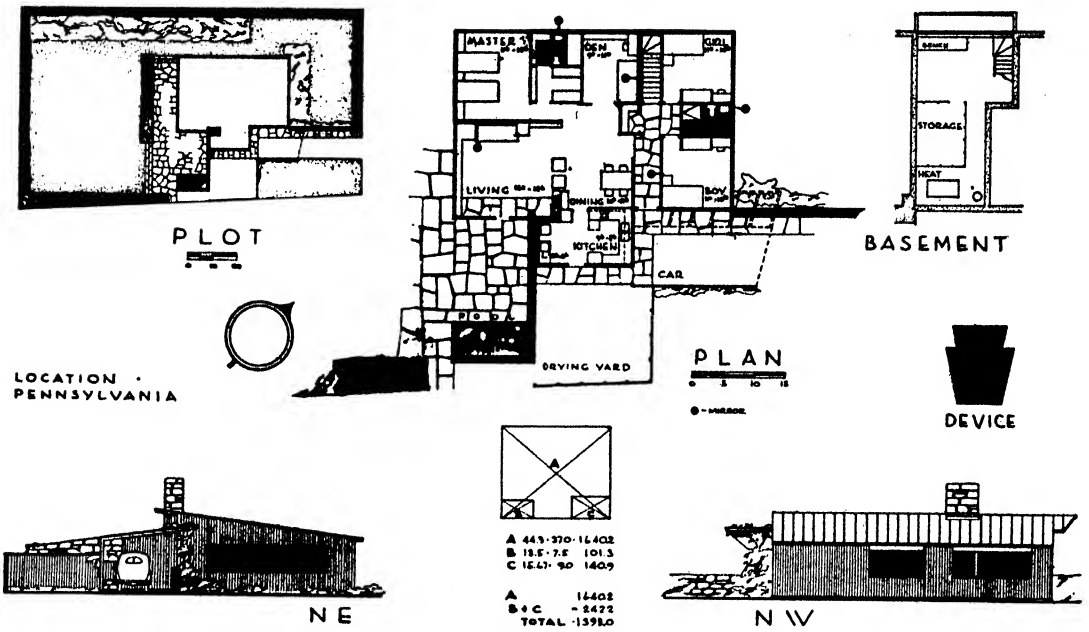
DONALD BARTHELME
BOX 282, ROUTE 12
HOUSTON 8, TEX.

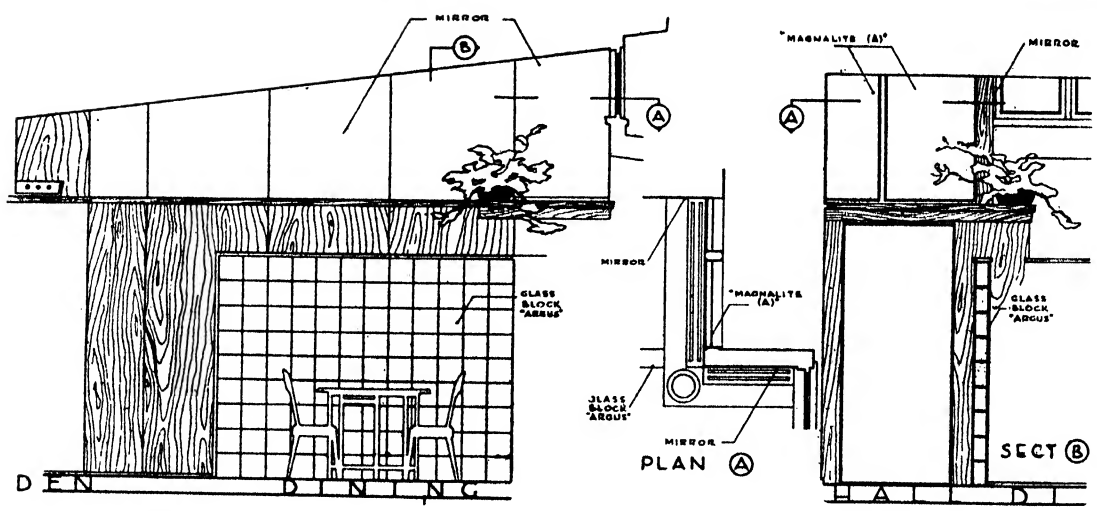


THOMAS J. BIGGS
223 HARTFIELD ST.
JACKSON, MISS.

Windows and screens of this Mississippi house are supported in a pair of tracks bordering garden frontages. In winter, screens are removed and window panels placed in the outer tracks, increasing interior living space and luring maximum sun within. Cleverness of concept has resulted in rather forced room shapes, as in parents' room; thoughtful provisions include future partition rearrangements to suit changed family needs.





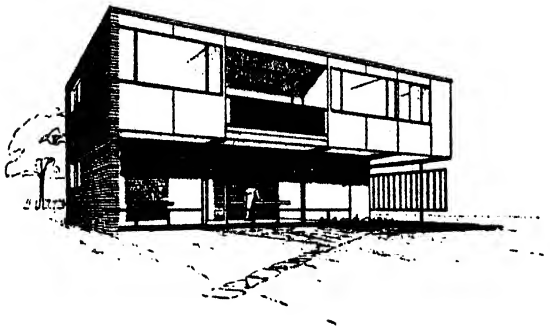


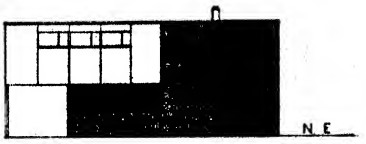
PENCIL POINTS · PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

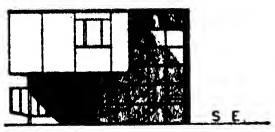
In this house designed for Pennsylvania, the arrangement of the entrance hall and stair to the basement effectively separates children's rooms from living quarters. The huge corner window walls flood living area with light and sun, automatically controlled by roof projection; interior corner placement of dining space, although lighted by clerestory and borrowed light from hallway, seems unfortunate; the efficient kitchen-laundry might also have been better placed for serving terrace and supervision of play.

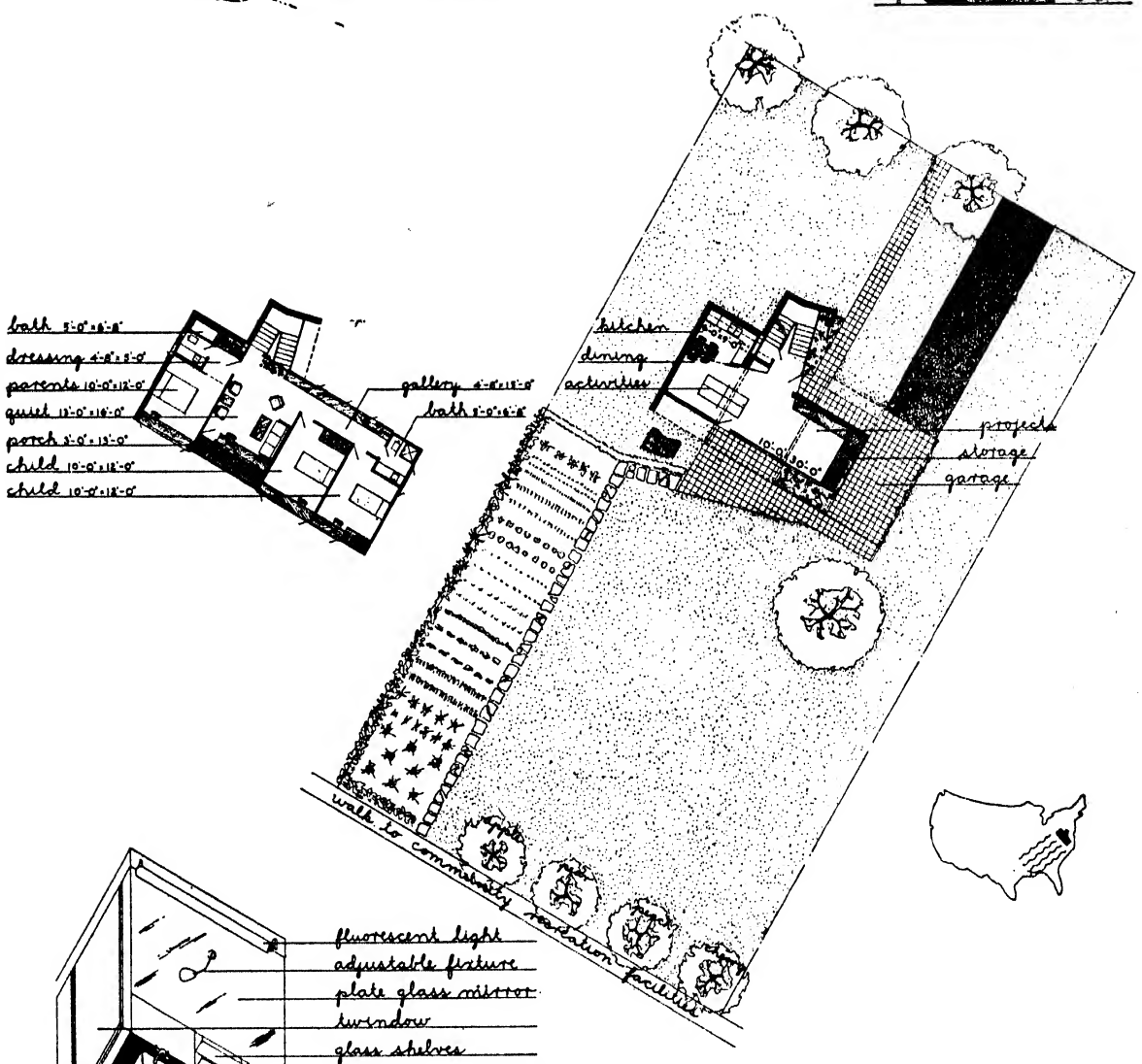
M

BERNARD L. CAMPBELL
2400 MARKET ST.
HARRISBURG, PA.

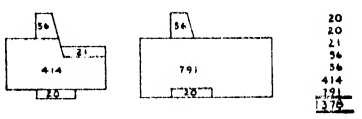








BATHROOM DETAIL 3/4"



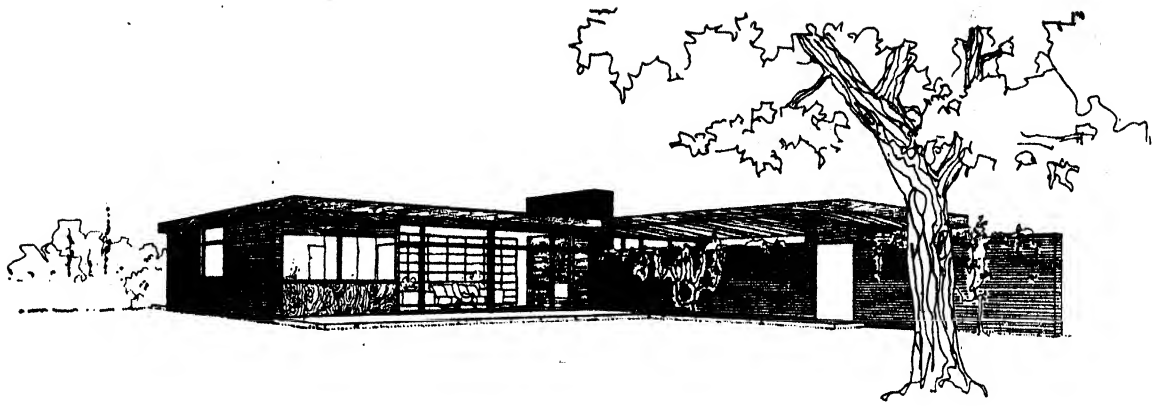
nom de nom.....

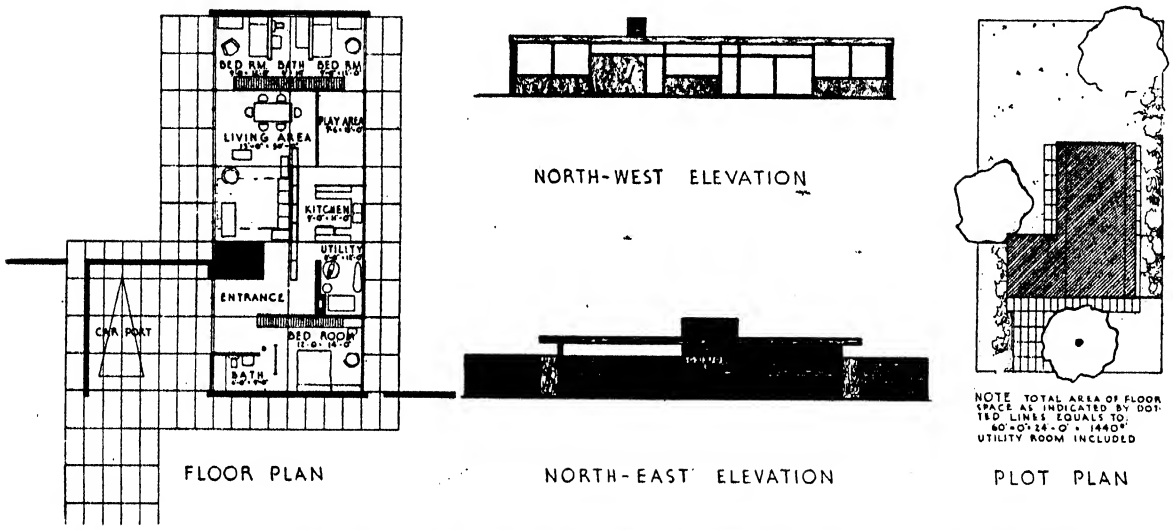
PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

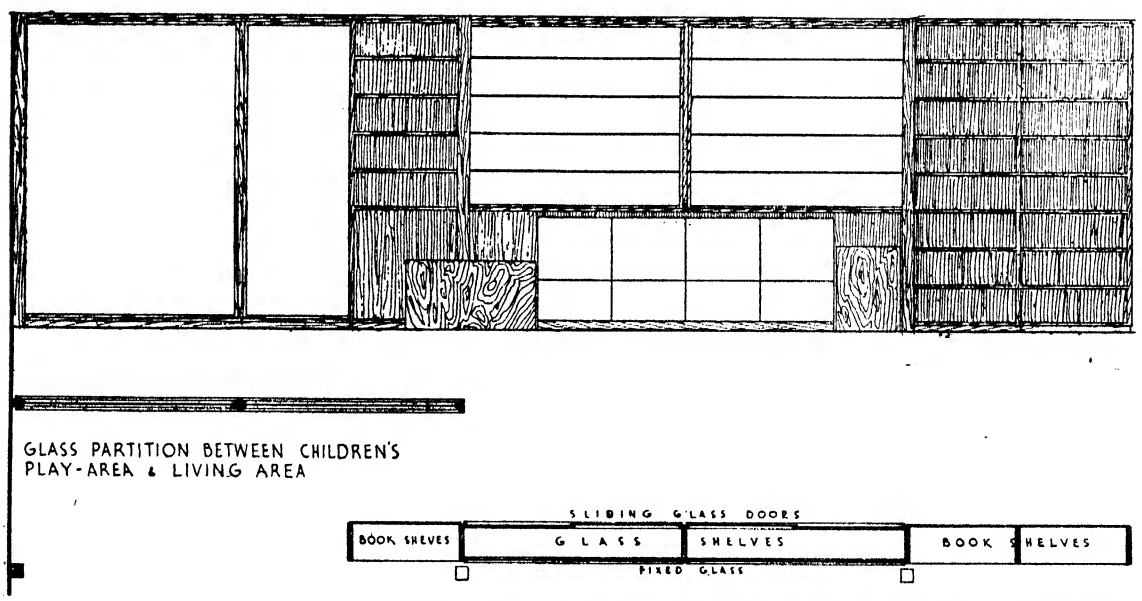
W. BROOKS GAVIN
8310 16th ST.
SILVER SPRING, MD.

M

In this two-story solution (leaving maximum land for outdoor living), planned for the middle Atlantic states, interior living space is divided into dining-kitchen, and play space on the ground floor, and a quiet family sitting room upstairs. The latter seems too enclosed; one end is merely a passage which children would have to use to reach bedrooms. The first floor suffers by too great recessing to gain overhangs at front and back; also exterior lacks "human quality" found in some of the other designs.







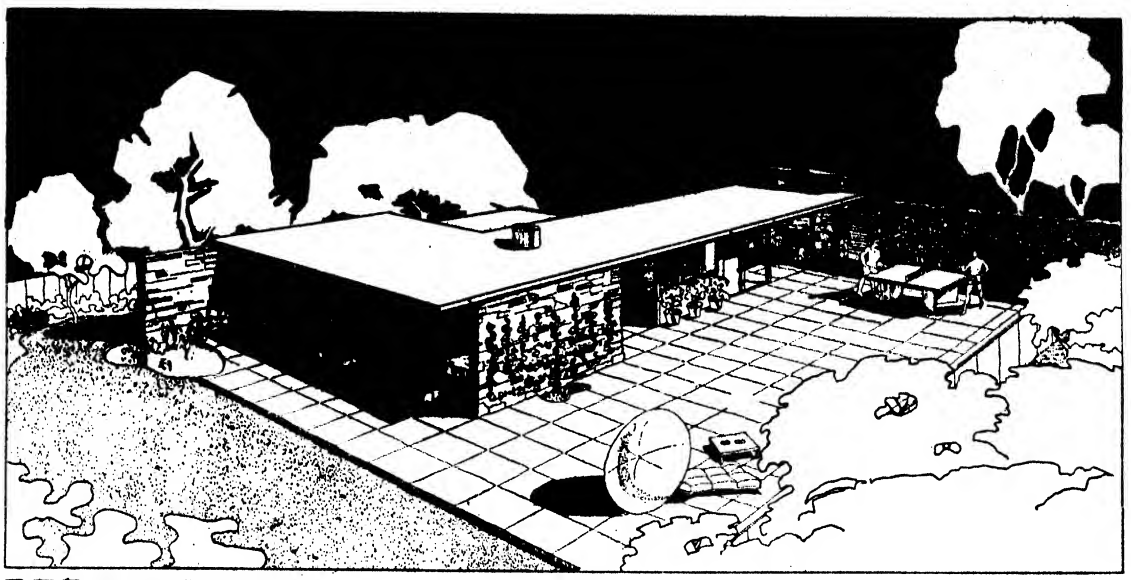
PLAN - BOOK CASE & GLASS CASE BETWEEN KITCHEN & LIVING AREA

PENCIL POINTS
PITTSBURGH - ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

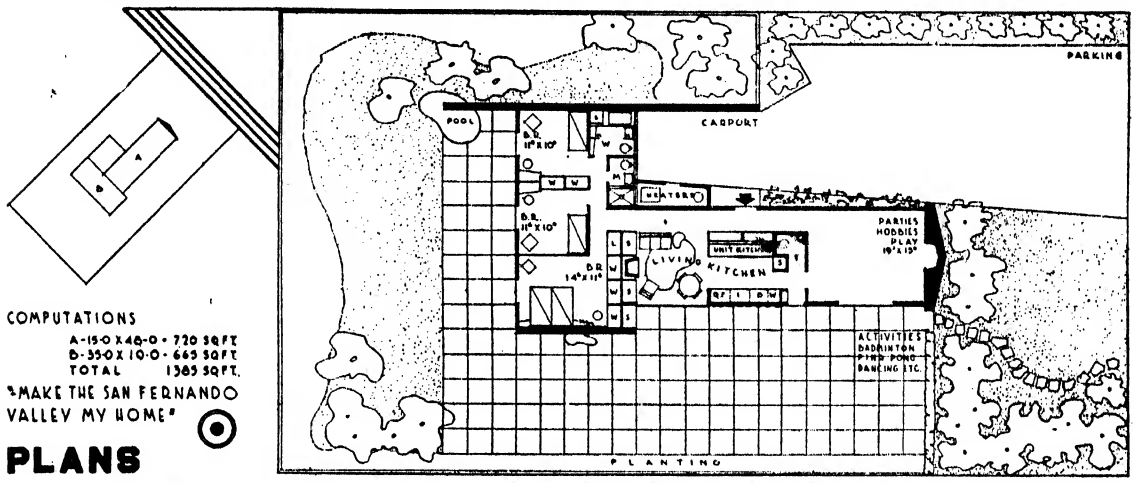
Non-bearing interior divisions are made up of storage units or incidental screens which can be arranged with relative ease. The children's play area may be supervised either from the kitchen or (through a glass screen) from the dining end of the living area. Separation of adults' bedroom and children's quarters would appeal to many; placement of the children's rooms just the other side of the wall of the living area, however, suggests noise difficulties. The plan fails to indicate how the owners would obtain privacy from near neighbors. Designed for northern California.

M

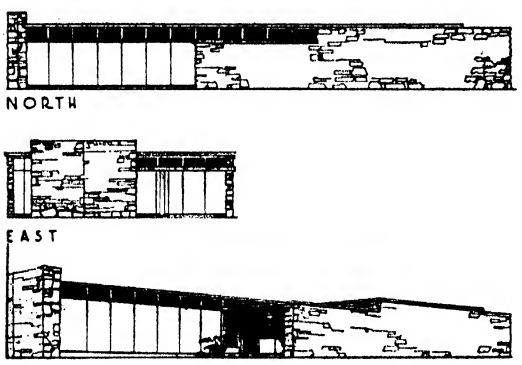
C. N. CHAU
1115 EAST 62nd ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.



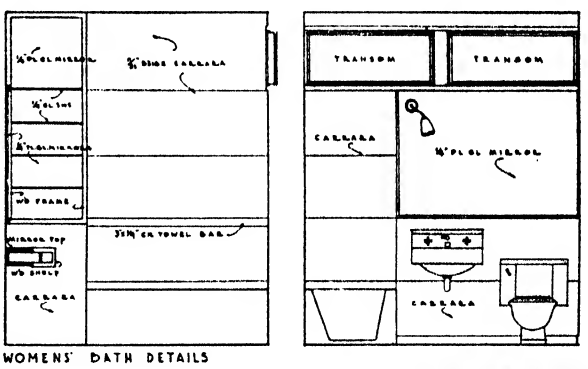
PERSPECTIVE



PLANS



ELEVATIONS



WOMENS' BATH DETAILS

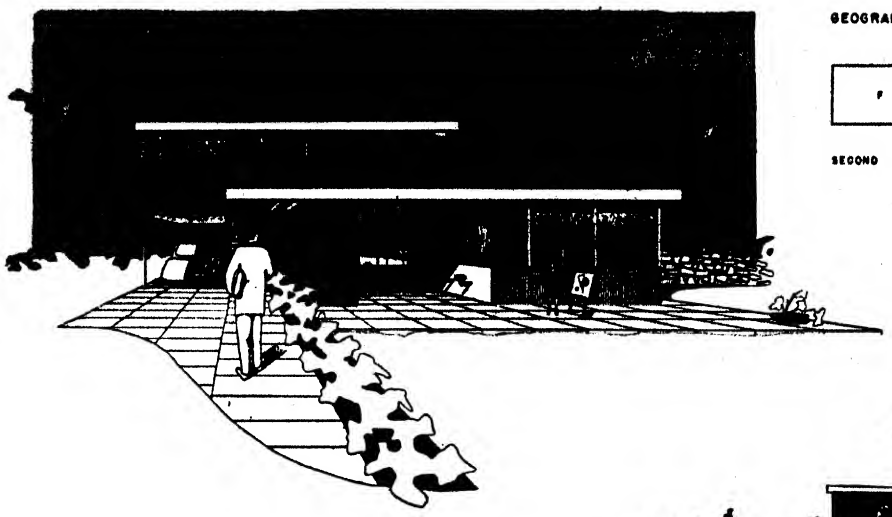
DETAILS

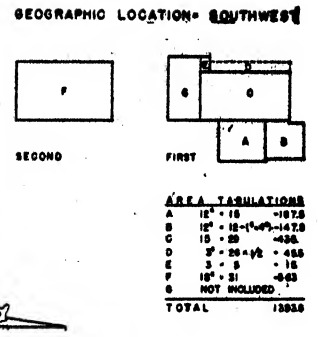
PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

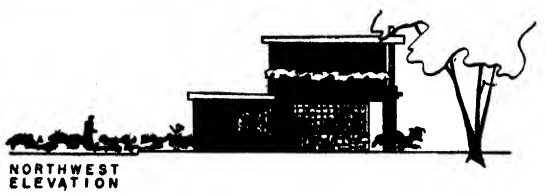
A. ALBERT COOLING
184 ACARI DRIVE
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIF.

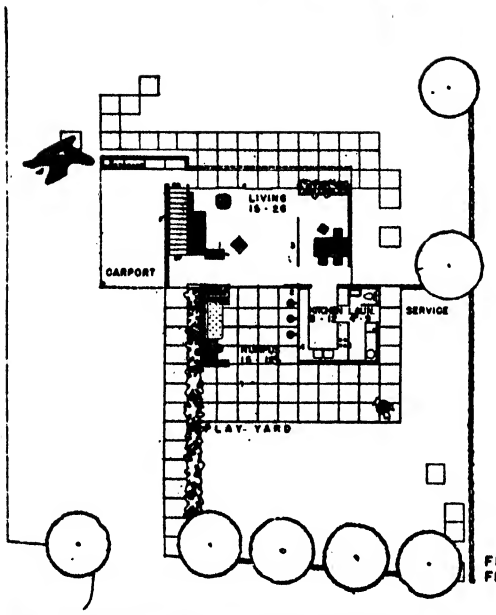
M

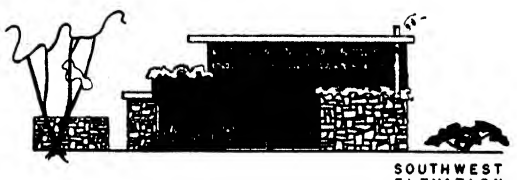
The large amount of corridor space was criticized. Combination living-dining-kitchen-laundry, admitted as an acceptable plan for many families. Despite laundry-dryer equipment, however, some outdoor drying yard should probably have been provided. Large hobby-playroom with fireplace adjoining terrace, a fine facility seldom found in the "average" house. Interesting bedroom-window detail: fixed central sash, ventilating louvers below, operable transoms above. Planned for a southern California site.

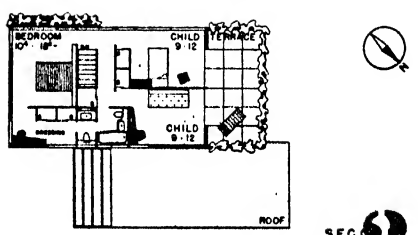


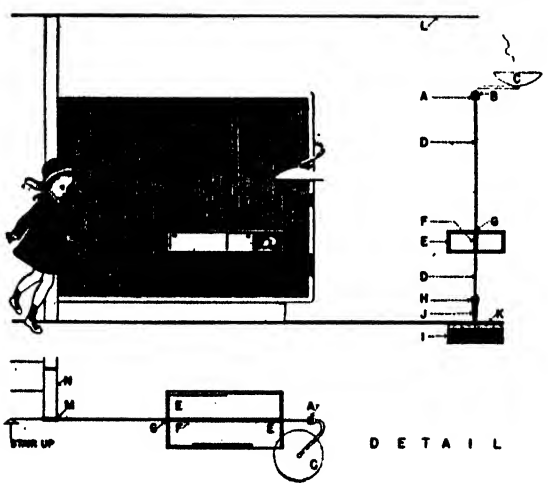




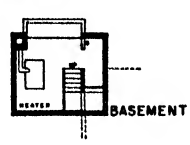


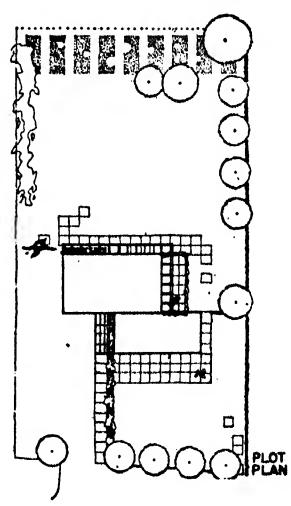






A LIGHTWEIGHT METAL FRAME.
B CONTINUOUS PLUG-IN. STRIP.
C ADJUSTABLE LIGHTING UNIT.
D TEMPERED TRANSLUCENT GLASS.
E CABINET WITH SLIDING DOORS.
F STEEL T's SCREWED THRU GLASS.
G EVERSEAL GLASS TAPE .
H CONCEALED ELECTRIC CONDUIT.
I SUB-FLOOR ELECTRIC DUCT .
J SUPPORT- CONNECTION TO DUCT .
K FIN. FLOOR L FIN. CEILING .
M CONNECT. TO UPRIGHT SUPPORT .
N GLASS BLOCK PARTITION .



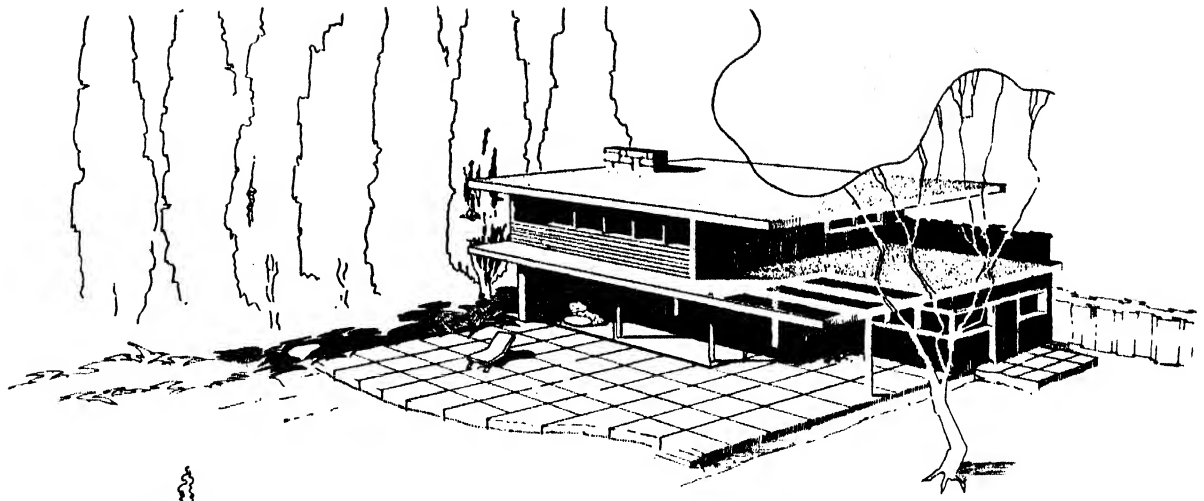


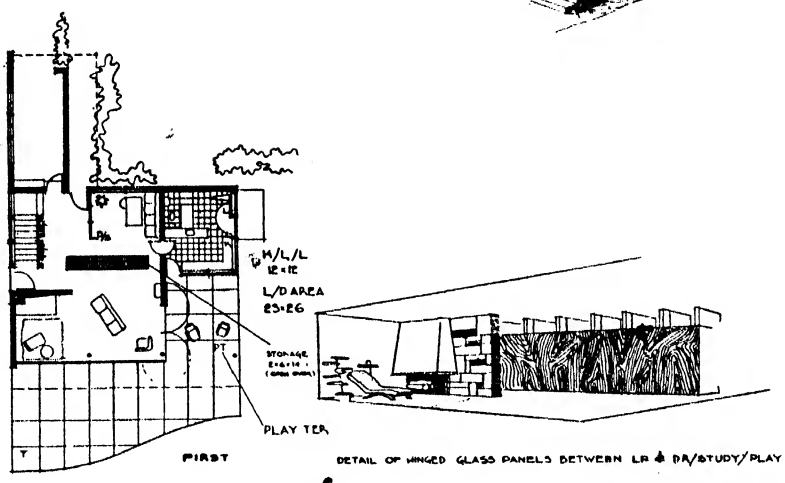
P E N C I L • P O I N T S
PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

Designed for the Southwest, this house has a compact and well related arrangement of living, dining, and play areas, with a conveniently located kitchen-laundry-service unit. Second floor plan is good but likely to be expensive. Flaws include inadequate storage space, scattered plumbing, and poorly located heater room with questionable stair head-room. Exterior is to be of rough redwood boards and battens. Rumpus space and children's rooms to be closed against weather by sliding glass doors.

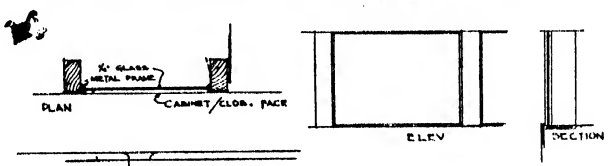
M

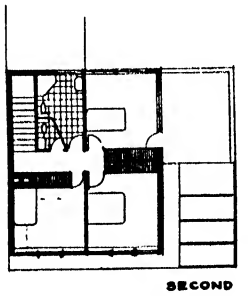
SEYMOUR R. JOSEPH
1841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

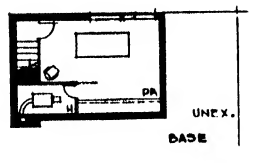


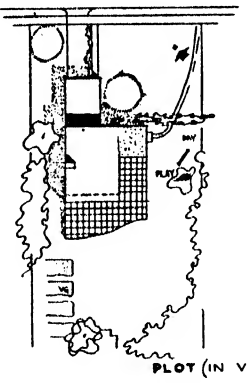


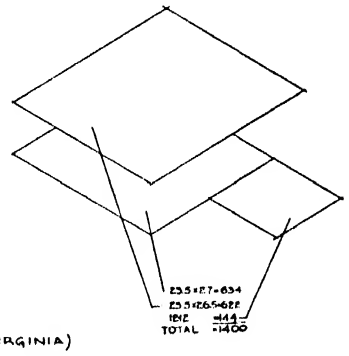
DETAIL OF HINGED GLASS PANELS BETWEEN LR & DR/STUDY/PLAY AREA

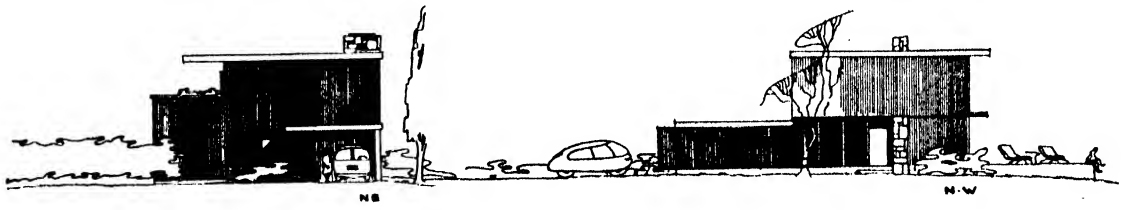










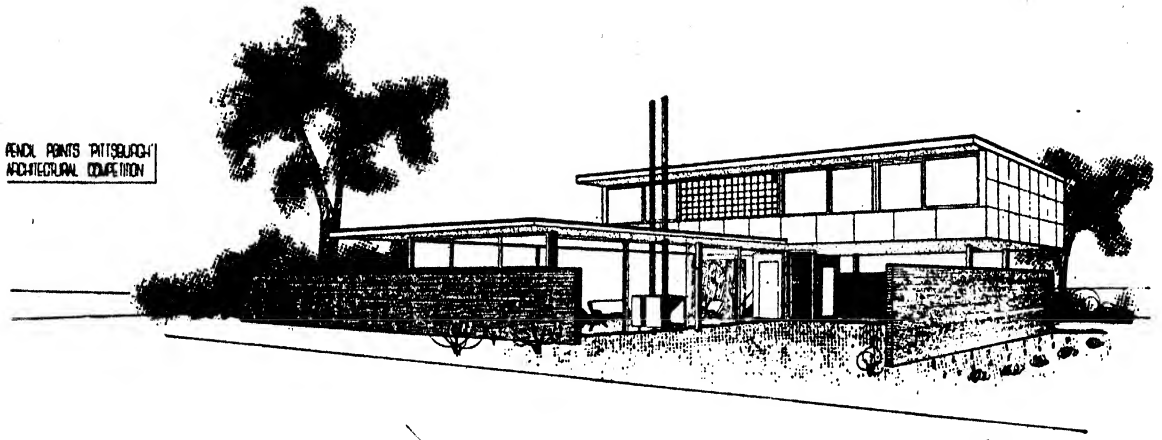


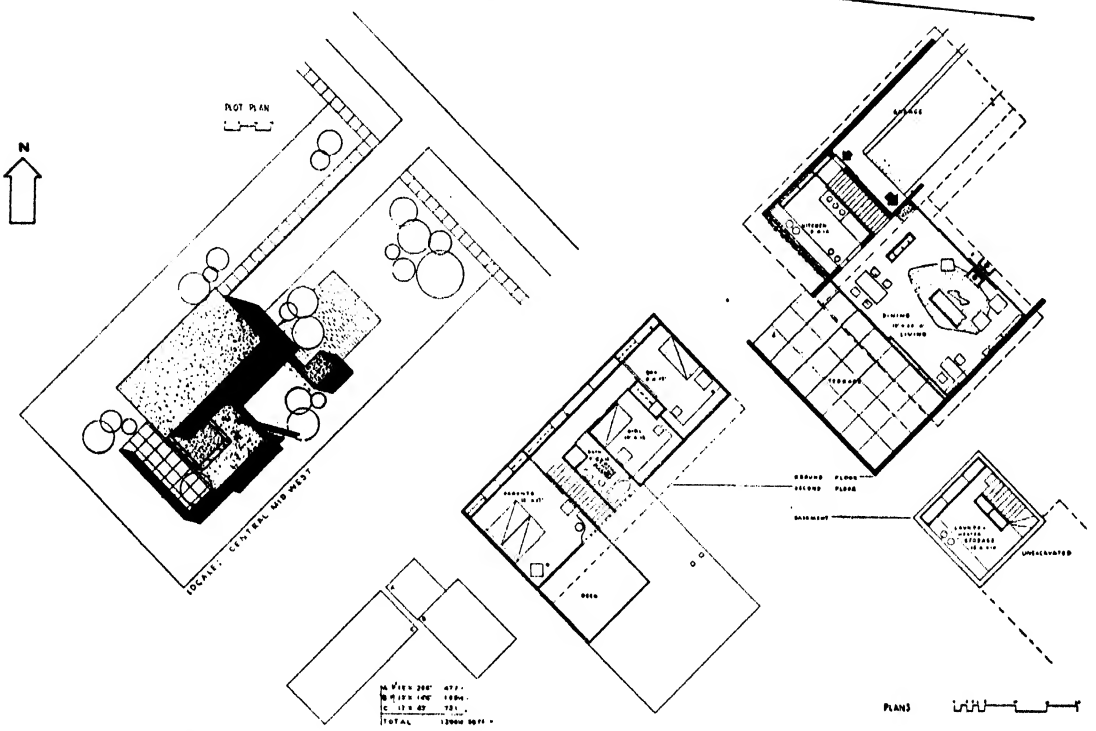
PENCIL POINTS ~ PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

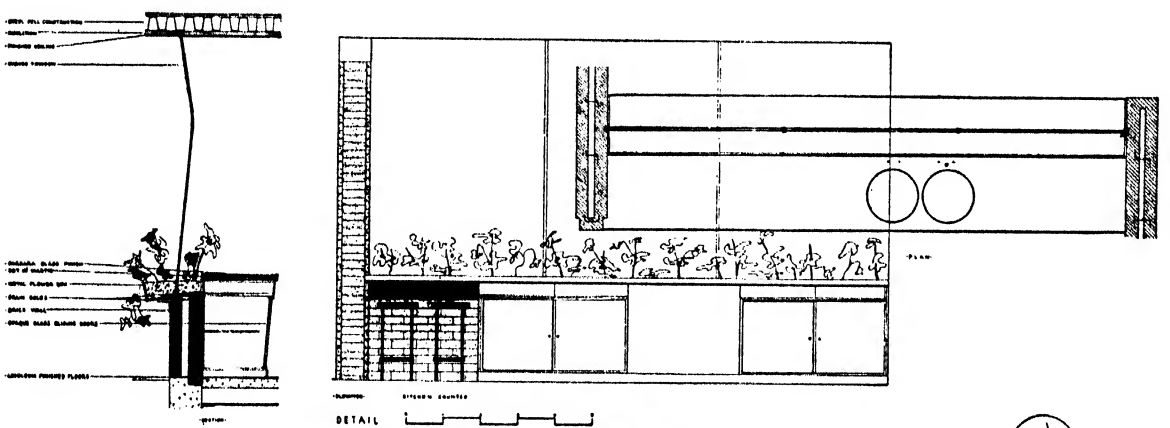
VINCENT KLING
ENGLISH VILLAGE
CRANFORD, N. J.

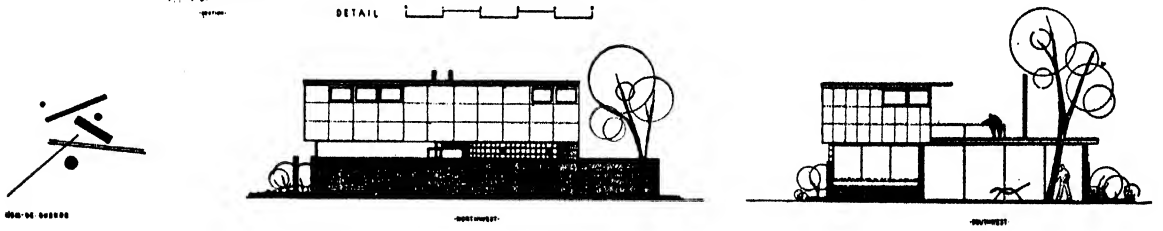
M

This house planned for a Virginia location is one of comparatively few that included a basement for the heating equipment. The living room is screened from the front door, and even the stairs can be used without disturbing living room activities. Kitchen-laundry well located for access to dining space, terrace serving, and drying yard. The house also appealed to the jurors as being agreeably domestic in both scale and character.





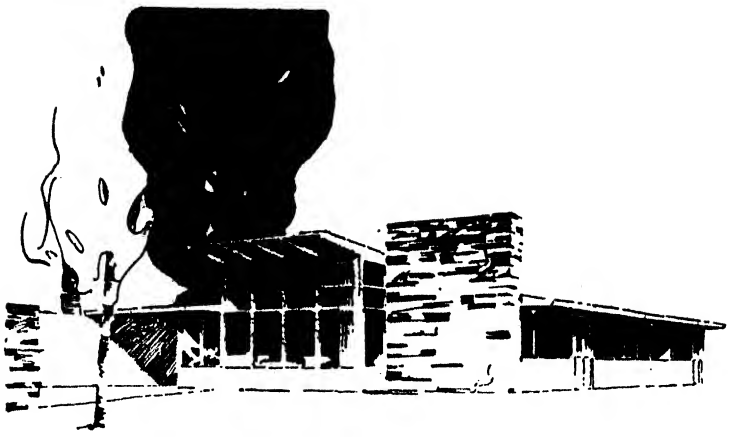




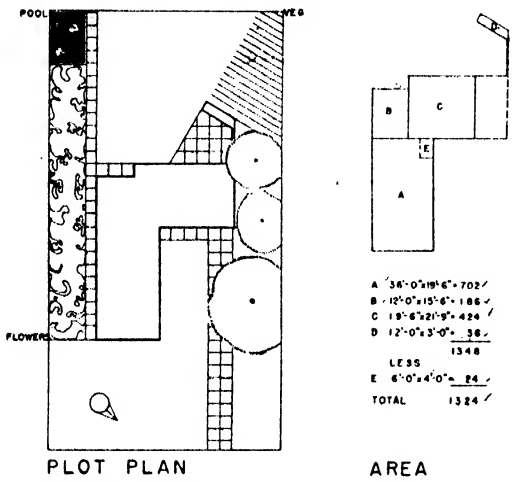
No clear purpose seems served by placing house so far to rear of plot. Northeast living room window wall, shielded from street by brick garden wall, admits morning sun; firm clear light, rest of day. Toward neighbors, high wall (for privacy) surmounted by window band; on southwest, sliding-panel windows with deep roof overhang admit afternoon sun in varying degrees, depending on season. Floor plan, simple; general character, unnecessarily severe. Designed for construction in central Midwest.

M

PAT ALGE MARSHALL
223 E. DELAWARE PLACE
CHICAGO 11, ILL.



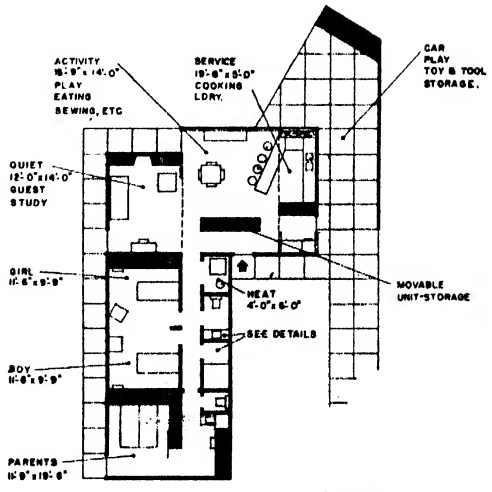
PERSPECTIVE FROM SOUTH



PLOT PLAN

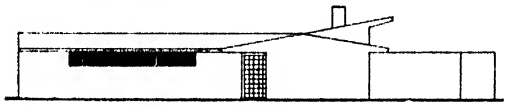
A 36'-0"x19'-6" = 702
B 12'-0"x15'-6" = 186
C 19'-6"x21'-9" = 424
D 12'-0"x3'-0" = 36
1348
LESS
E 6'-0"x4'-0" = 24
TOTAL 1324

AREA



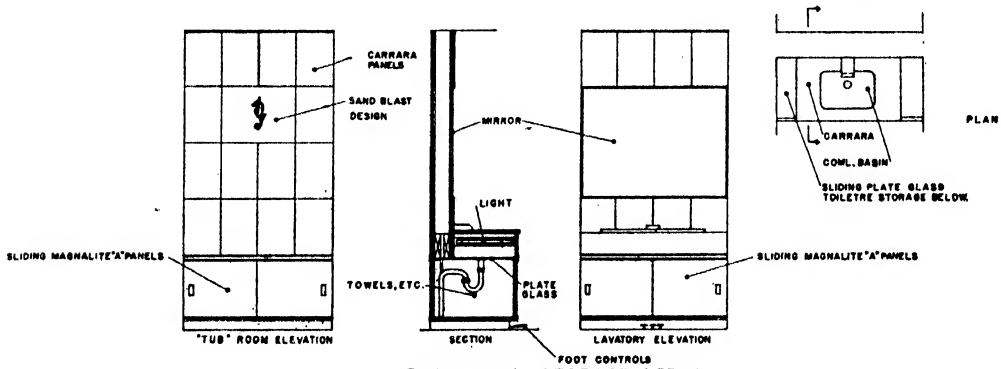
PLAN

LOCATION MIDCENTRAL STATES



NORTHWEST

NORTHEAST



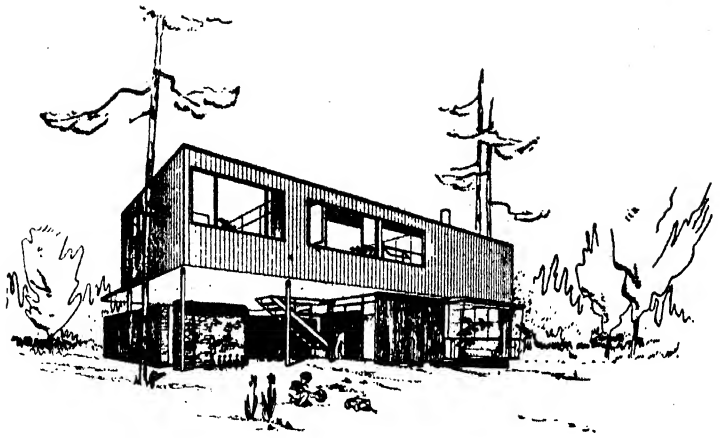
BASIN & BATH STORAGE DETAIL

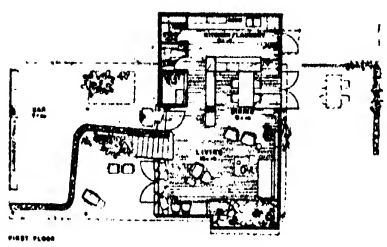
PENCIL POINTS–PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

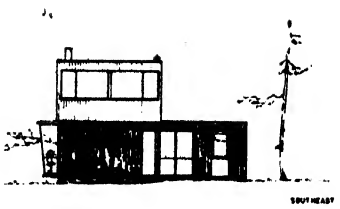
C. STUART PERKINS
RR #3
WAYZATA, MINN.

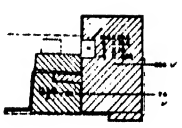
M

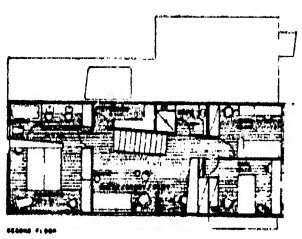
One of the more imaginative of several designs with similar basic scheme. Centralized entrance and heater room; separation of living areas into active and quiet (the latter further separable for use as guest room); flexible two-in-one treatment of children's rooms, and greatly increased bathroom facilities provided by partitioning and inclusion of one added piece of equipment; all were admired. Questioned was location considered for outdoor laundry drying; planting on northeast and carport wall on southwest seemed ample screen from neighbors. For midcentral states.

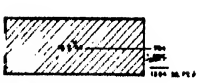






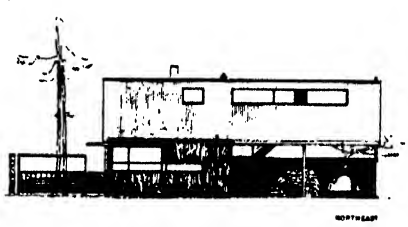


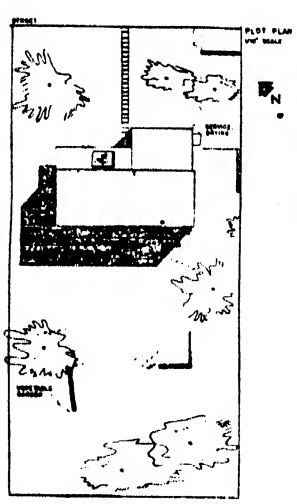


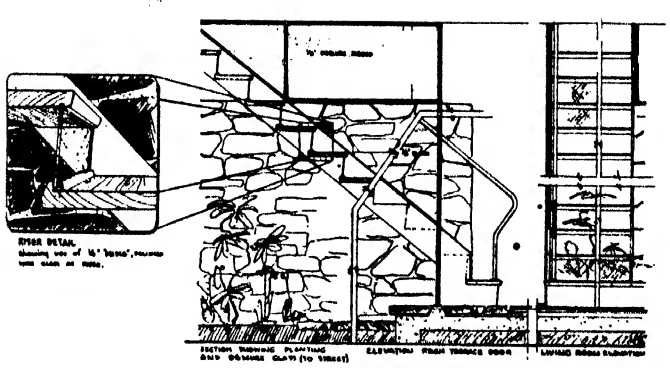


FLOOR AREA CALCULATION

HOUSE DESIGNED FOR
THE
GREAT LAKES REGION



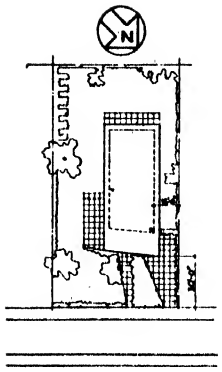




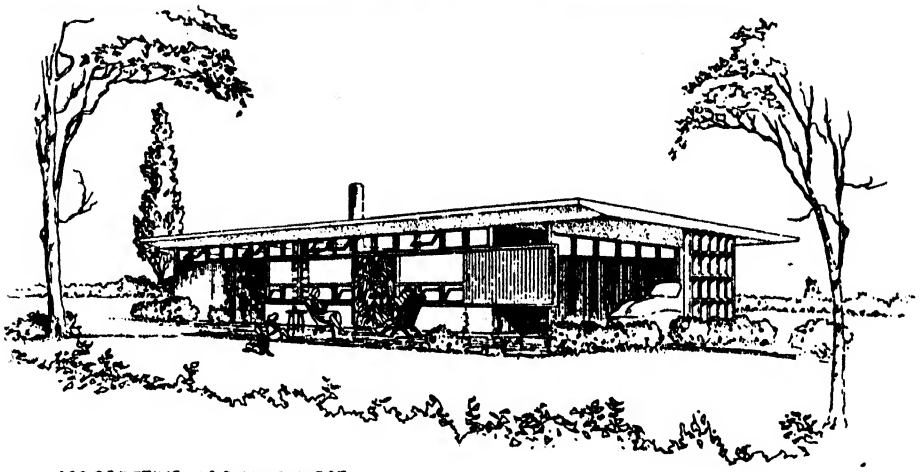
Planned for Great Lakes region, this spacious, small house was considered one of the better two-story solutions (in general, the jury considered one-story schemes better answers to the program). Projecting second floor, probably expensive, produced gracious sheltered entrance by either car or foot on street front and loggia toward garden. Arresting features: glass-enclosed stairway; projecting living room window, including plant bay, view window, and solar-heat advantages. Guest-study-play room at top of stairs gives added livability; storage, ample and well located.

M

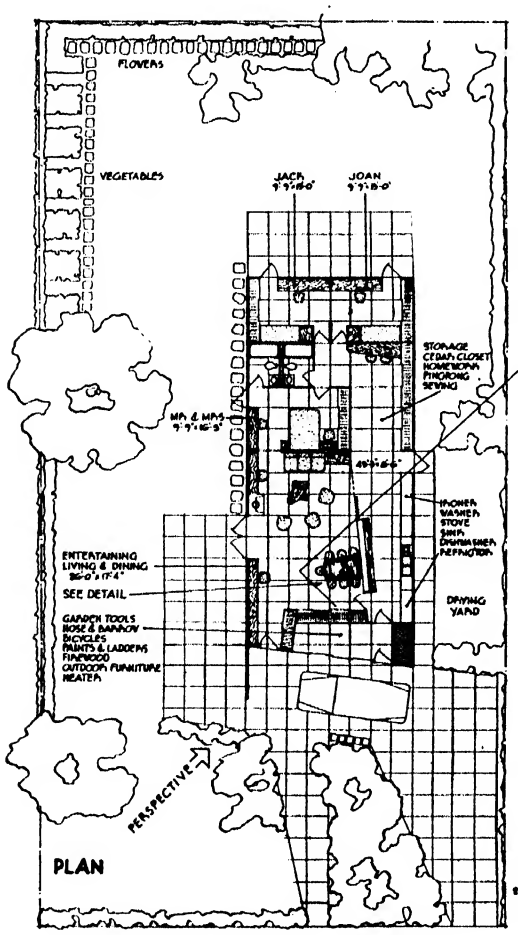
FREDERICK G. ROTH
2625 NO. SECOND ST.
MILWAUKEE 12, WIS.
& I. M. PEI
14 OLD DEE ROAD
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



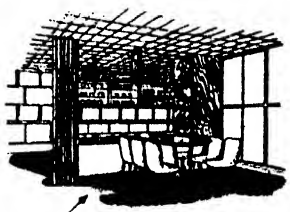
PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1"-30'-0

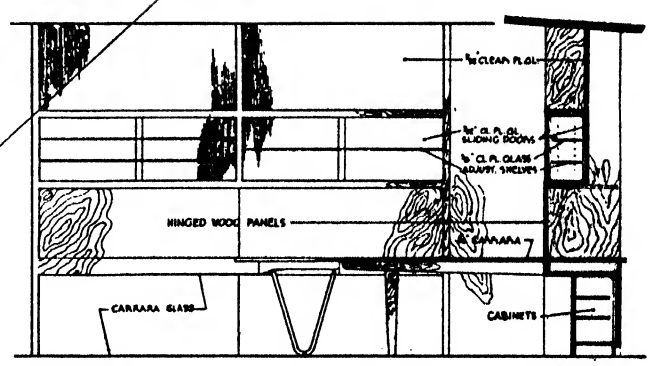


PERSPECTIVE LOOKING WEST

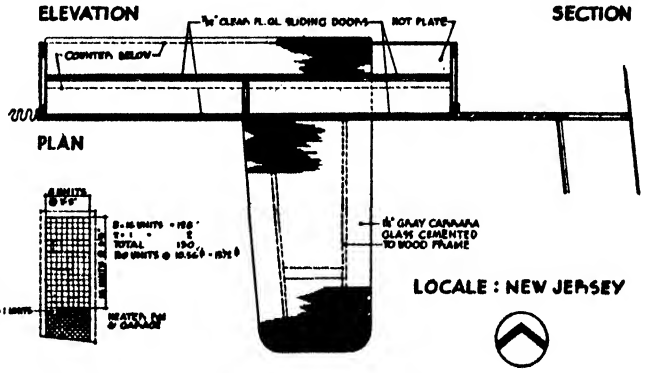


PLAN





ELEVATION SECTION



PLAN

LOCALE : NEW JERSEY

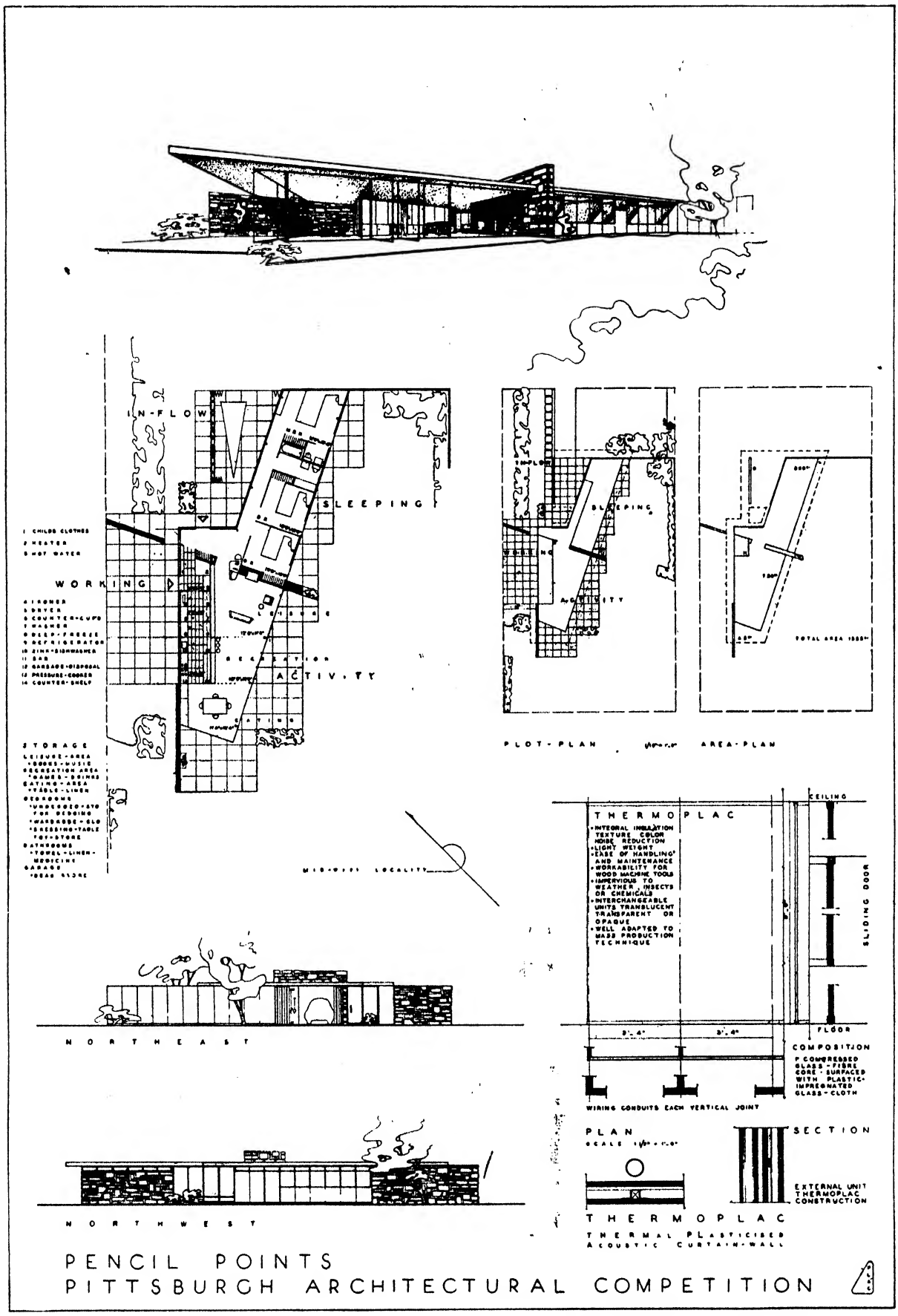
PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

SIMON SCHMIDERER
TORQUATO DE FELICE &
MICHAEL M. HARRIS
45 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

M

Schemed within a simple rectangle, this forthright plan proposed for New Jersey was particularly admired for its space organization, location of children's rooms well separated from sound and distractions of the living room, and extraordinary provisions for storage where needed. Fixed window sash, with operable panels above and below, considered a well-thought-out ventilating solution. Height of windows from floor allows case work and furniture placement beneath them. The forward location of living room was criticized because sunlight would leave this area too early.

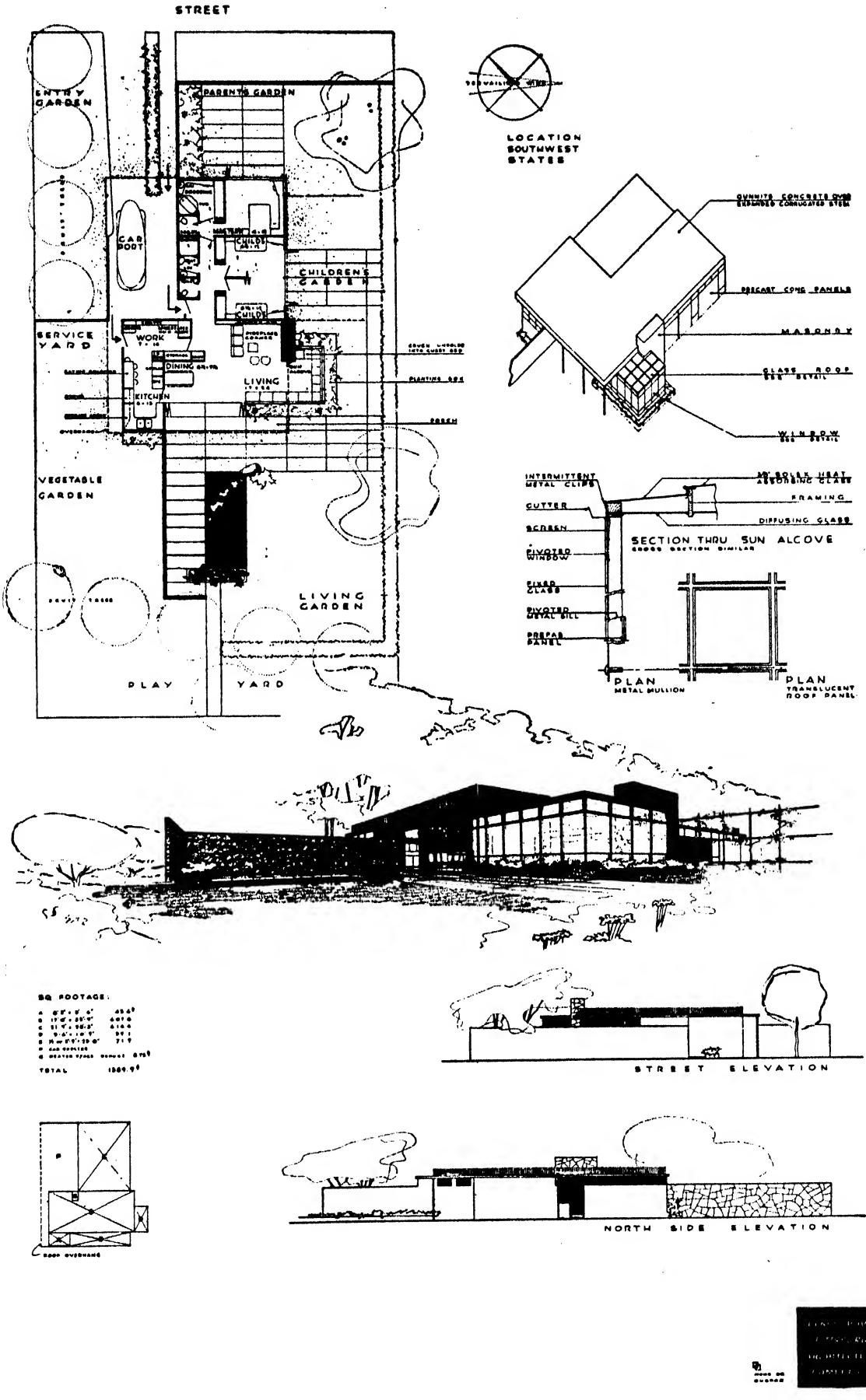
*



The angling of the plan to catch maximum southern sun was admitted, but the resultant awkward shapes of master bedroom and living room were criticized. The plan provides barrier between activity and sleeping areas; the kitchen and laundry equipment is complete—and expensive. Amount of window wall appealed to the jurors as excessive and was sharply criticized (lacking plot plan indication) for lack of privacy from neighbors. Nonetheless, logical separation of areas for "in flow," working, sleeping, and activity kept this design constantly to the fore. Midwest location.

M

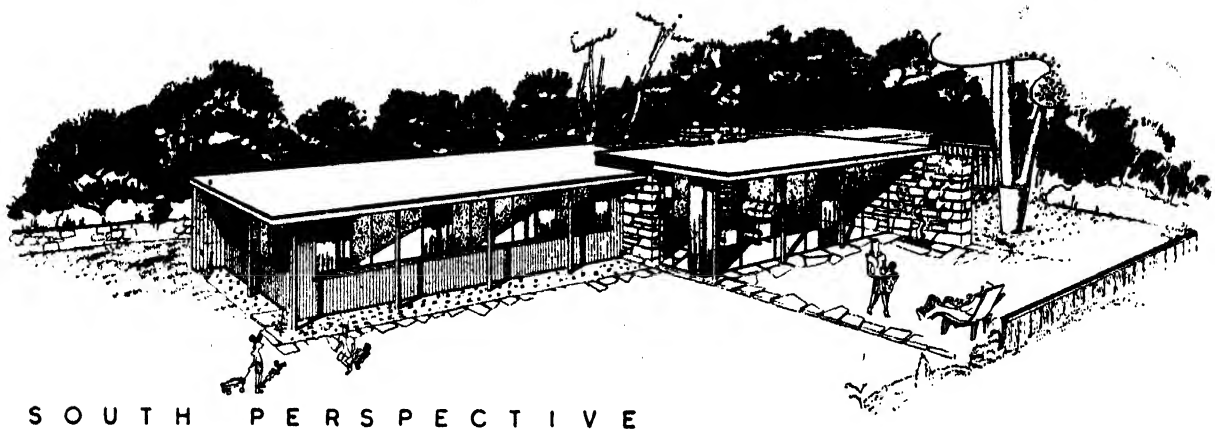
DOUGLAS C. SIMPSON
21 FIRST AVE.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA
& EDWARD P. ELLIOTT
COOLIDGE LANE, DEDHAM, MASS.



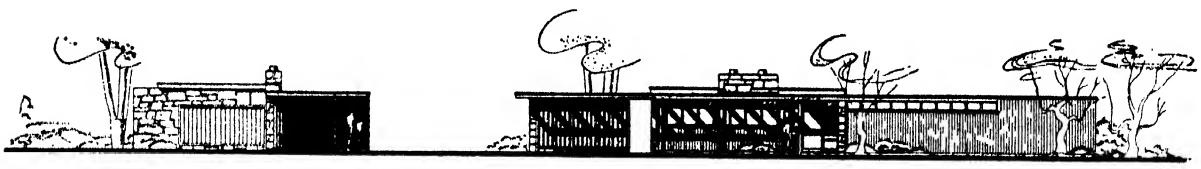
JOSEPH ALLEN STEIN
21 COLUMBUS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIF.

M

While admiring the plan organization and living amenities of this house proposed for the Southwest, the jury felt that the provisions and equipment were more costly and elaborate than the program specifications would permit. Praised were the variety and spaciousness developed in the living-dining area; kitchen and workroom immediately adjacent to a service yard; the provision of private gardens as well as a family living garden (all screened for privacy by fences, walls, or planting), and the attention given to relating interior space to the outdoors and growing plants.

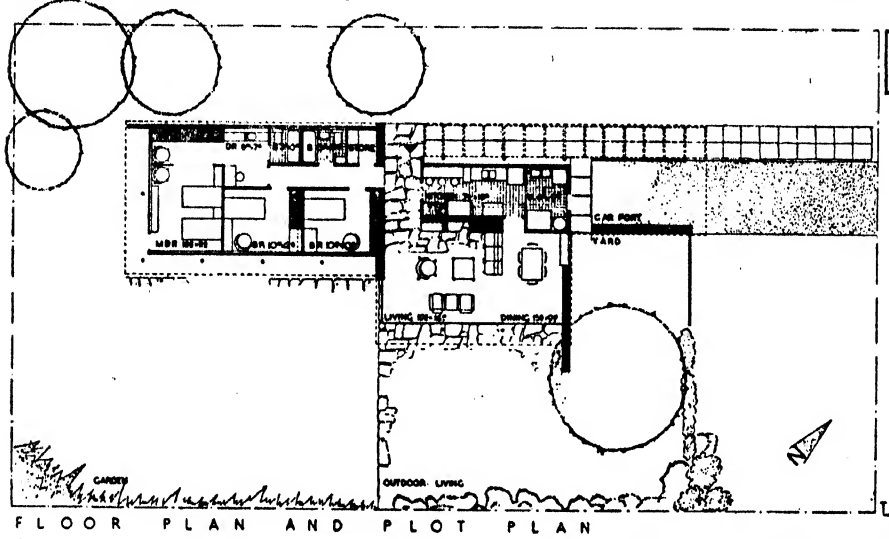


SOUTH PERSPECTIVE



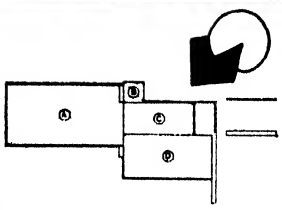
NORTH EAST NORTH WEST

ELEVATIONS



FLOOR PLAN AND PLOT PLAN

PLAN SCALE 1/16"-1'-0"



PLAN SCALE 1/16"-1'-0"

TABLE OF AREAS

A — 19'2" × 38' = 728.08

B — $\frac{6'6" \times 6'0"}{2}$ = 19.5

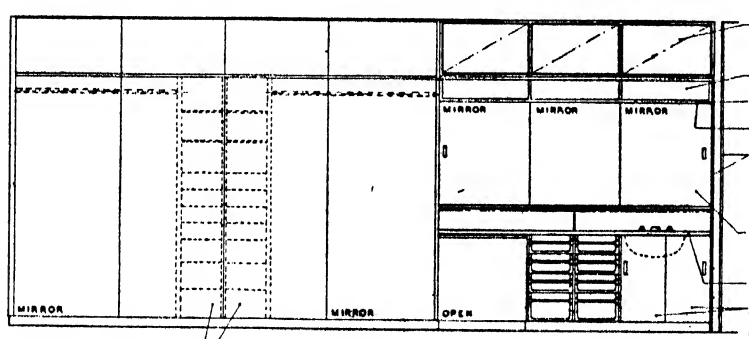
C — 10' × 23'2" = 231.6

D — 13'8" × 29'0" = 396.14

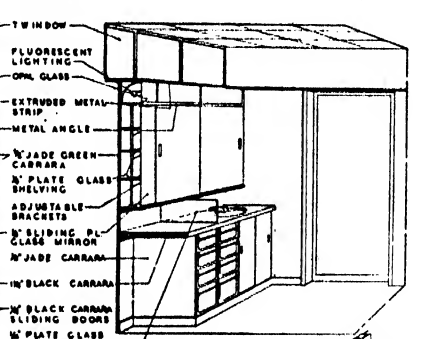
1375.32

TOTAL AREA 1376 SQ.FT.

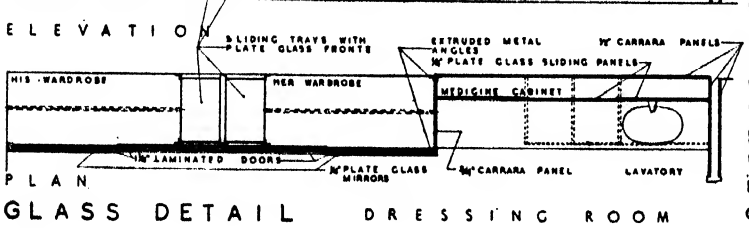
HOUSE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA CHART



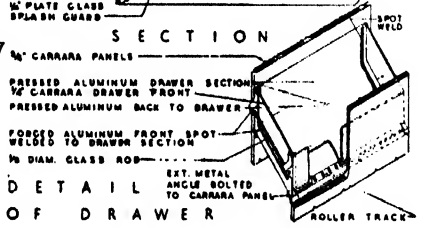
ELEVATION



SECTION



PLAN



DETAIL OF DRAWER

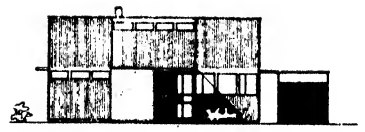
GLASS DETAIL DRESSING ROOM

PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

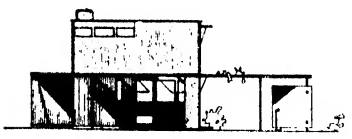
A "good, conservative plan," it was nevertheless criticized for having more circulation space than a house of this size should afford. All main living rooms would have excellent orientation, and the fence and planting indications suggest that the designer has planned for sufficient privacy. A criticism was that no interior play space was provided, and it was not clear if children's outdoor play could be supervised from the kitchen window. The modest scale, simple detail, and contrast of materials in the elevations were particularly admired. Designed for southern California.

M

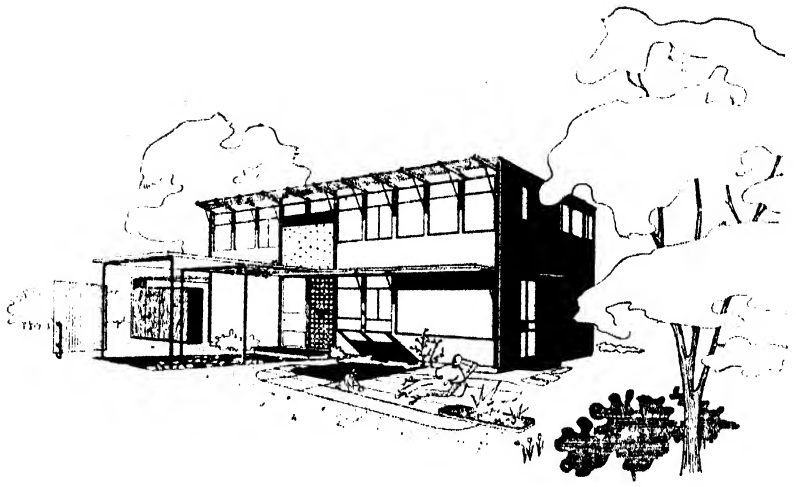
E. W. WAUGH
GEORGE MATSUMOTO, &
CHARLES T. GRANGER
WEST LONG LAKE ROAD
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICH.



NORTHEAST ELEV

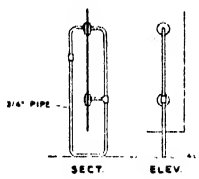


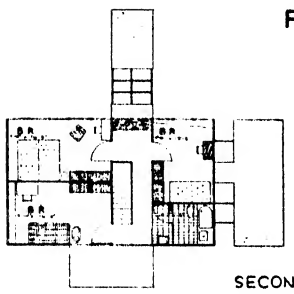
NORTHWEST ELEV



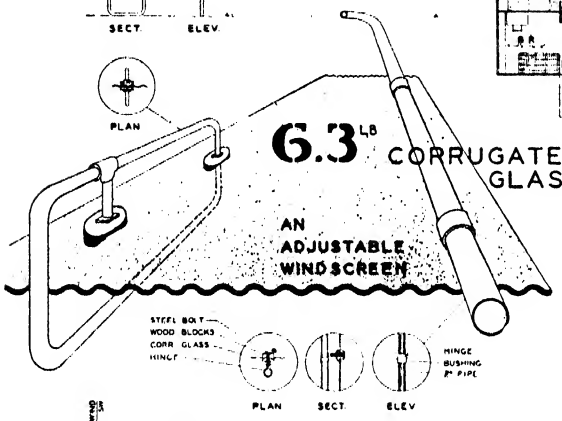
PRE-FABRICATED HOUSE - THE PACKAGED BUILDING SYSTEM

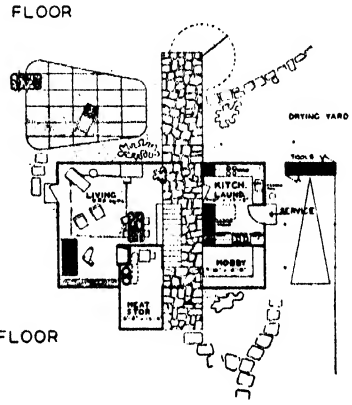
REGION NE



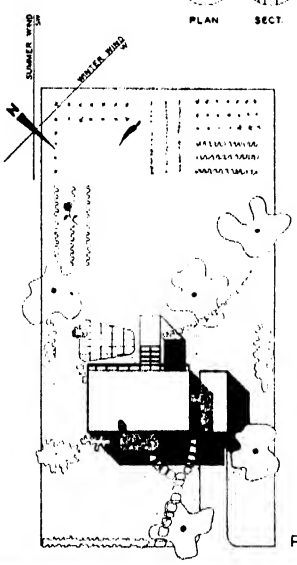


SECOND FLOOR

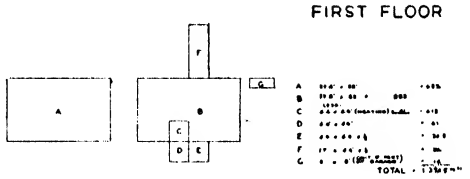


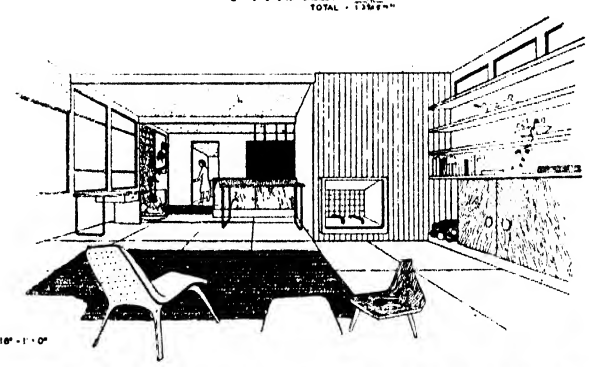


FIRST FLOOR



PLOT PLAN

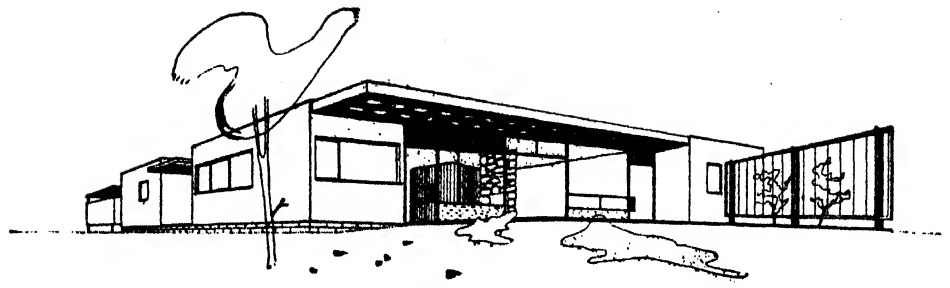




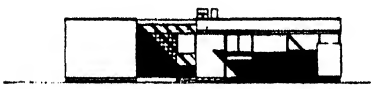
PENCIL POINTS-ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

FRANK WEISS
1412 W. LINDLEY AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

An economical, two-story plan, this house was designed for the Northeast. Some jurors felt that inclusion of so many types of prefabricated panels—some with glass lenses or block; others of plywood, plywood covered with canvas, or vertical wood sheathing—resulted in rather confused elevations. In general, plan elements are well disposed, but challenged were the cross-hall relation between kitchen and dining area and the living room's lack of protection from the front door. The large storage-heater room is a sensible provision—one, surprisingly, that many other designs lacked.



SOUTH EAST



NORTHEAST

A HOUSE IS A SOCIO-LOGICAL THING.
IT IS A WEN OF DEMOCRACY IT IS ALSO AN OUTPOST

TO THE HOUSE COME THE PRODUCTS OF SOCIETY: DRAMA, FACTORY, THE ASSEMBLY THE TRAFFIC IS VERY HEAVY.

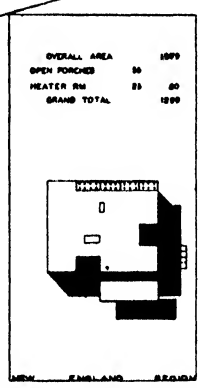
THE AIM IS TO HEIGHTEN THE DEGREE OF AWARENESS OF THE CO-EXISTENCE OF THOUGHT (PURPOSE) AND ACTION (SENSUALITY)

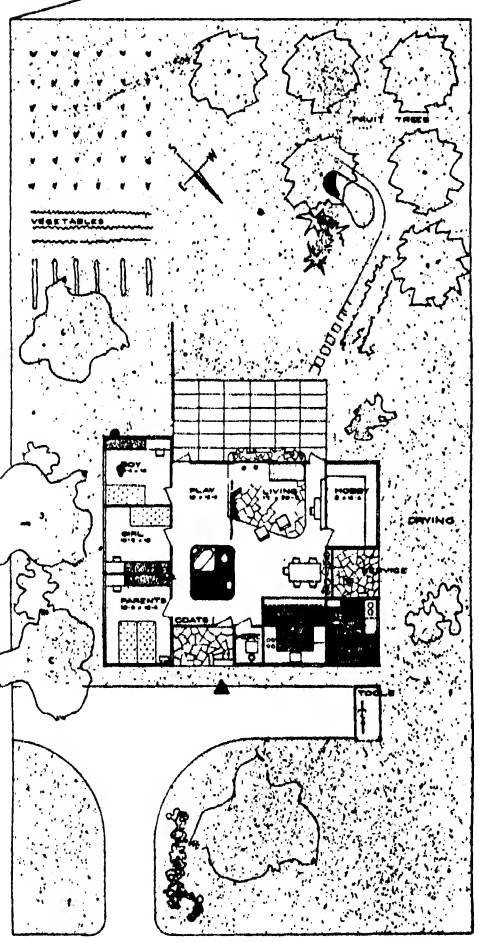
THE ARCHITECT AS SOCIOLOGIST SEEKS, SELECTIVELY, TO FORM THE APPROACH TO A HIGHER REALIZATION OF THE CULTURAL IMAGE

CONTEMPORY REQUISITES

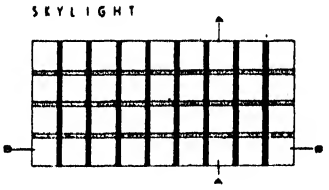
THE SHAPING OF SPACE TO PERMIT SEPARATE AGE-GROUP ACTIVITY, SEMI-FORMAL GATHERINGS AND THE FIREPLACE.
A WORKSHOP, FOOD GARDENING - THE HOUSE BECOMES A MICROCOSM
A WEDDING OF ART AND LIFE

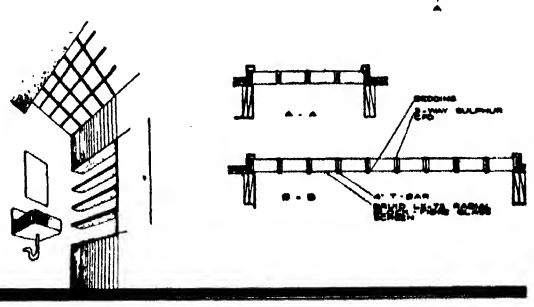
MAN IS THE MEASURE OF ALL THINGS





GLASS
BLOCK
SKYLIGHT





PENCIL POINTS—PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

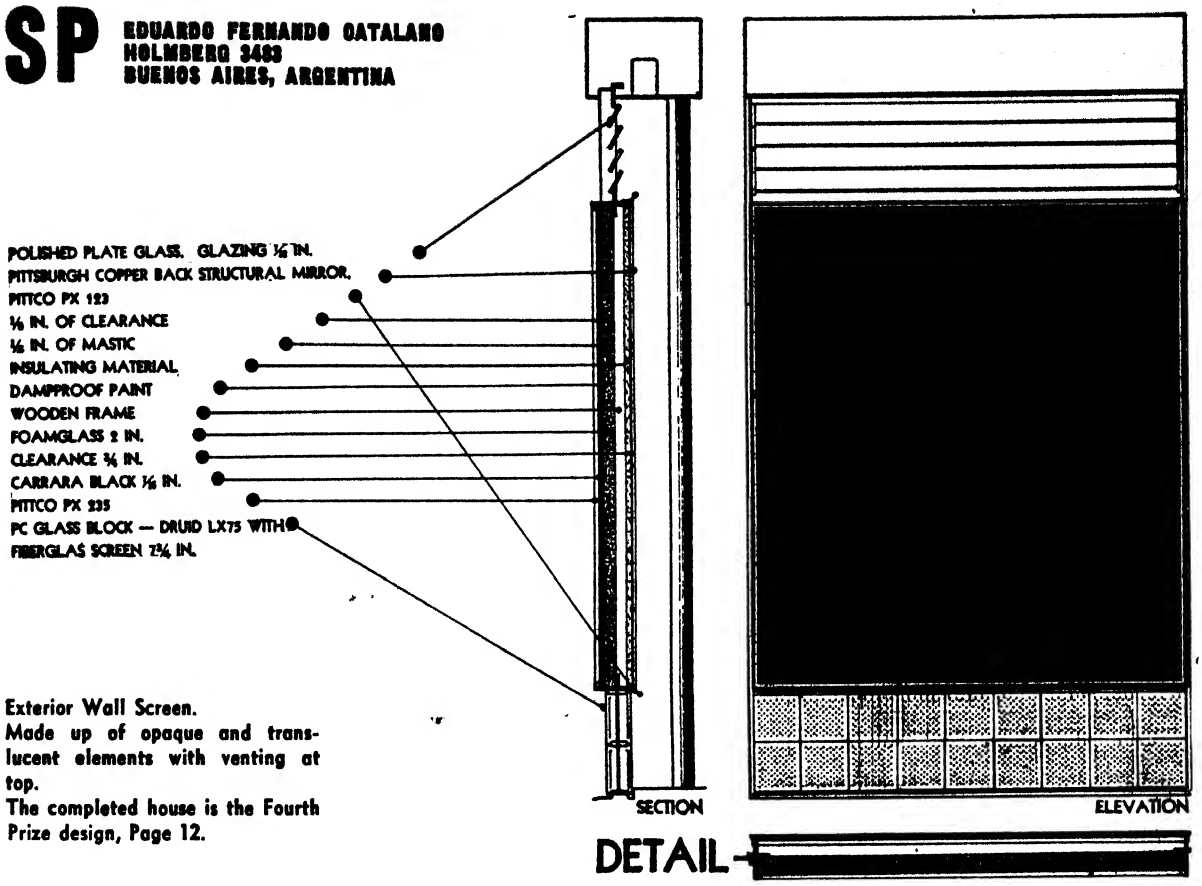
In this compact plan, for New England, the designer managed to include an extraordinary number of living facilities—play and hobby space in addition to the usual functional areas. But, in detail, the jury found many things to criticize: lack of privacy for individual members of the family; the fact that the dining space overlooks the service yard; the apparent use that would have to be made of the living room as a corridor, and the very questionable placement of the bathroom which "creates more corridor space than it saves" and which is "screened from view but not from sound."

M

FRANK WEISS
1412 W. LINDLEY AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SP

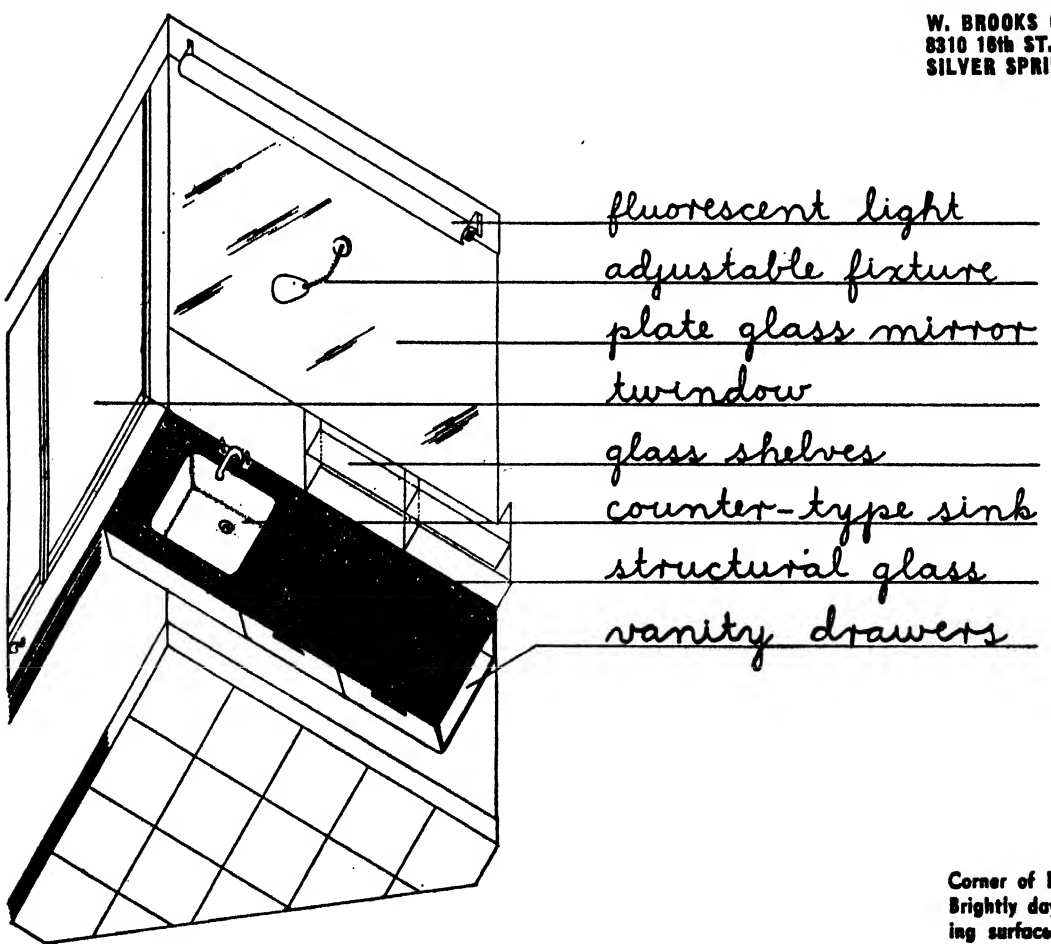
EDUARDO FERNANDO CATALANO
HOLMBERG 3483
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA



Exterior Wall Screen.
Made up of opaque and translucent elements with venting at top.
The completed house is the Fourth Prize design, Page 12.

W. BROOKS CAVIN
8310 16th ST.
SILVER SPRING, MD.

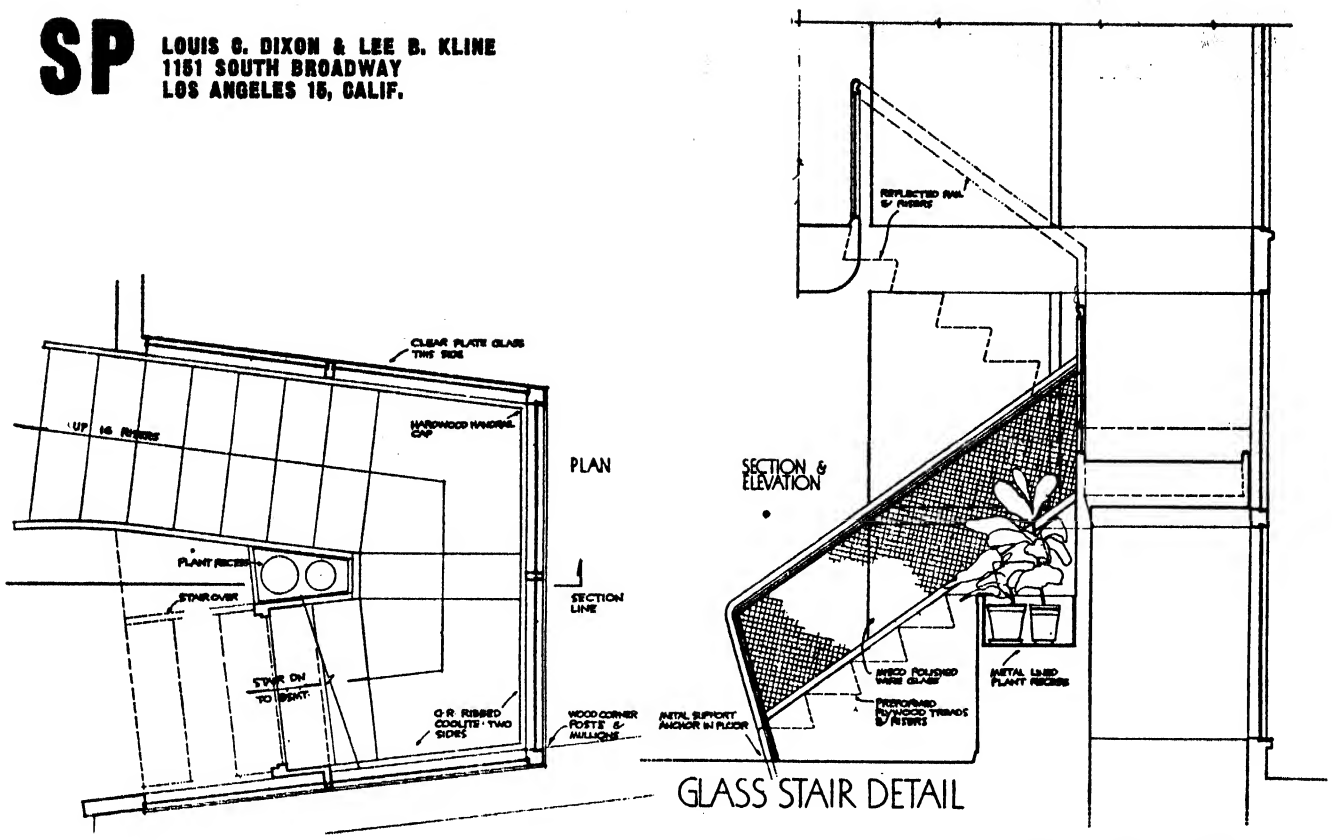
SP



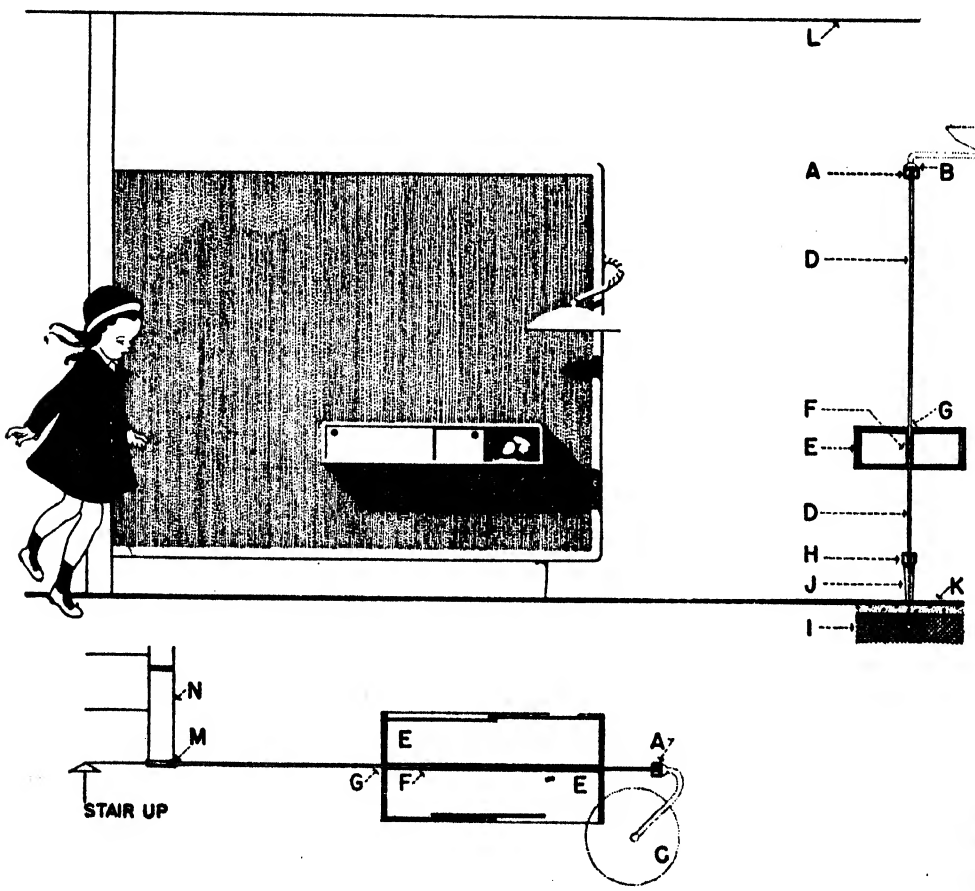
BATHROOM DETAIL

Corner of Bathroom.
Brightly daylighted; broad reflecting surface.
From house design shown on Page 25.

SP LOUIS C. DIXON & LEE B. KLINE
1151 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.

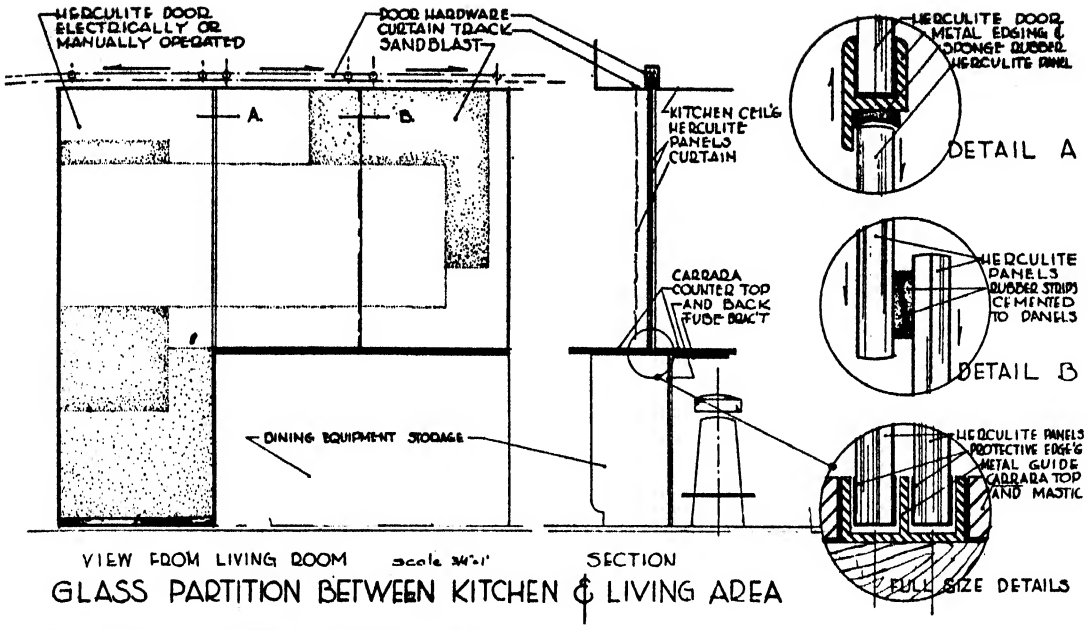


Stair-rail Panel of Glass.
The most arresting of the details suggested for using glass with stairs.

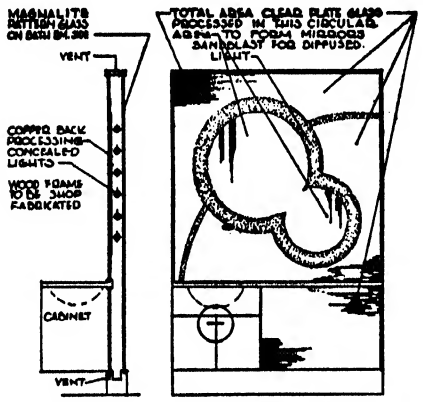


Interior Screen to Shield Entrance
(see house design, Page 28)
A: light metal frame. B: Continuous plug-in strip. C: Adjustable light. D: Tempered translucent glass. E: Cabinet; sliding doors. F. Steel angles screwed through glass. G: Everseal glass tape. H: Concealed electric conduit. I: Sub-floor electric duct. J: Support connection to duct. K. Finish floor. L: Finish ceiling. M: Connection to upright support. N: Glass block partition.

SEYMOUR R. JOSEPH
1841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23, N. Y. **SP**



GLASS PARTITION BETWEEN KITCHEN & LIVING AREA

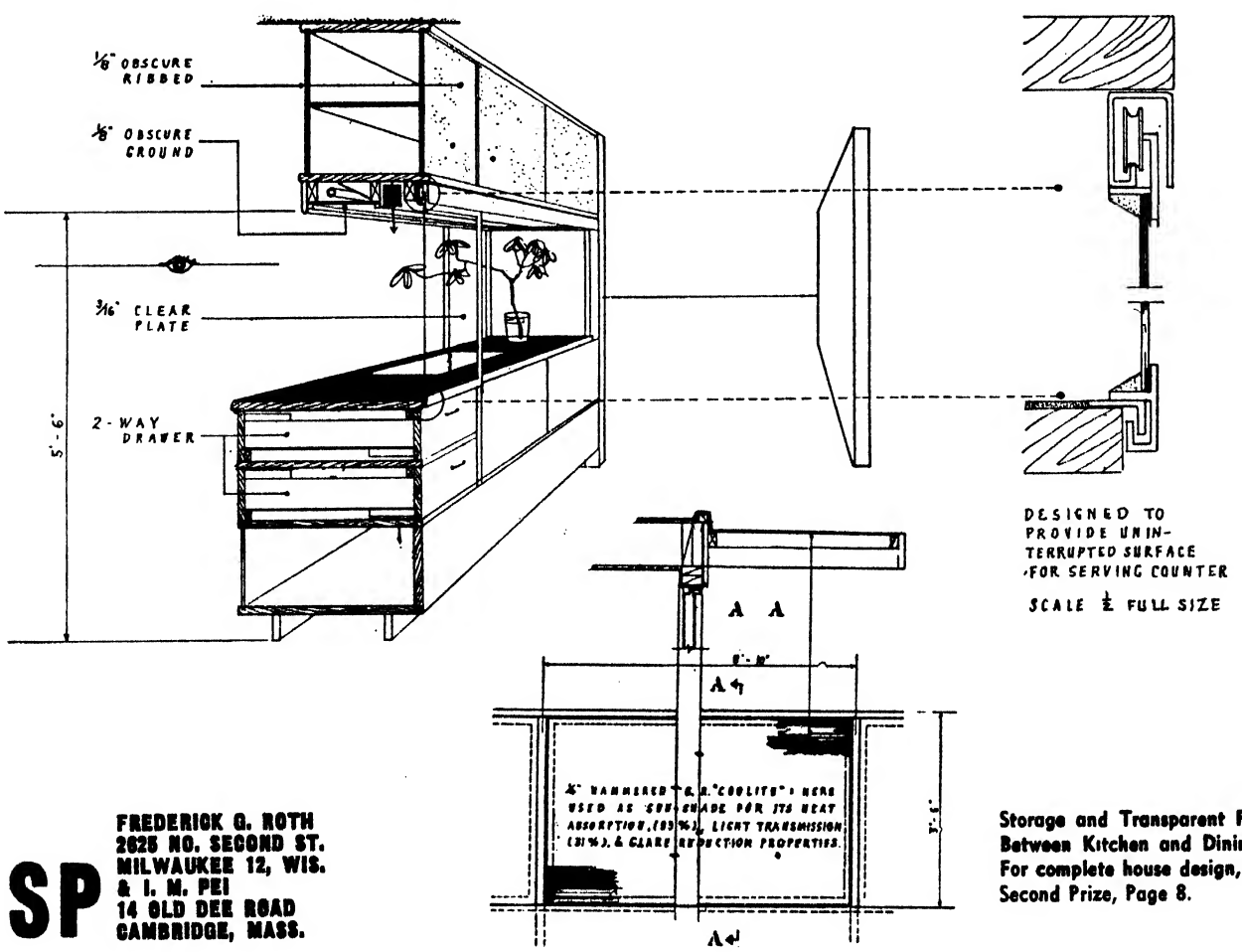


DOUBLE GLAZED PARTITION

Two types of Partitions Exploiting Characteristics of Glass
For finished house of which this is a detail, see Page 19.

CHARLES G. MacDONALD
QUINBY BLDG.
650 SO. GRAND AVE.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SP



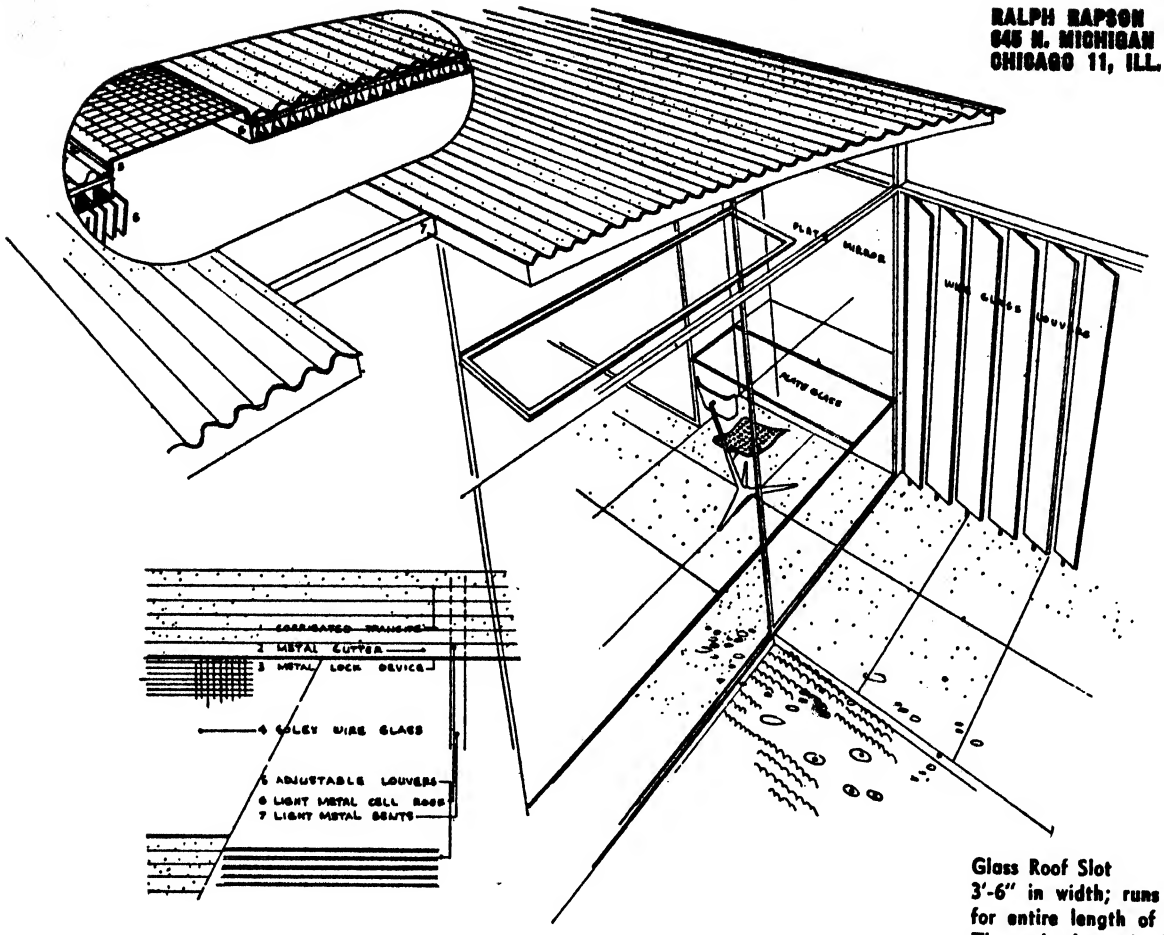
FREDERICK G. ROTH
2625 NO. SECOND ST.
MILWAUKEE 12, WIS.
& I. M. PEI
14 OLD DEE ROAD
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SP

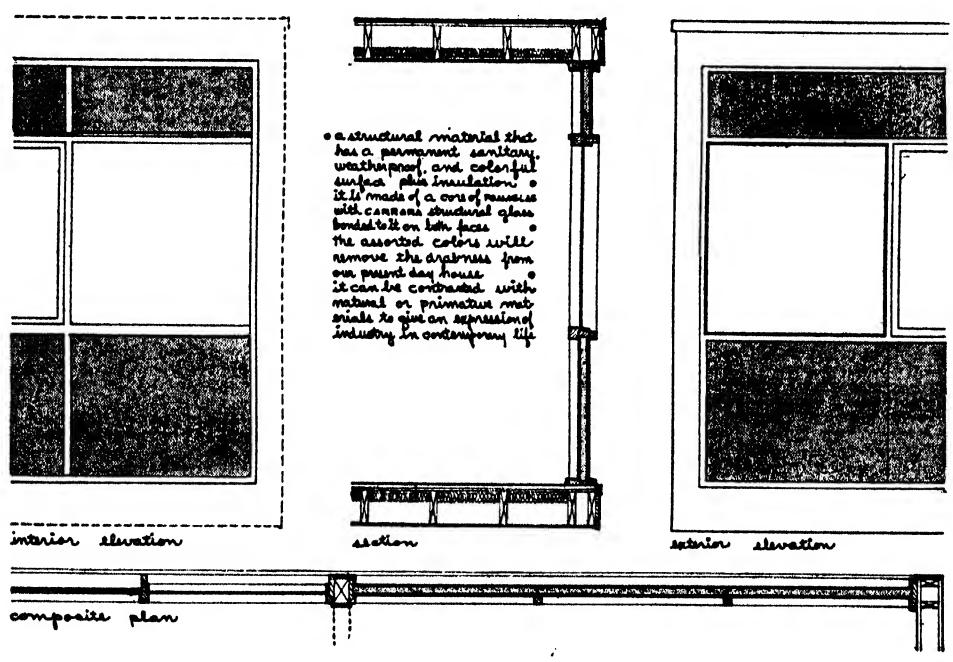
Storage and Transparent Partition Between Kitchen and Dining Area
For complete house design, see the Second Prize, Page 8.

RALPH RAPSON
645 N. MICHIGAN
CHICAGO 11, ILL.

SP



Glass Roof Slot
3'-6" in width; runs along center for entire length of house.
The entire house is shown on Page 10.



Exterior Wall Panel.
A colorful suggestion; technically feasible.
See complete house design, Page 20.

CHARLES D. WILEY
1609 NORTH STATE ST.
CHICAGO 10, ILL.

SP

NON-PREMIATED DESIGNS

While the selected drawings shown on the following pages are non-premiated schemes, they do indicate, still further, the trend in contemporary planning. The problem of designing a house, as in the case of this competition, permits literally hundreds of possible solutions. Certain patterns or schemes, however, seem more acceptable than others. It is well, therefore, to keep in mind some general criticisms and suggestions while looking over these designs, and to study each drawing with an appraising eye.

USE OF SITE

Use of the site in most submissions was good. Most designers recognized that privacy, outdoor recreation, gardening and service areas are important essentials to good house planning. However, there were some designers who, from desire for effect, or through faulty planning, placed the bulk of their house so far to the rear of the lot that maximum land usage was not possible.

SIMPLE HOUSEKEEPING

The use of active areas segregated from quiet areas has considerable merit, for it has a tendency to simplify cleaning. Any scheme that has long involved halls may be looked upon with some scepticism for it is often a clue to poor planning and complicated housekeeping. Windows that can't be cleaned easily or are poorly placed, kitchens that are awkwardly arranged, laundries that would require an Amazon to keep clean and to service—were some of the reasons why these drawings may not have been chosen as prize winning designs.

IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR DAILY FAMILY ACTIVITIES

Naturally, easy circulation through the house, quiet and restful sleeping areas, better bathroom planning, and pleasant eating arrangements are important elements which should be provided in every house. Storage space is also important, for there must be places for clothes, games, books and the like. Some arrangement should also be provided for hobbies, recreational facilities, work space and relaxation. Most of these solutions adequately provided for these spaces and areas.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

It has become more and more apparent, particularly in good contemporary planning, that amusement and recreational areas must be provided. We have gone through that period of the basement game room and have discovered that it is only half the answer. The idea of providing proper play space is good but providing it in the basement has many limitations for it is apt to be damp, out of the way, or hard to keep clean. It is therefore gratifying to note that in the majority of these schemes this problem was solved by some arrangement on the main living floor. A number of designers found that a flexible living-room arrangement was an excellent solution. Others felt that they could give over an entire area for recreation. Perhaps the best solutions were those that permitted either of these schemes and made some possible tie-in with the outdoor play areas.

Outdoor play areas were often muffed. Sometimes adequate outdoor play space was provided but parental supervision was impossible because of its location. In other schemes outdoor play areas were provided for the children but there was no space for rainy-day playing in the house. A simple arrangement such as a flexible partition between adjoining children's rooms would have been sufficient provision in many cases.

ORIENTATION

The relationship between the points of the compass, the sun and its solar axis and the layout of the rooms themselves have important corollaries. With few exceptions most of the following designs seem to have related these essentials properly.

PRIVACY

As most of these contemporary designs use large glass areas in the living and sleeping spaces it is essential that privacy from neighbors' view should be assured. This may be provided by means of shrubs, trees, or fences. It is probable that living and sleeping areas are not the only places that privacy may be desired. The better arrangements used some type of screening for the service and laundry areas and even for the vegetable garden where it seemed necessary.

COST INDICATIONS

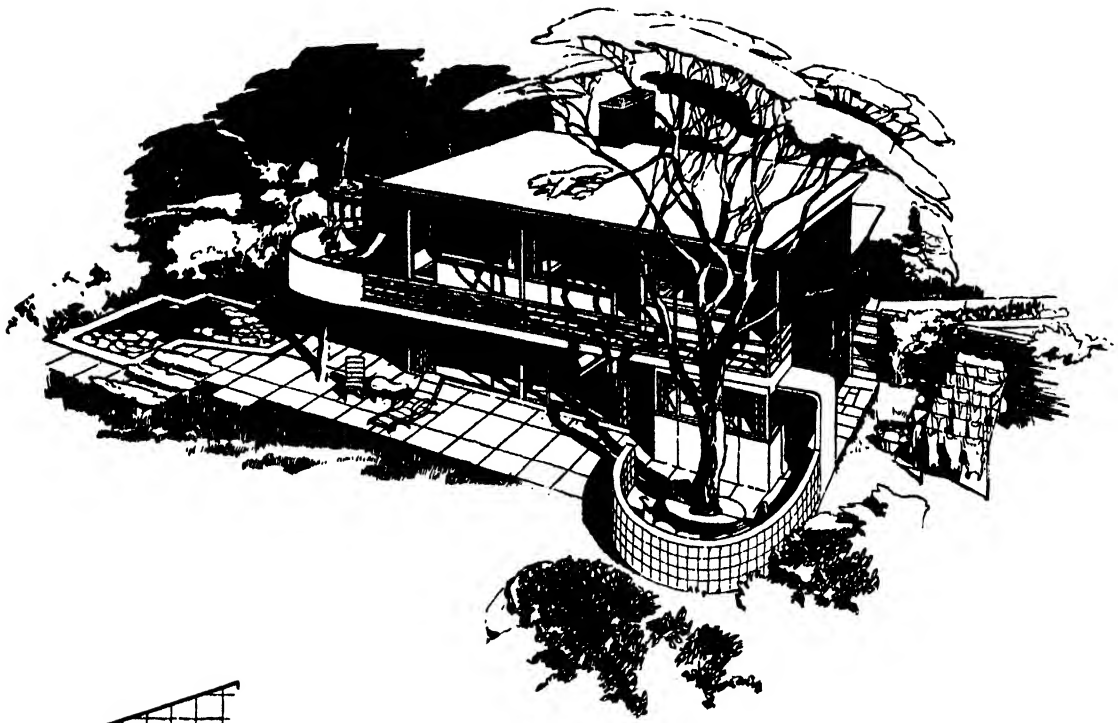
As most of these schemes have about the same square foot area, it is interesting to note how much more expensive certain types of schemes appear than others. There is always the old story of the rambling house, its additional roof and wall area. But perhaps the most glaring single item is the rather expensive bathroom arrangements that keep cropping up. Many of the schemes provided three bathrooms. Many had two very complete ones. It would seem that in a house that was supposedly going to cost between $6,500 and $8,000 that the designers should have given more consideration to the cost of so many bathrooms. A single complete bathroom and an extra seat and basin was felt to be sufficient and certainly two complete bathrooms adequate. However, most designers did make use of standard sizes of material, short roof and floor spans, and simple structural details, indicating that economical construction was an important consideration in their thinking.

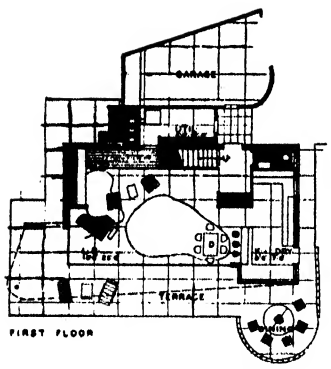
SUITABILITY TO CLIMATE

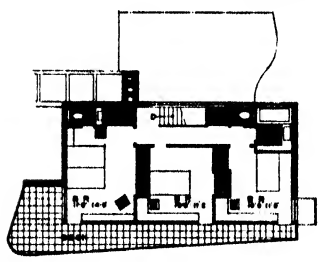
Most of the designs submitted in this competition were schemed for some particular area. With notably few exceptions the designers did not provide any impractical arrangements. However, some of those who planned large sliding windows for the northern states should have thought the problem through a little further. Lacking details, it would appear that they were too quick to provide these large windows for effect rather than practicability. Nevertheless, the majority of designers did seem to provide for the climatic limitations of the area chosen.

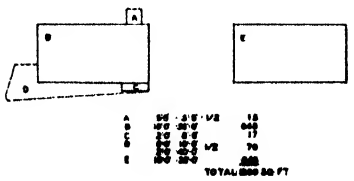
BETTER LIVING SURROUNDINGS

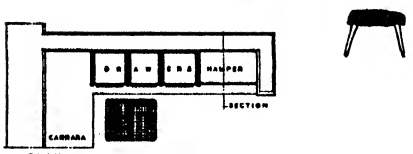
It is interesting to note that in this competition there were fewer of the "box" modern or international style houses than heretofore. On the whole it seems that the houses have an agreeable domestic character and would be assets to any community.

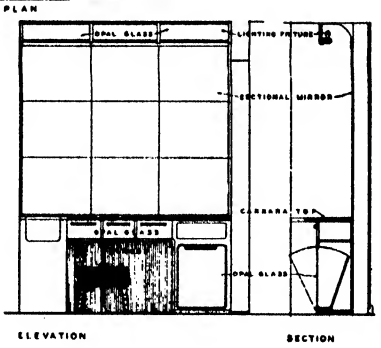


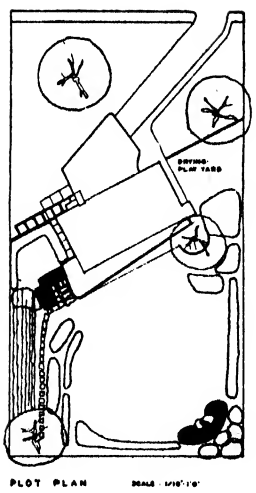








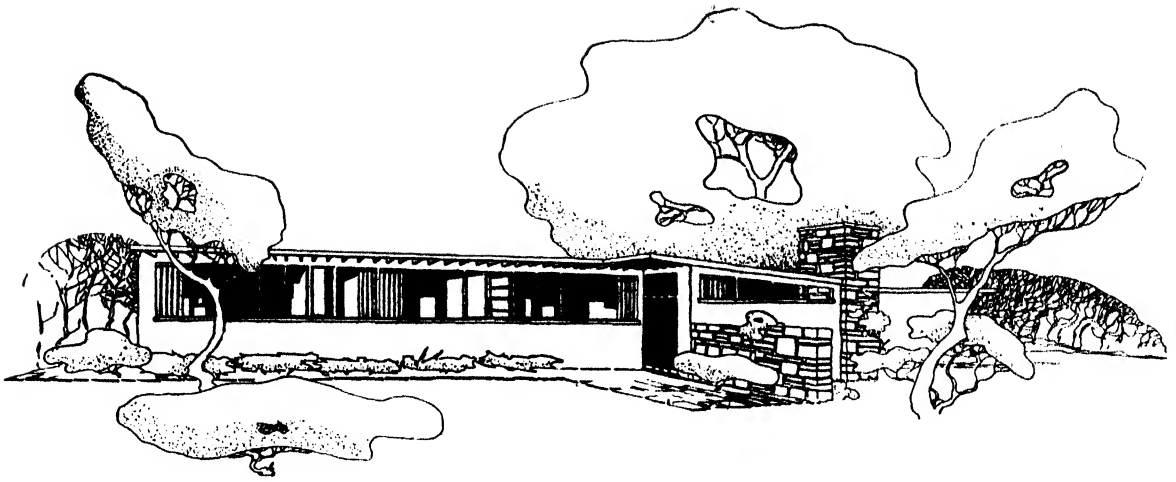


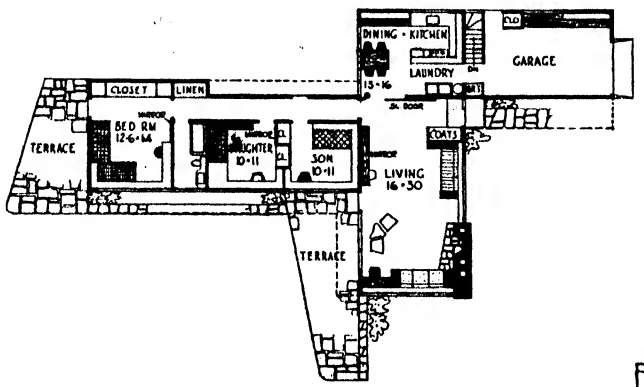


PENCIL POINTS ARCHITECTURAL

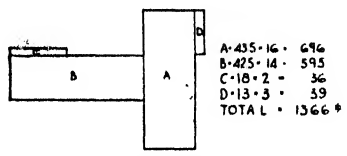
PITTSBURGH COMPETITION

J. FLOYD YEWELL
10 EAST 40th ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

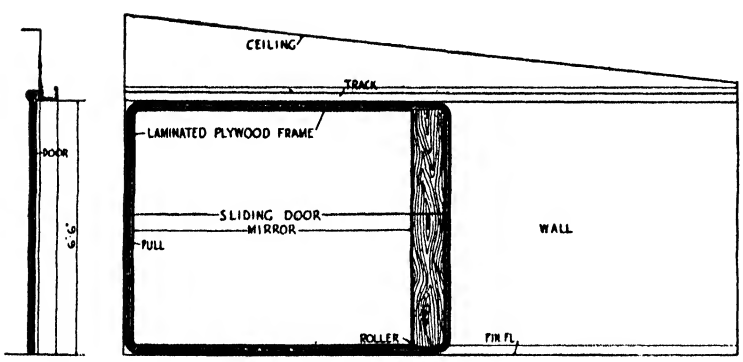




FLOOR PLAN
SCALE ⅜"·1'·0"



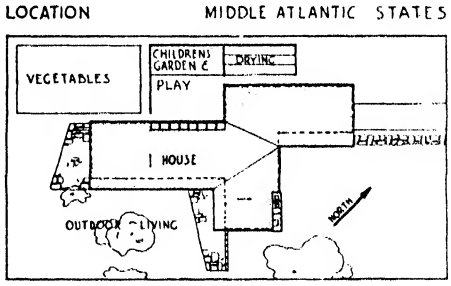
FLOOR AREA DIAGRAM



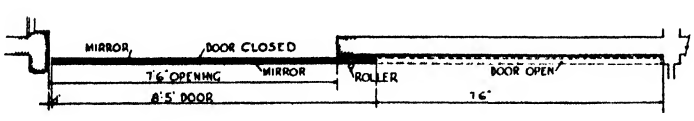
SECTION

ELEVATION

LOCATION MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

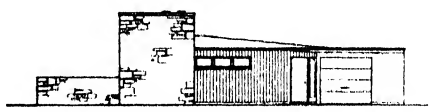


PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1/16"·1'·0"

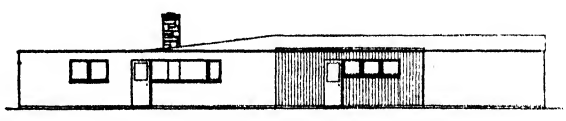


PLAN

SLIDING MIRROR DOOR · LIVING TO DINING
SCALE ⅜"·1'·0"



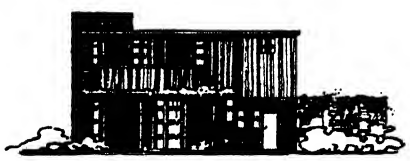
NORTHEAST ELEVATION



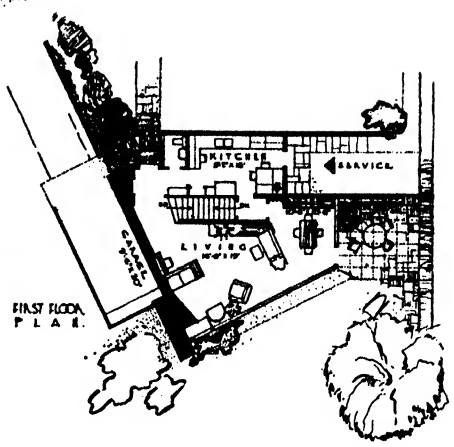
NORTHWEST ELEVATION

PENCIL POINTS ■
PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

ROYAL BARRY WILLS
3 JOY ST.
BOSTON 8, MASS.

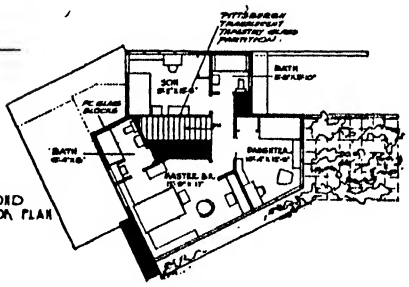


SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

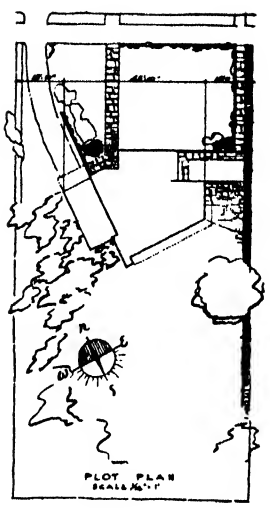


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

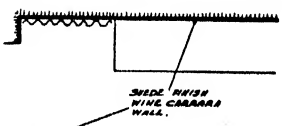
NORTH WEST ELEVATION

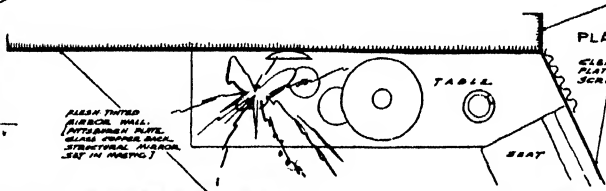


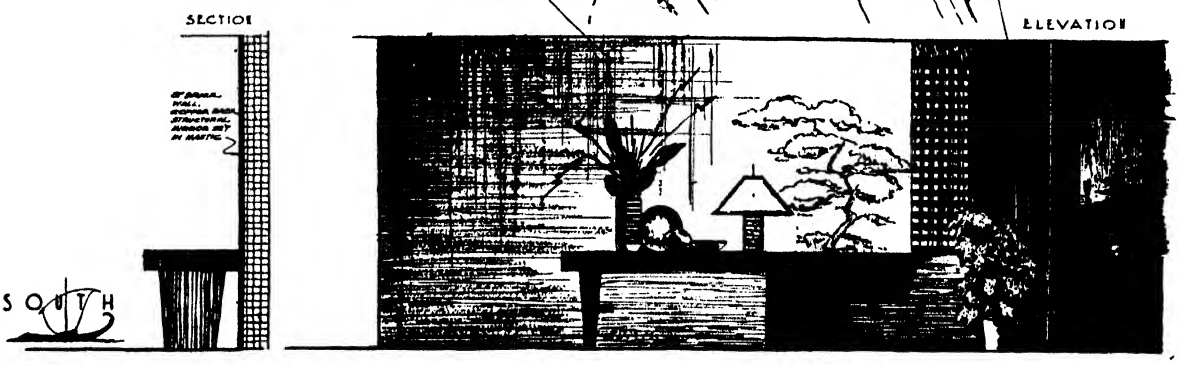
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



A	18.75 x 9.5	178'	A		178
B	10.5 x 17	284'	B		284
C	18.5 x 12.3/4 - 4	178'	C		178
D	32 x 9.5/2 - 6	84'	E GABLES		35
TOTAL		724	TOTAL		675

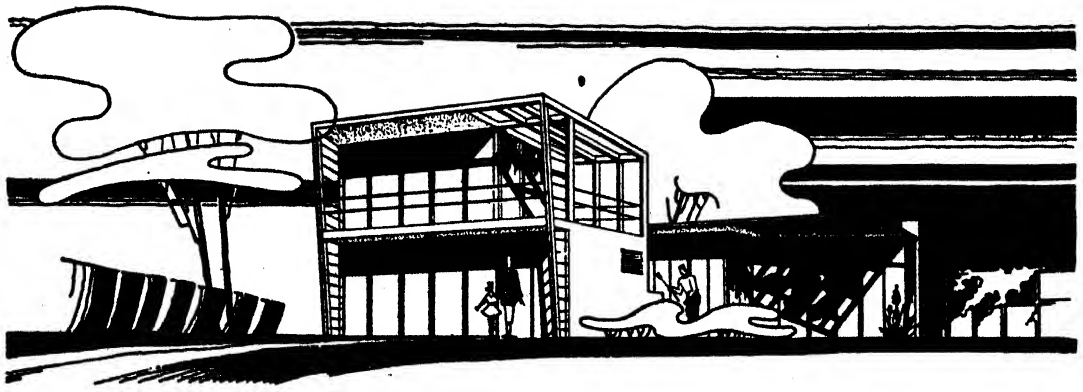


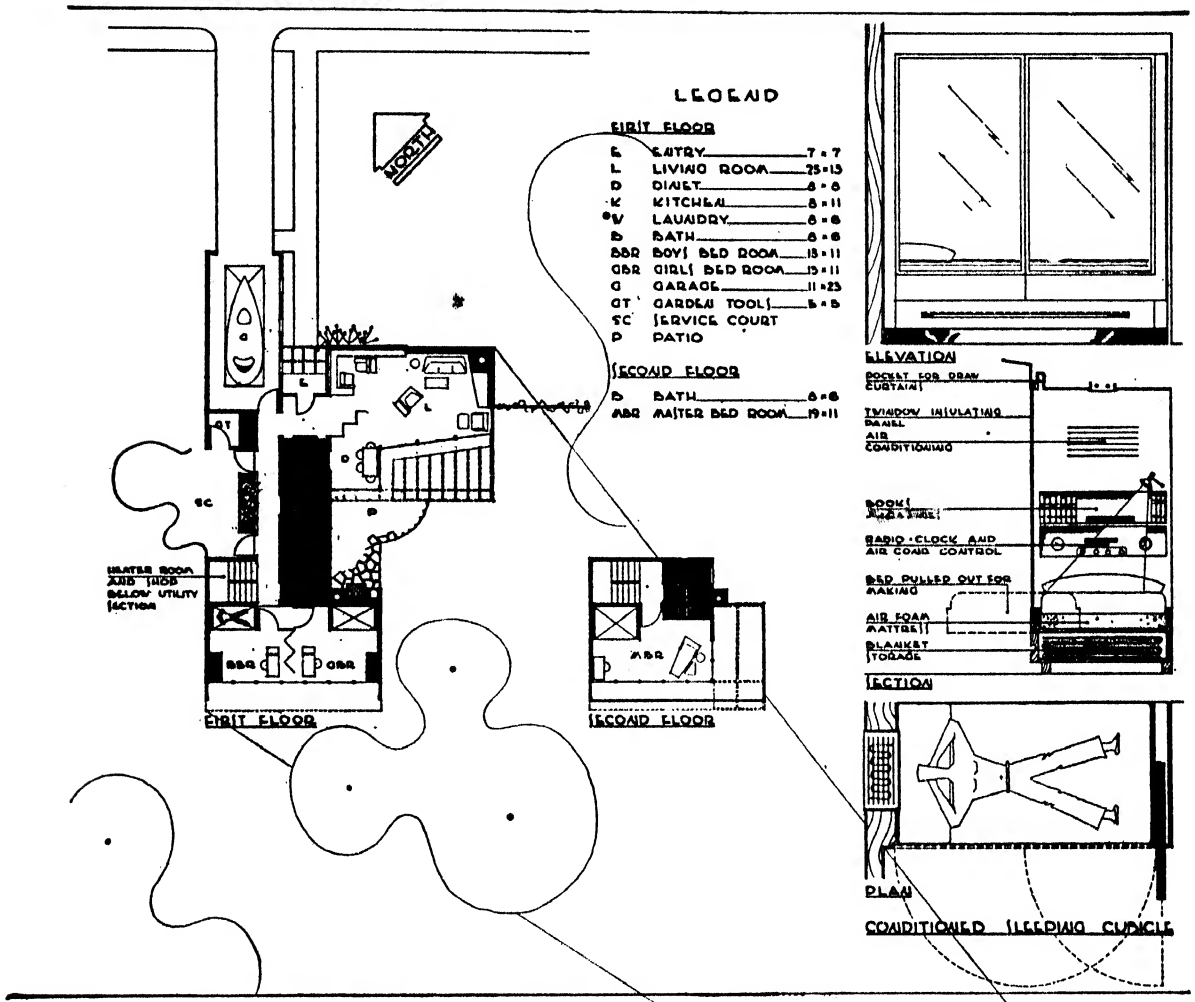


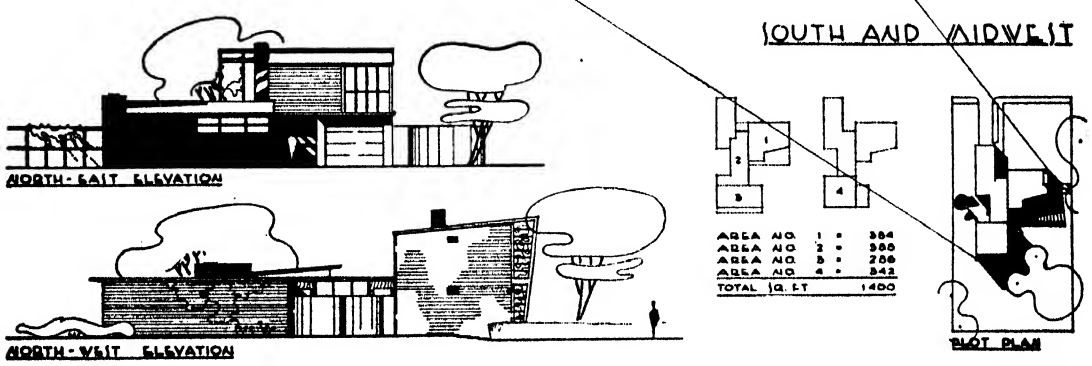


PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

WILLIAM LAKE ADDKISON
728—THIRD ST.
ROANOKE, VA.



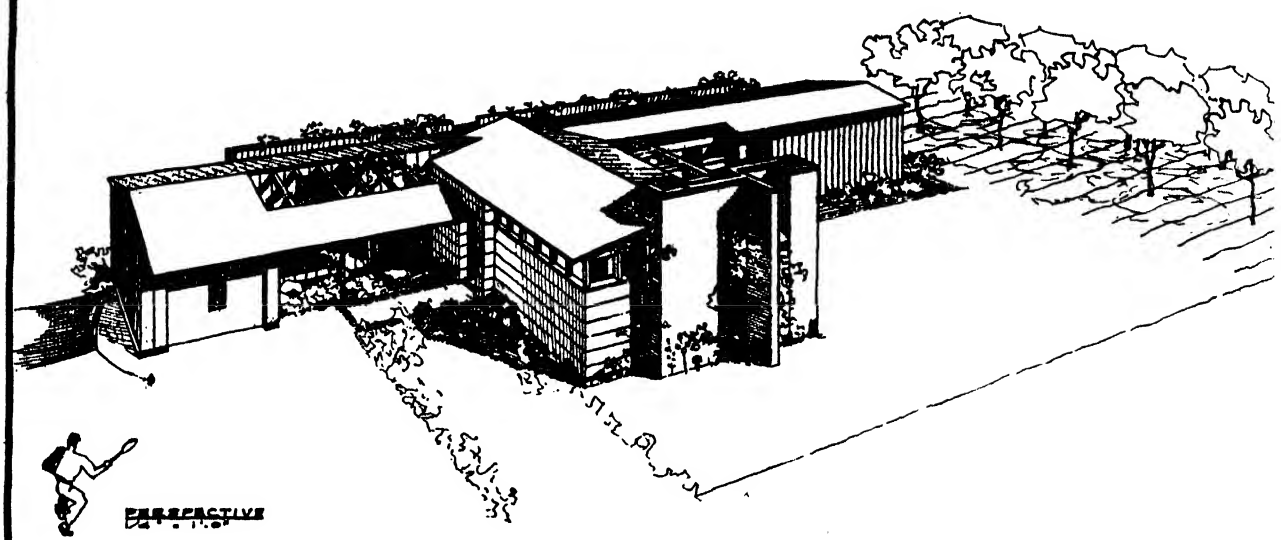




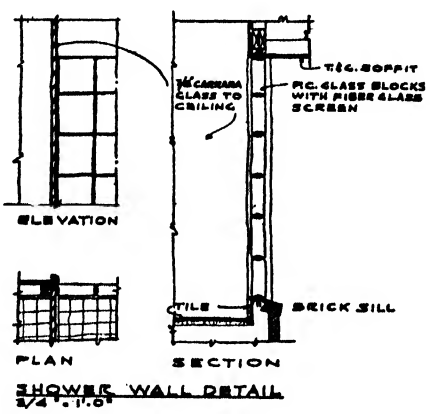
PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

LT. JG RUSSELL M. AMDAL U.S.N.R.
618 H ST. N.E., WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

PENCIL POINTS — PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION



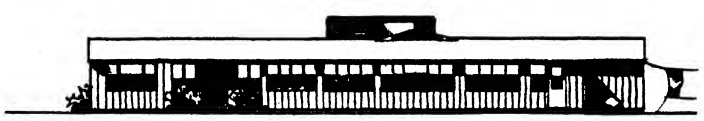
PERSPECTIVE



SHOWER WALL DETAIL

BARBECUE TERRACE MASTER BED RM. GARDEN

SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

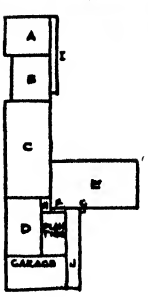


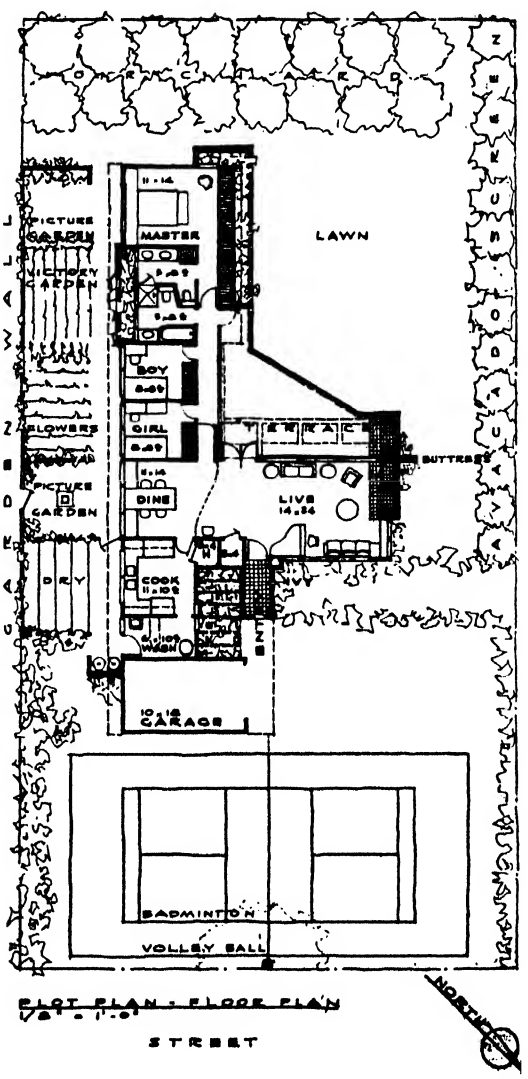
MASTER BATH ROOMS BOY GIRL DINE COOK WASH GARAGE

SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

A -	11	× 14	= 154
B -	12	× 14½	= 174
C -	14	× 29	= 406
D -	10½	× 17½	= 184
E -	14	× 26	= 364
F -	1	× 4	= 4
G -	1	× 2	= 2
H - FURNACE:			0
I -	2	× 20	= 40
J - ½	5	× 26	= 65

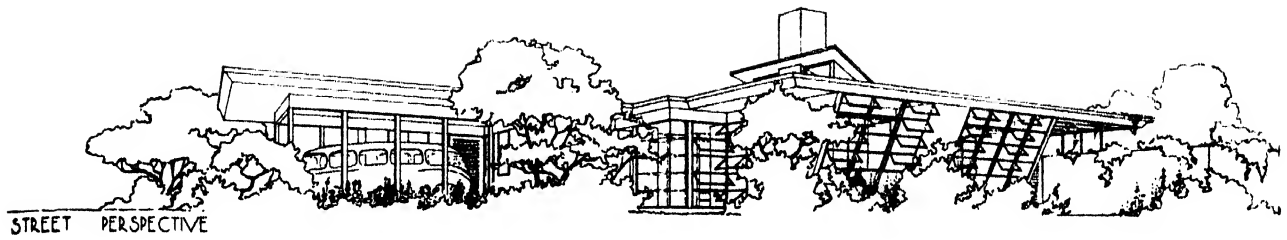
GRAND TOTAL = 1593



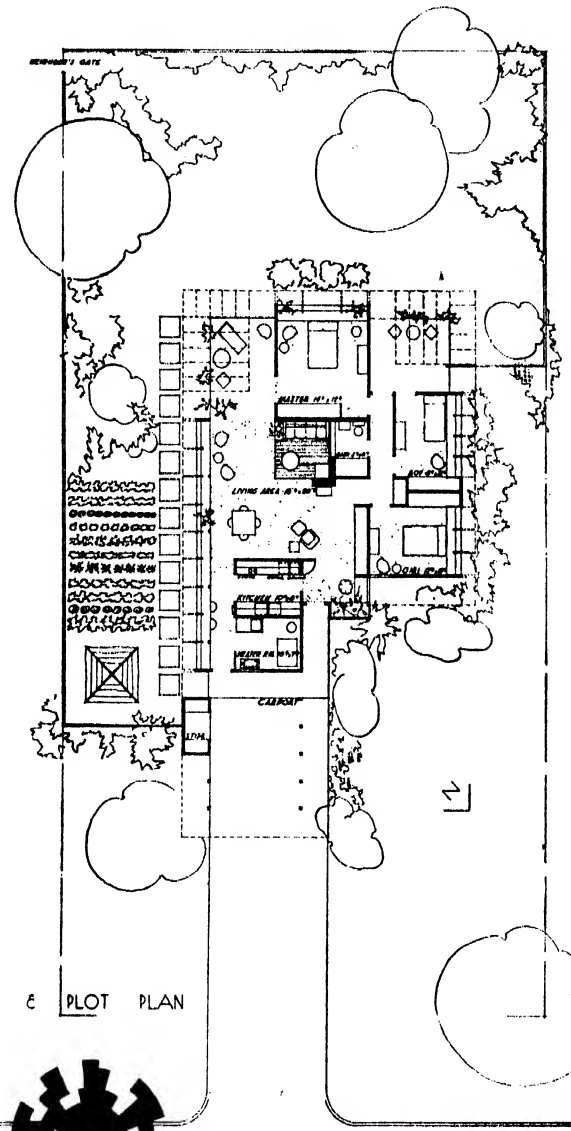


PLOT PLAN - FLOOR PLAN

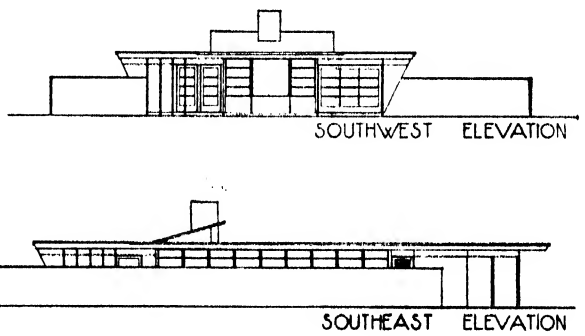
JOHN WM. FOLSOM
3120 UNIVERSITY BLVD.
HOUSTON 5, TEX.



STREET PERSPECTIVE

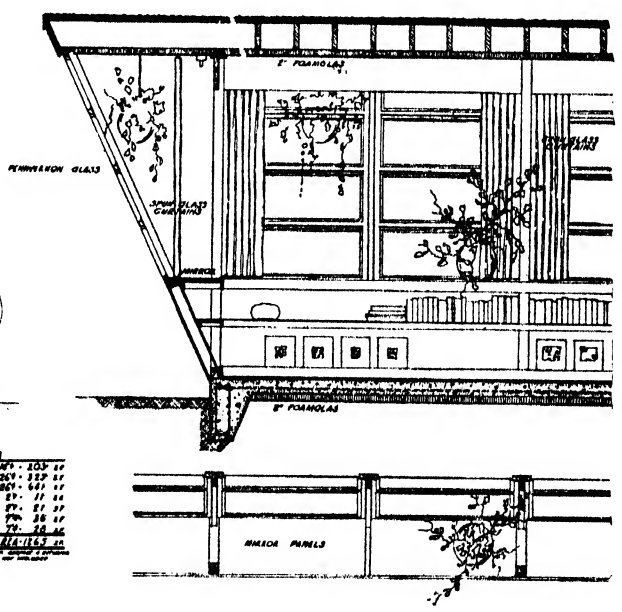


FLOOR & PLOT PLAN



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

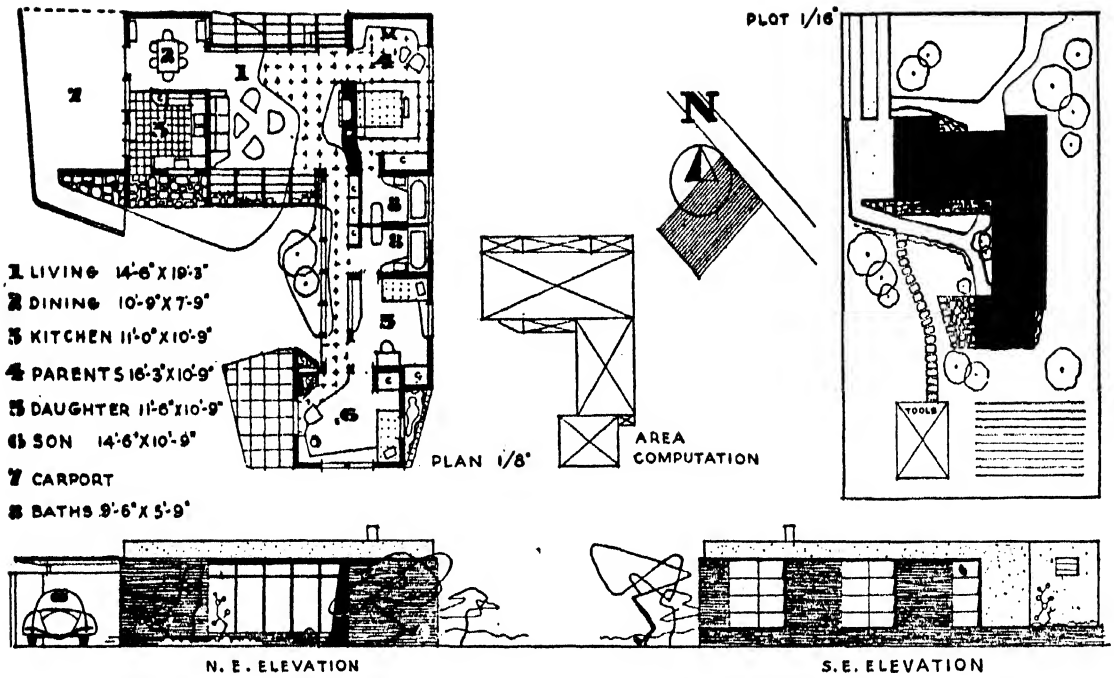
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

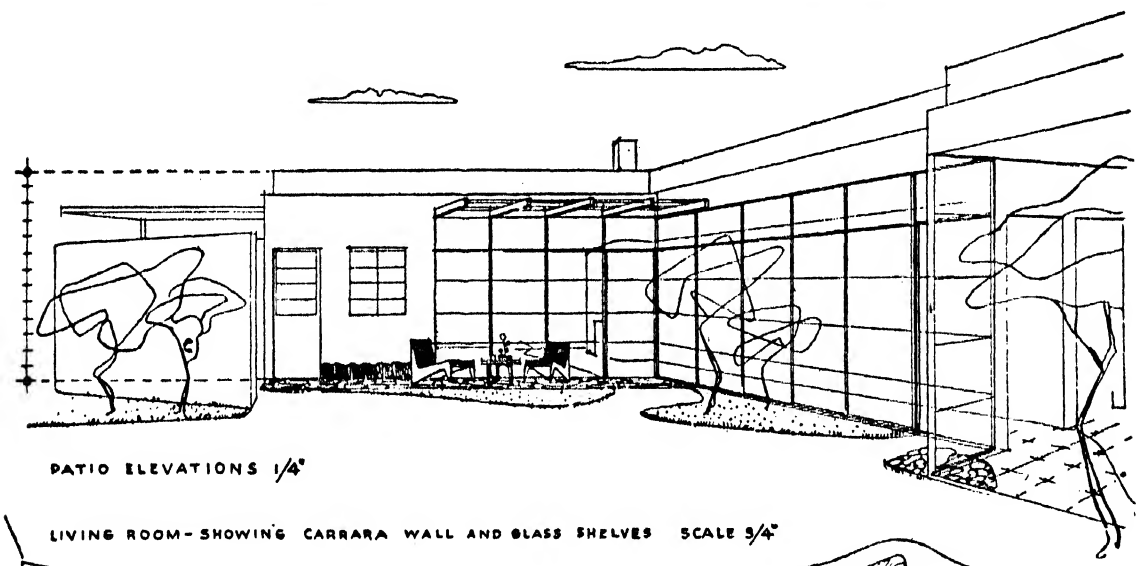


DETAIL

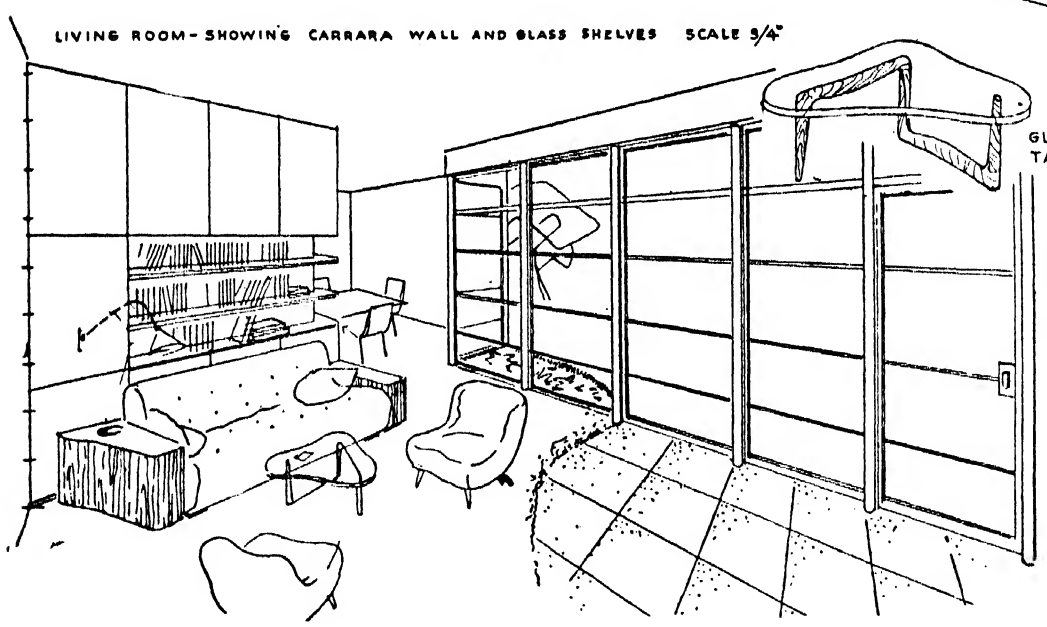
A HOUSE FOR THE SOUTHWEST
PENCIL POINTS
PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

ALDEN B. DOW, INC.
2128 COMMERCE BLDG.
HOUSTON 2, TEX.





PATIO ELEVATIONS 1/4"



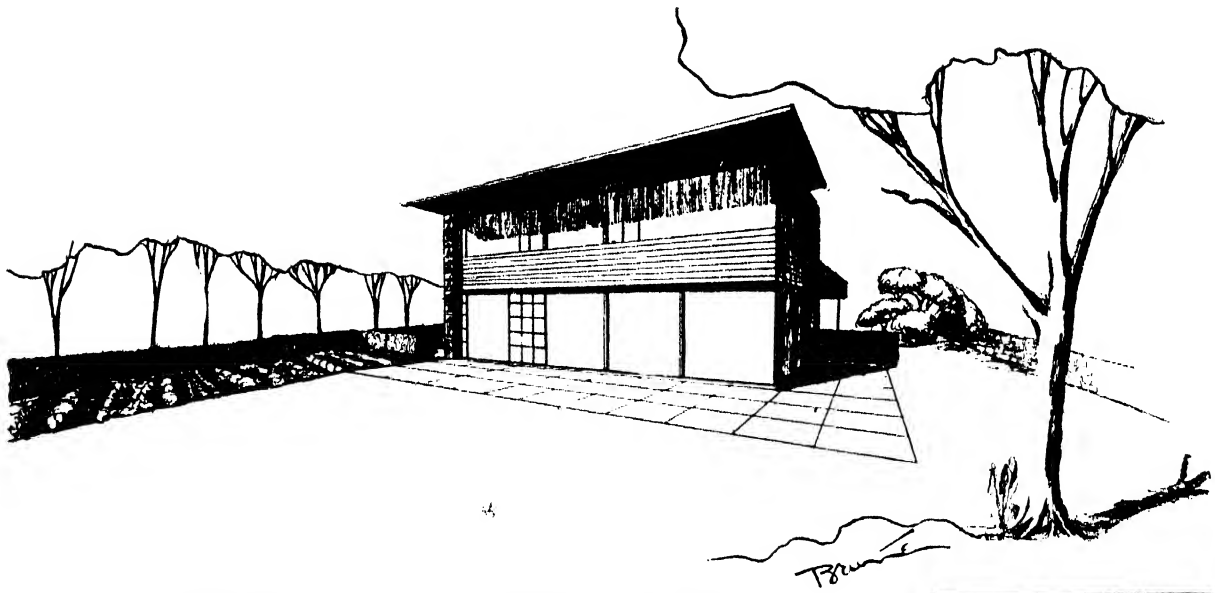
LIVING ROOM - SHOWING CARRARA WALL AND GLASS SHELVES SCALE 3/4"

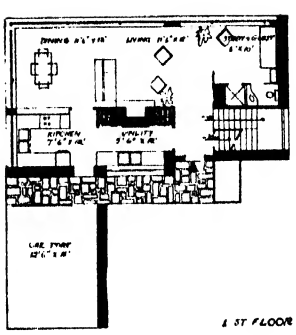
"PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTUAL COMPETION'

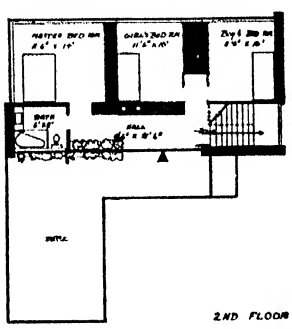
GEORGE FARKAS
954 41st ST.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

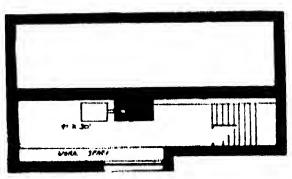
PENCIL POINTS

PITTSBURG ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

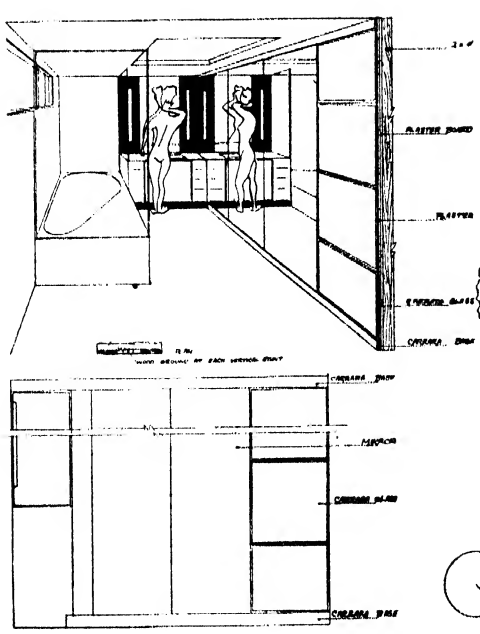


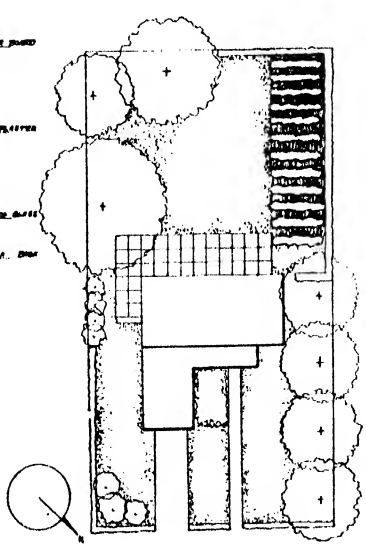


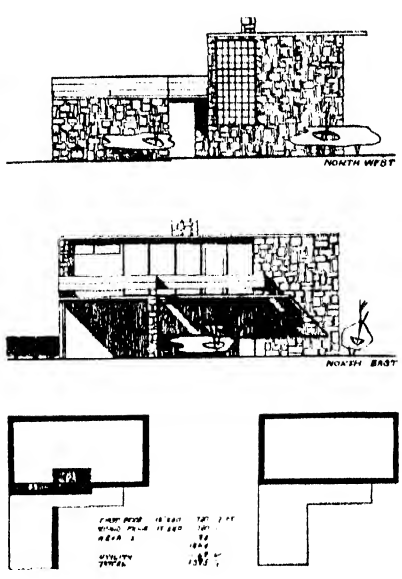




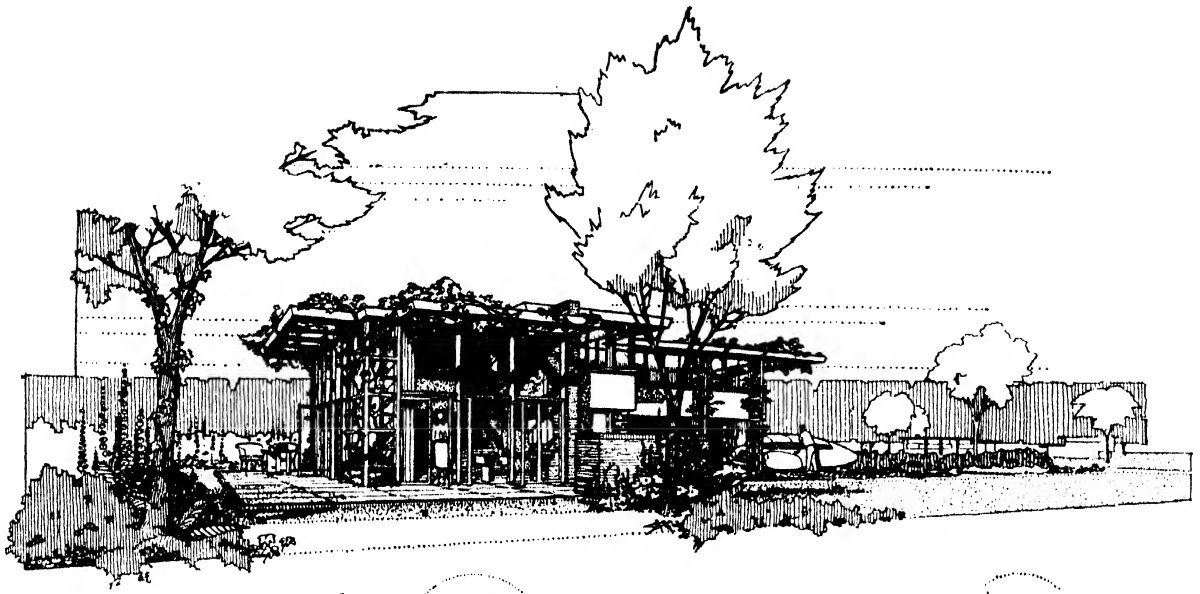
A HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER



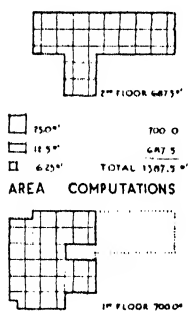




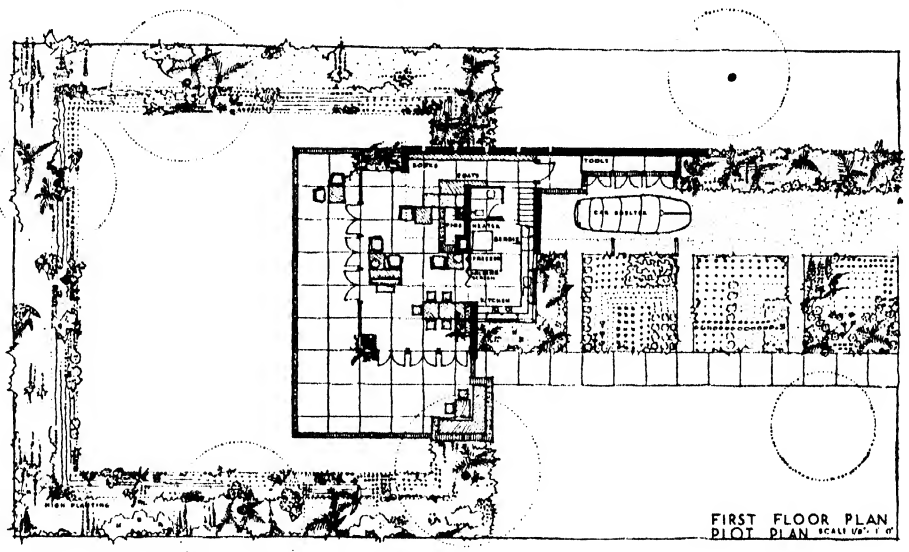
ROBERT ST. OWEN BROWN
MAPLE HILL FARM
CARMEL, N. Y.

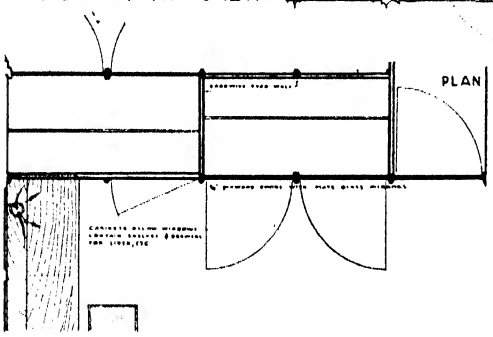


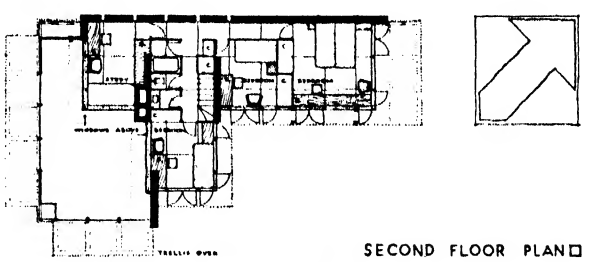
A VINE-COVERED COTTAGE FOR



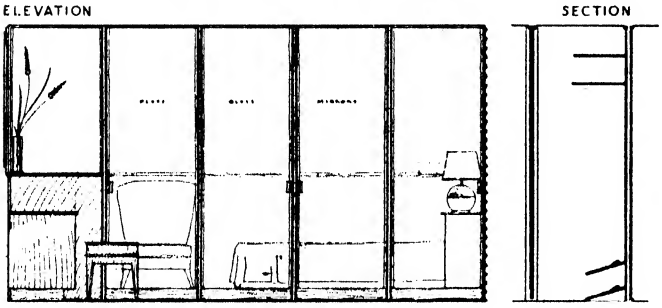
THE MIDDLE-WEST
ARS LONGA VITA BREVIS

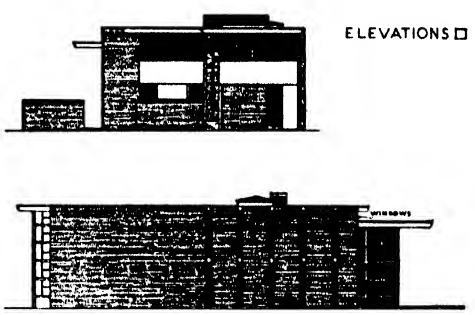






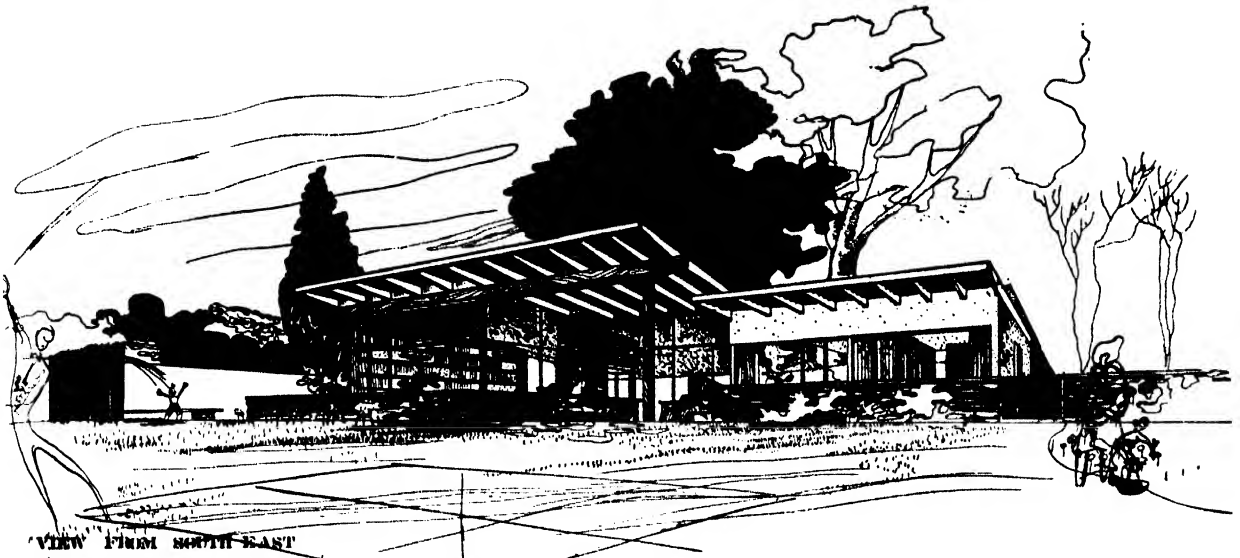
DETAIL OF CLOSET WALL · MASTER BEDROOM



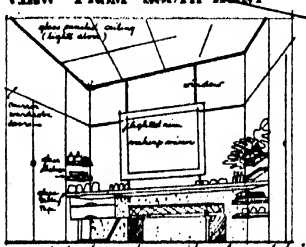


PENCIL POINTS · PITTSBURGH GLASS COMPETITION

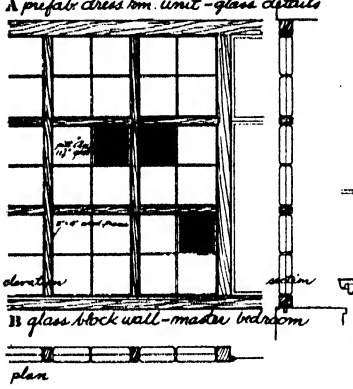
CURTIS BESINGER
STANBERRY, MO.



VIEW FROM SOUTH EAST



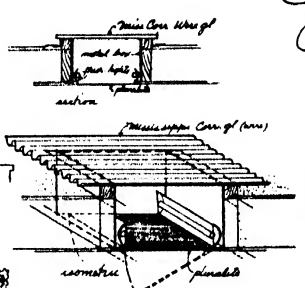
A prefabr dress rm. unit - glass details



B glass block wall - master bedroom

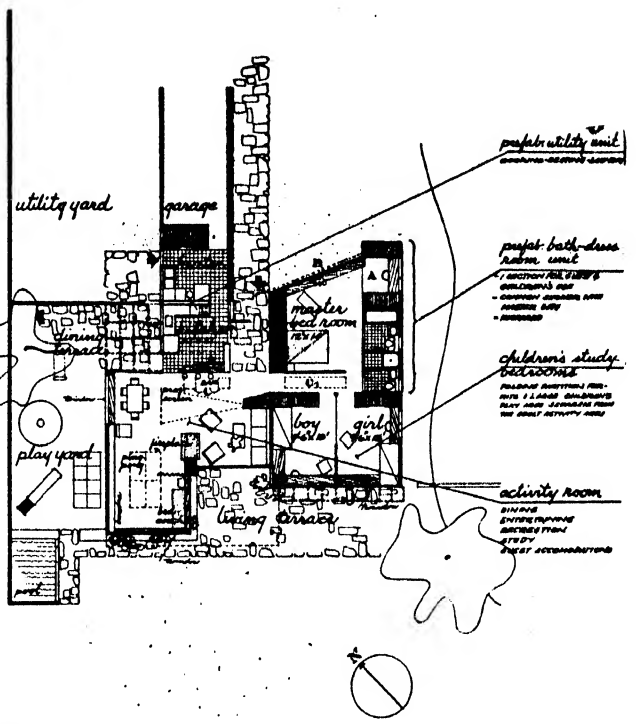
plan

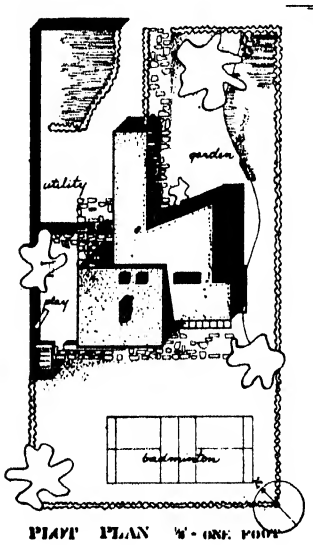
plan



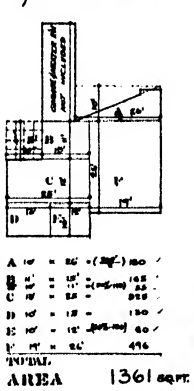
C prefab skylight ceiling light unit

DETAILS



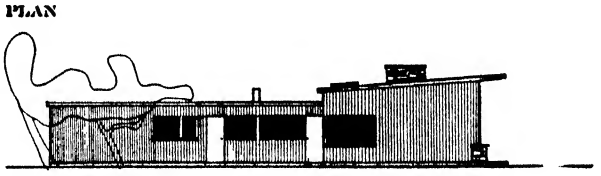


PLAY PLAN 1" - ONE FOOT

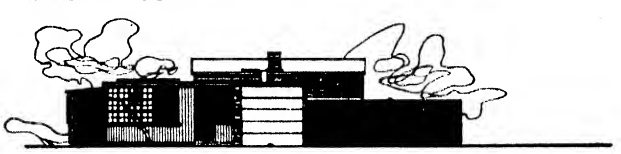


TOTAL AREA 1361 sq. ft.

PLAN



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

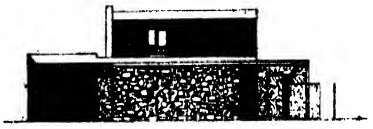
a house in New Jersey

PENCIL POINTS — PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

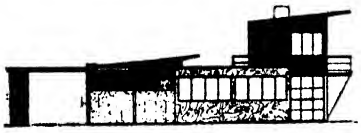
KATZ-WAISMAN & ELMALEH
327 LEXINGTON AVE.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURG

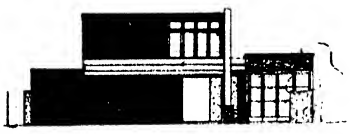
ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION
HOUSE LOCATED 42° N. COASTAL AREA



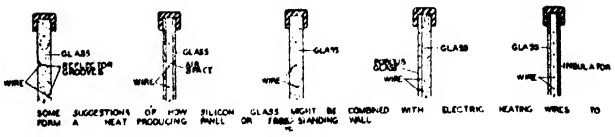
STREET ELEV

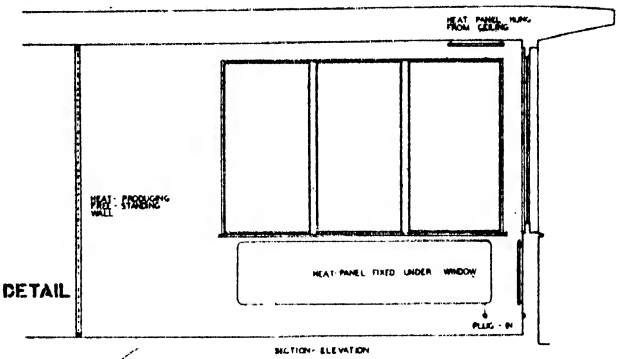


N W ELEV

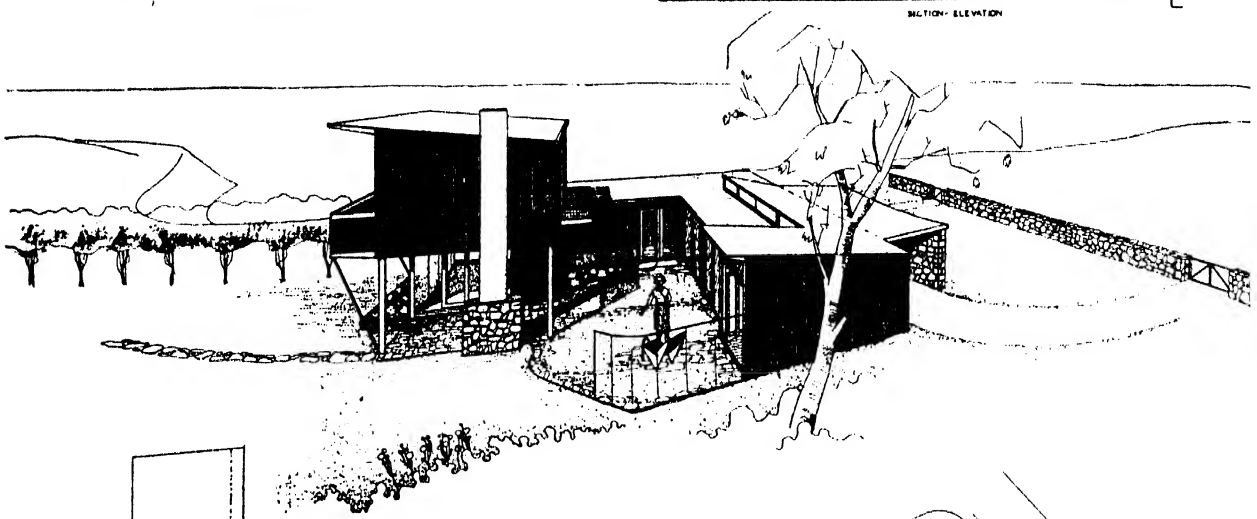


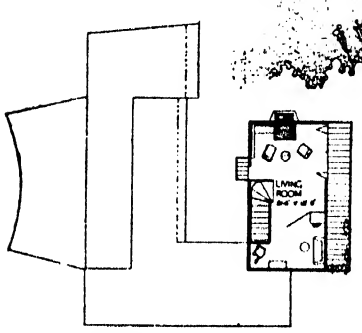
S W ELEV



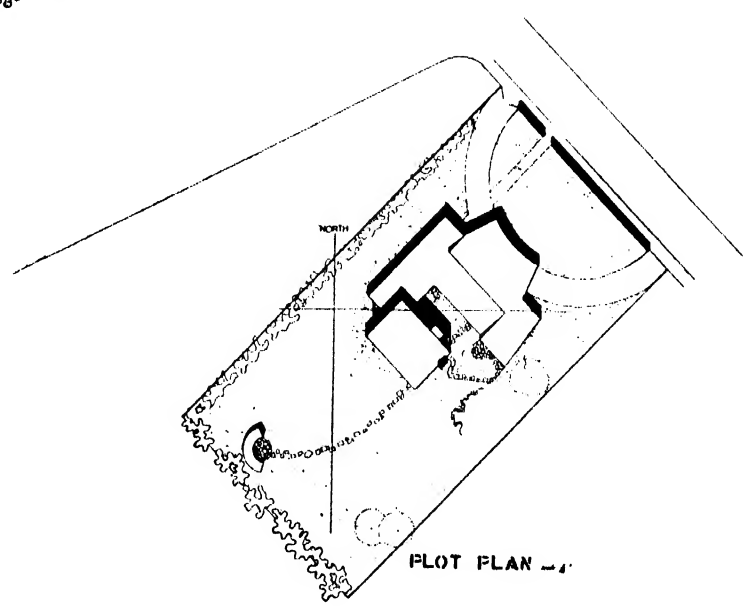


DETAIL

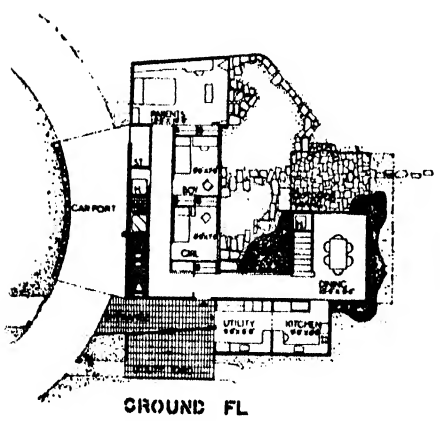




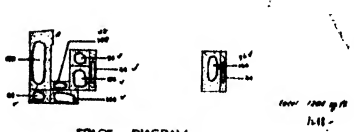
UPPER FL



PLOT PLAN



GROUND FL

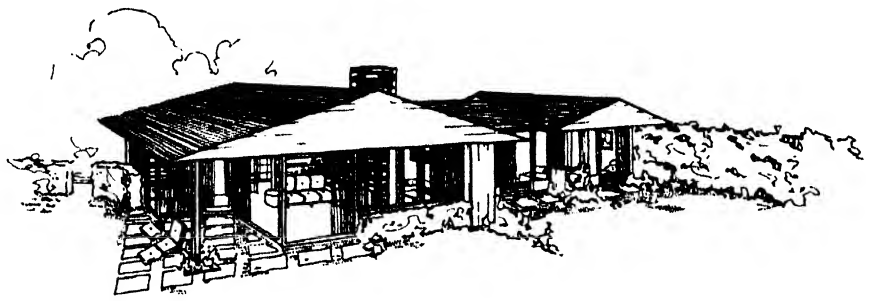


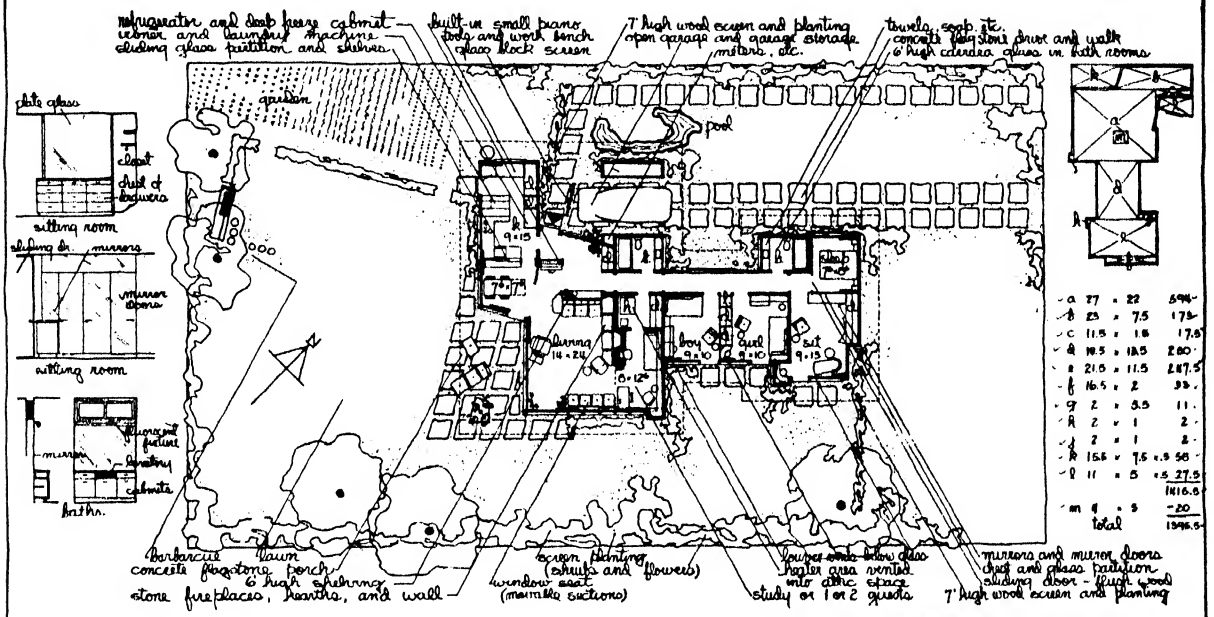
SPACE DIAGRAM

ARNOLD TUCKER & A. J. DONAHUE
46 ELGIN ST.
OTTAWA, CANADA

PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

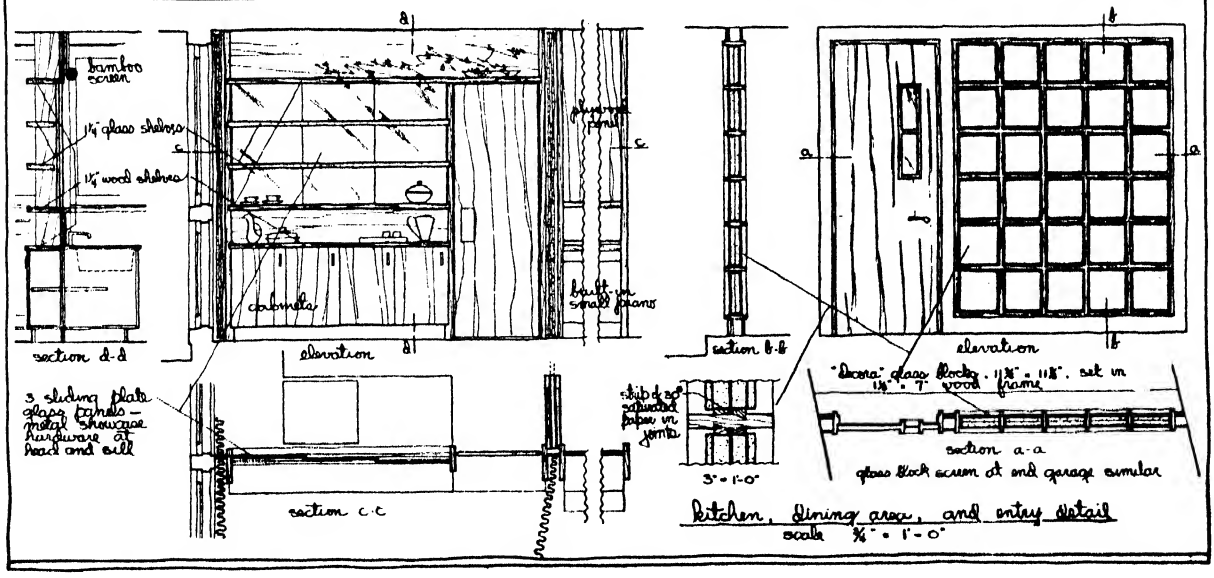
a house for cheerful living in the pacific northwest





north-west

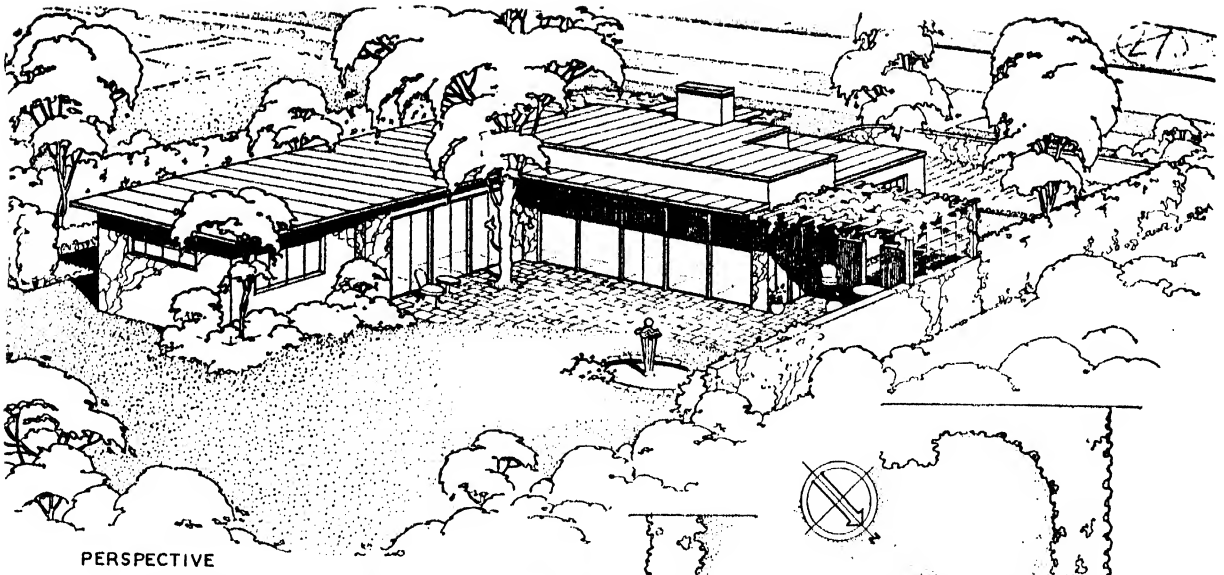
street north-east



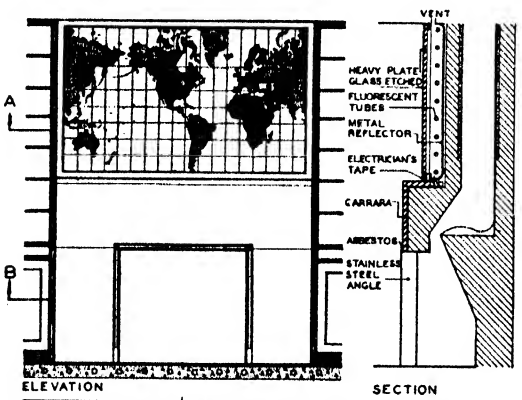
Kitchen, dining area, and entry detail

scale ⅜" = 1'-0"

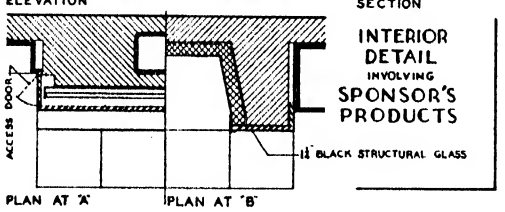
DE WITT C. ROBINSON
C/O F. E. ROBINSON
CAMBRIDGE, VT.



PERSPECTIVE

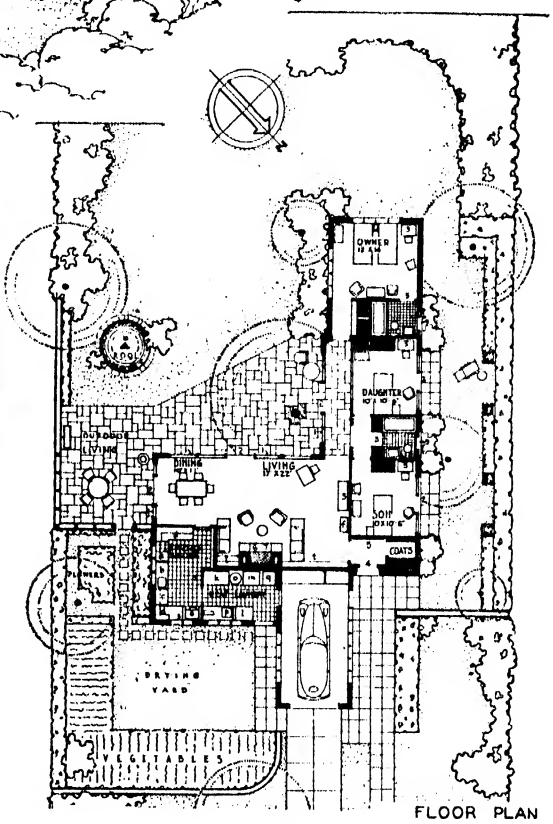


ELEVATION SECTION

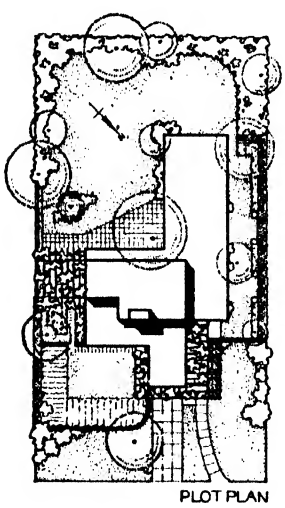


PLAN AT 'A' PLAN AT 'B'

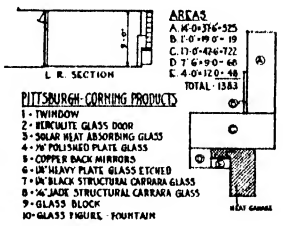
INTERIOR DETAIL INVOLVING SPONSOR'S PRODUCTS



FLOOR PLAN



PLOT PLAN

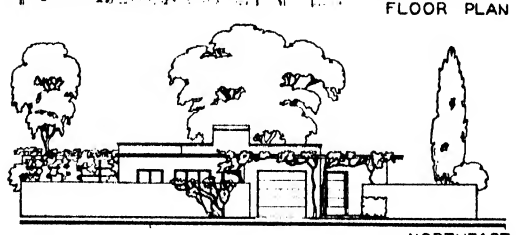


L. R. SECTION

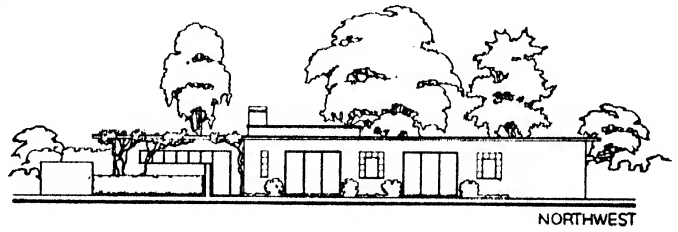
AREAS
A. 16'-0"×3'6"=525
B. 1'-0"×19'-0"=19
C. 13'-0"×4'6"=722
D. 3'-6"×19'-0"=69
E. 4'-0"×12'-0"=48
TOTAL 1383

PITTSBURGH-CORNING PRODUCTS
1 - TWINDOW
2 - HERCULITE GLASS DOOR
3 - SOLAR HEAT ABSORBING GLASS
4 - ¼" POLISHED PLATE GLASS
5 - COPPER BACK MIRRORS
6 - ⅛" HEAVY PLATE GLASS ETCHED
7 - ¼" BLACK STRUCTURAL CARRARA GLASS
8 - ¼" JADE STRUCTURAL CARRARA GLASS
9 - GLASS BLOCK
10 - GLASS FIGURE - FOUNTAIN

KEY TO EQUIPMENT
a. RANGE
b. DISHWASHER-SINK-DISPOSAL
c. REFRIGERATOR
d. CABINETS
e. OFFICE
f. RADIO
g. FAN
h. CLOCK
k. IRONER
l. WASHER-DRIER
m. GAS FURNACE
o. HOT WATER HEATER
p. UTILITY SINK
q. AIR CONDITIONER
s. TELEPHONE
t. BOOKS



NORTHEAST



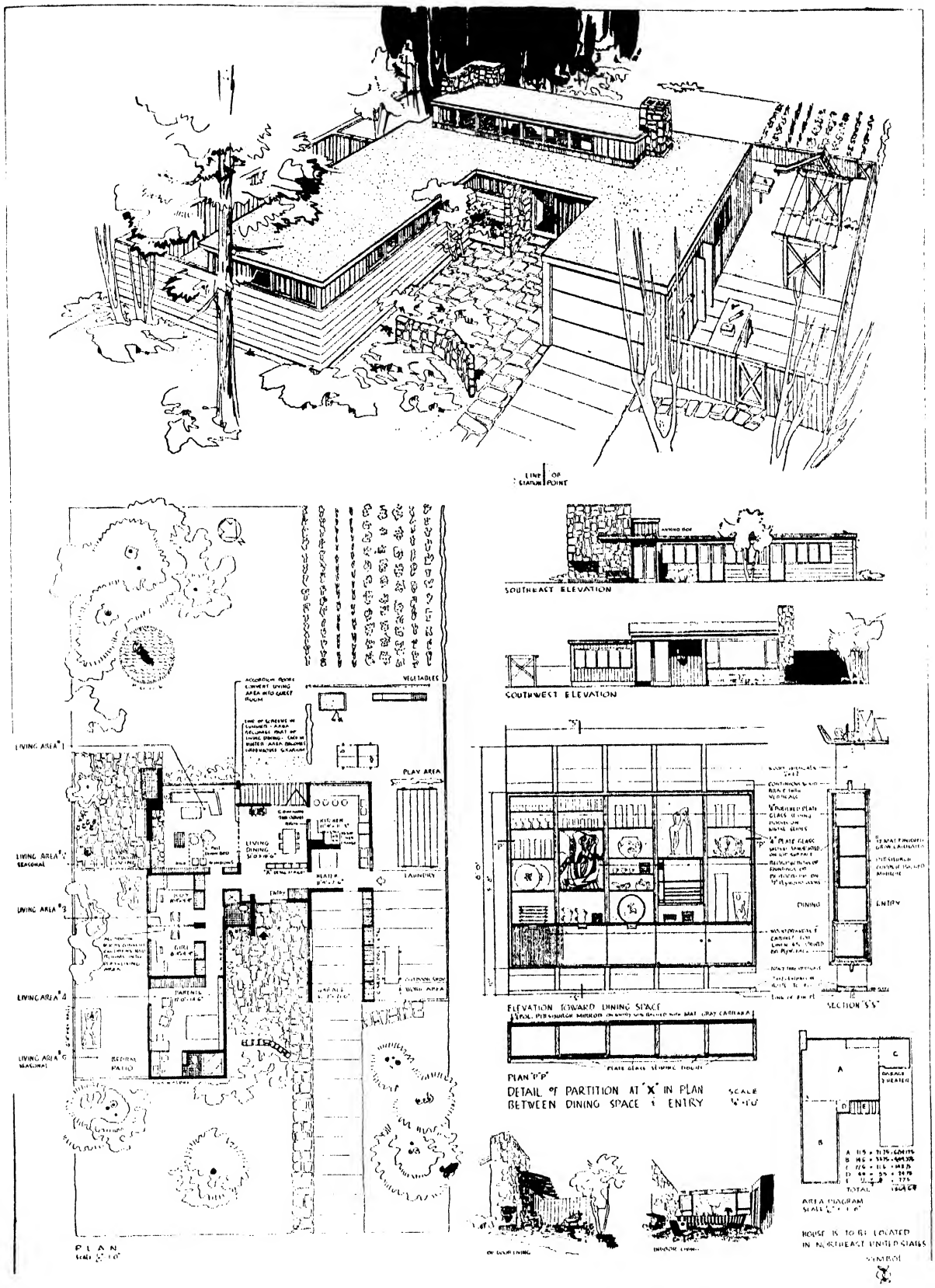
NORTHWEST

Identification Symbol

LOCATION: — NORTHERN UNITED STATES AREA

PENCIL POINTS *'PITTSBURGH'* ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

J. MILTON DYER, JOSEPH CERUTI & MAURICE CORNELL
1916 E. 71st ST.
CLEVELAND, OHIO



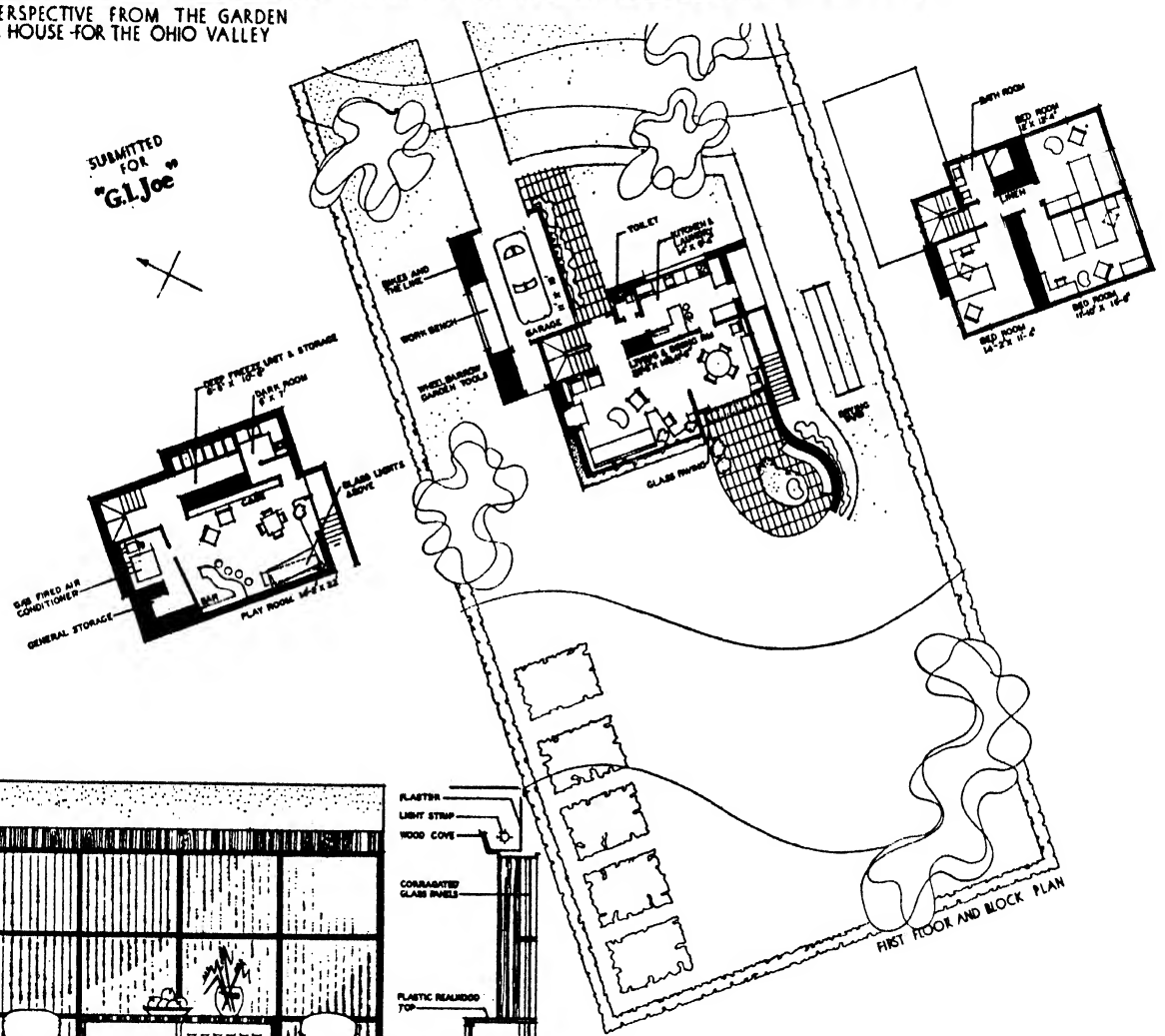
PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

MINORU YAMASAKI
1524 HENRY AVE.
MAMARONECK, NEW YORK

PENCIL POINTS "PITTSBURGH" ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

PERSPECTIVE FROM THE GARDEN
A HOUSE FOR THE OHIO VALLEY

SUBMITTED FOR "G.I. Joe"



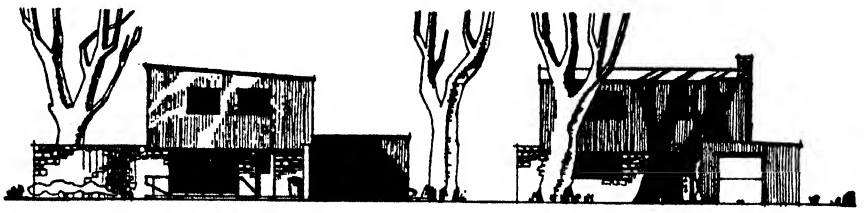
FIRST FLOOR AND BLOCK PLAN

ELEVATION

SECTION

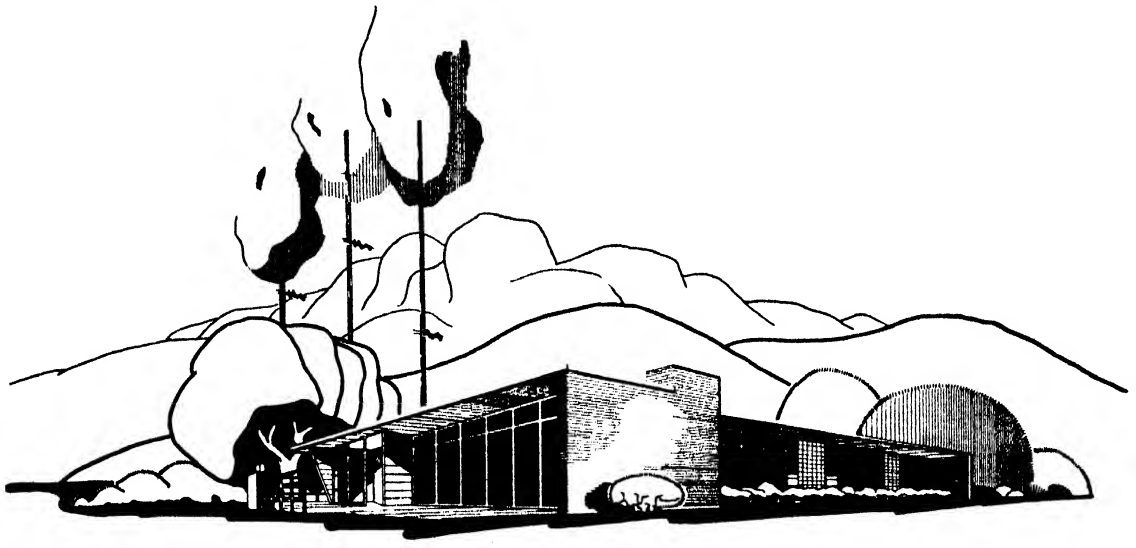
PLAN ABOVE CASE

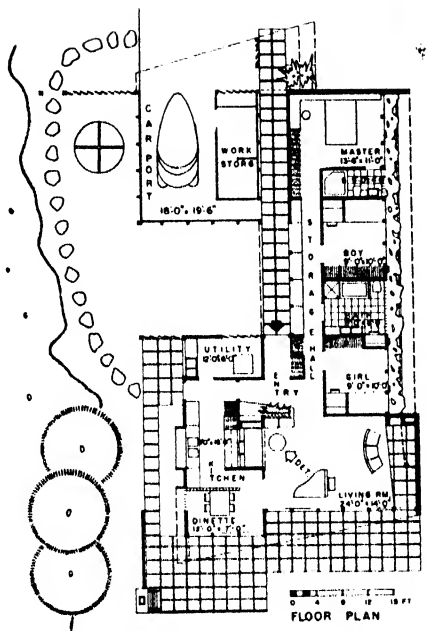
DETAIL OF GLASS WALL AND BUILT IN CASE AT THE DINING END OF LIVING RM.

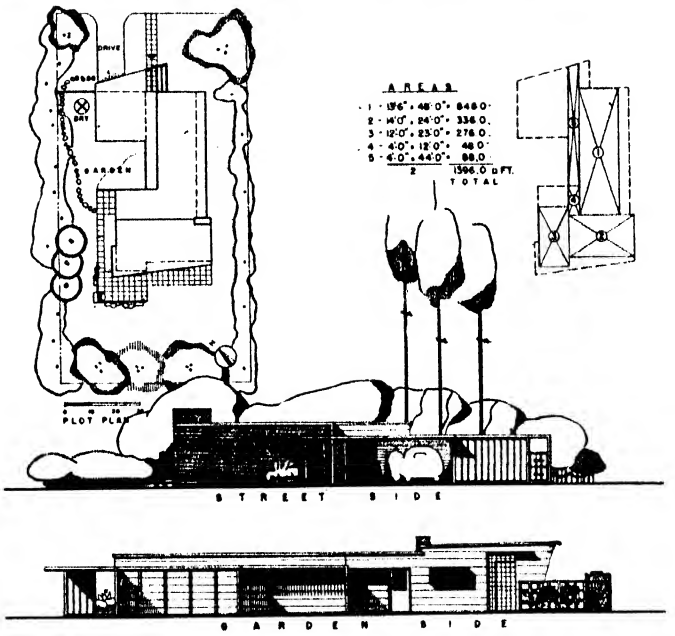


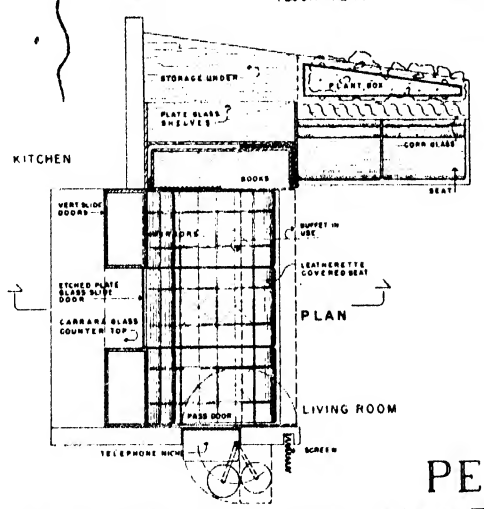
SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST ELEVATIONS

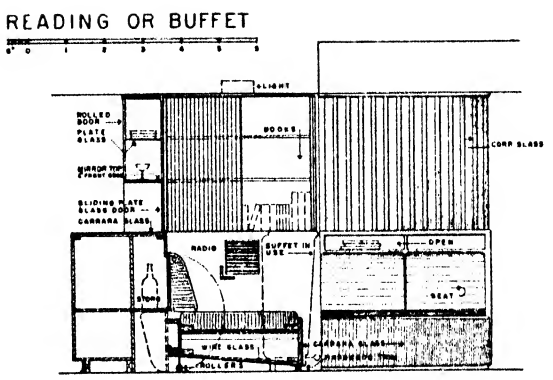
STEPHEN J. ALLING
7373 KIRKWOOD LANE
CINCINNATI 33, OHIO







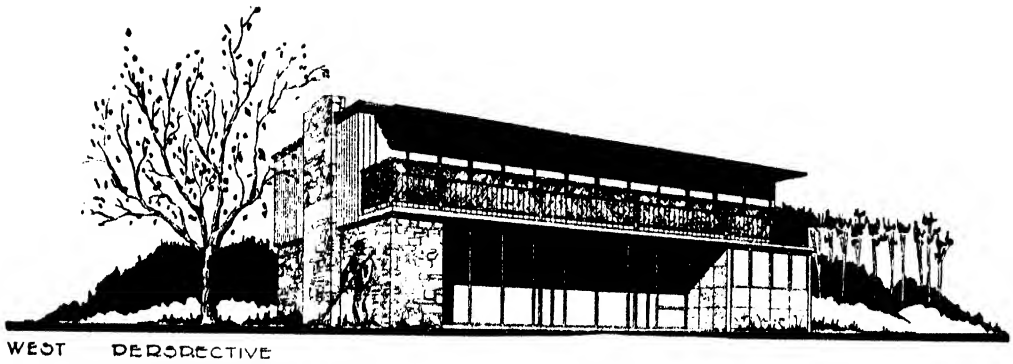




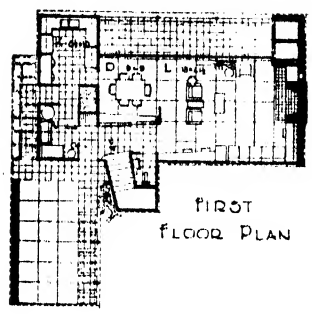
PENCIL POINTS — PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

CALIFORNIA

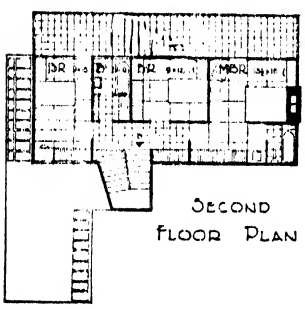
JOHN LORING PERKINS
5149 VILLAGE GREEN,
LOS ANGELES 16, CALIF.



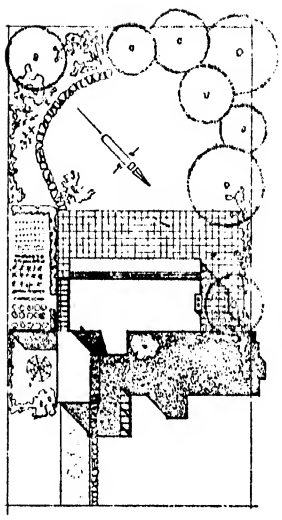
WEST PERSPECTIVE



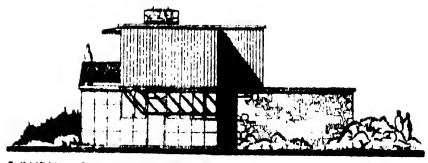
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



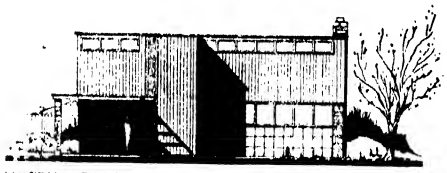
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



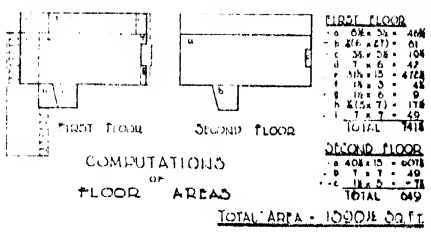
PLOT PLAN
SCALE: 1/16"-1'-0"
A HOUSE IN MICHIGAN



SOUTH - EAST

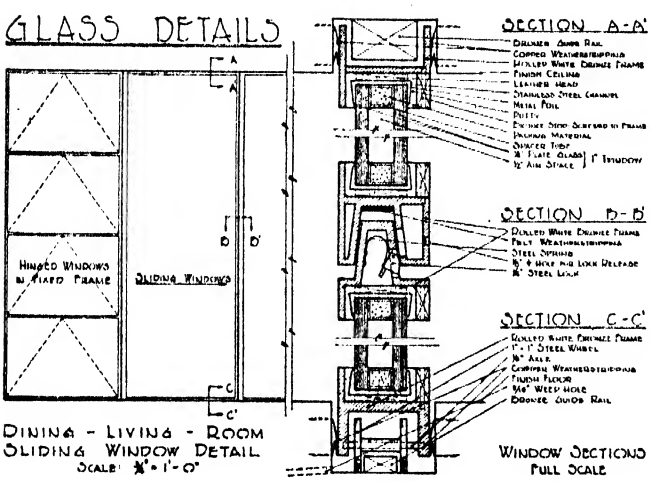


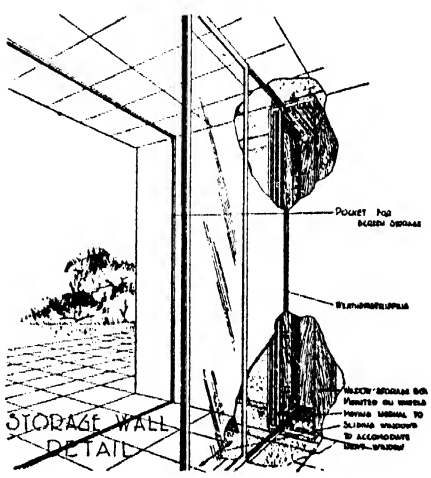
NORTH - EAST



COMPUTATIONS OF FLOOR AREAS

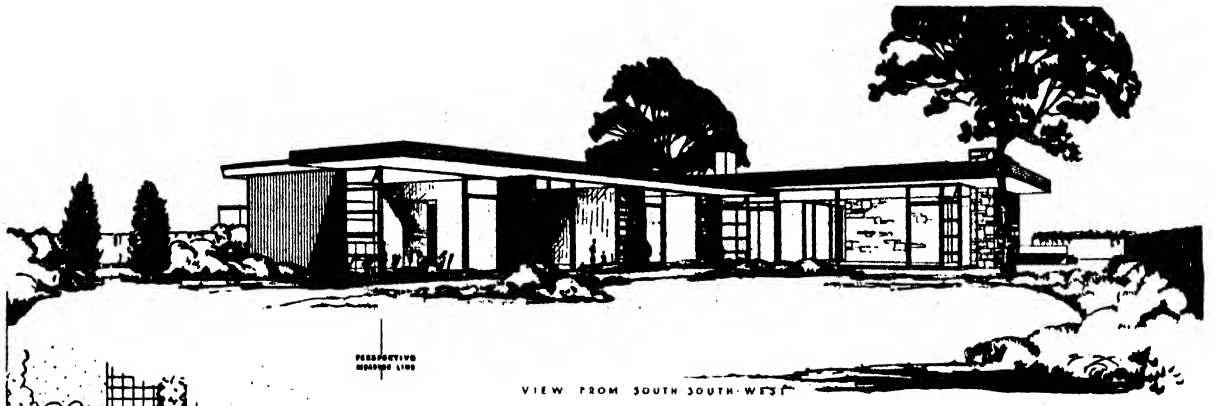
TOTAL AREA - 10900± SQ FT.

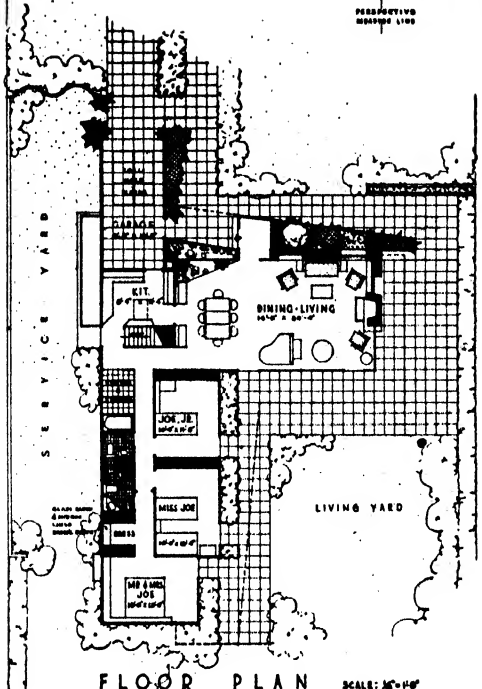




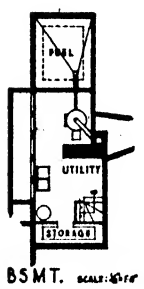
PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

CHARLES T. GRANGER, GEORGE MATSUMOTO & E. W. WAUGH
CRANBROOK ACADEMY OF ART
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICH.

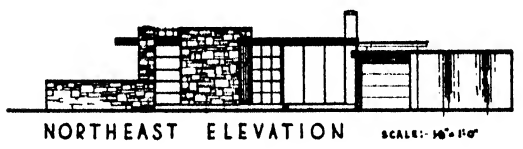




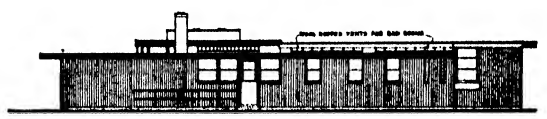
FLOOR PLAN SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"



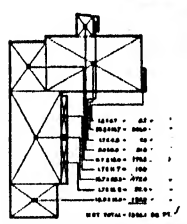
BSMT. SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"



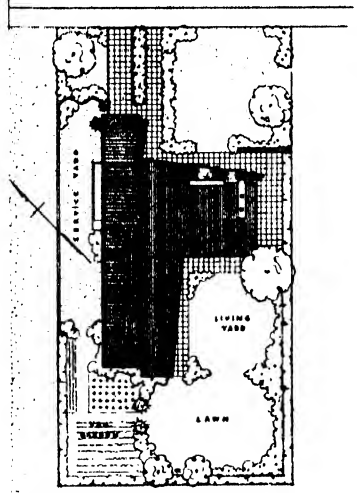
NORTHEAST ELEVATION SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"



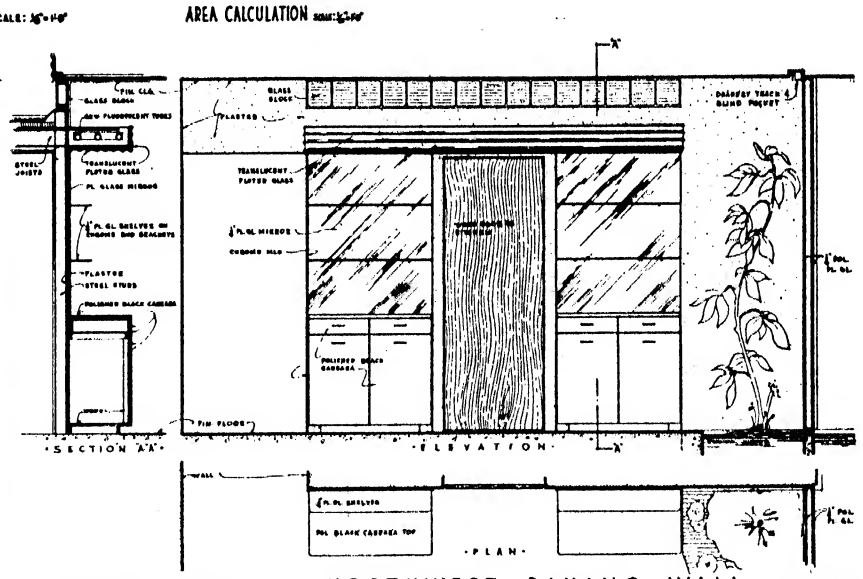
NORTHWEST ELEVATION SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"



AREA CALCULATION SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"



PLOT PLAN SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"

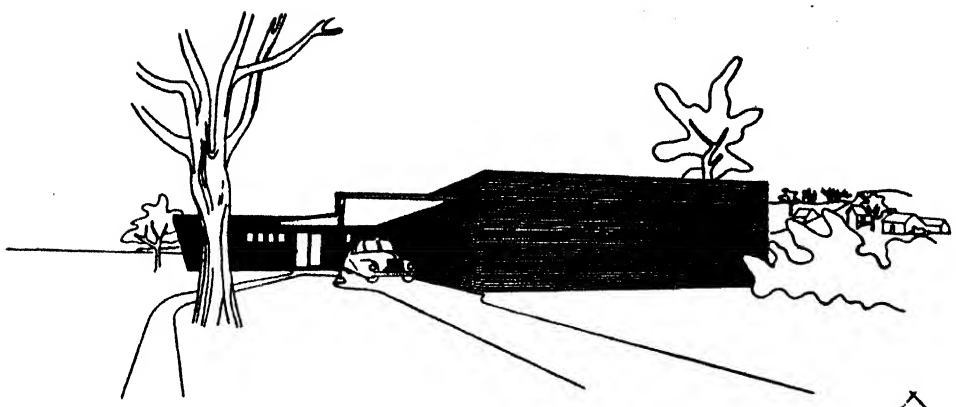


GLASS DETAIL — NORTHWEST DINING WALL SCALE: 1/2"=1'0"

PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

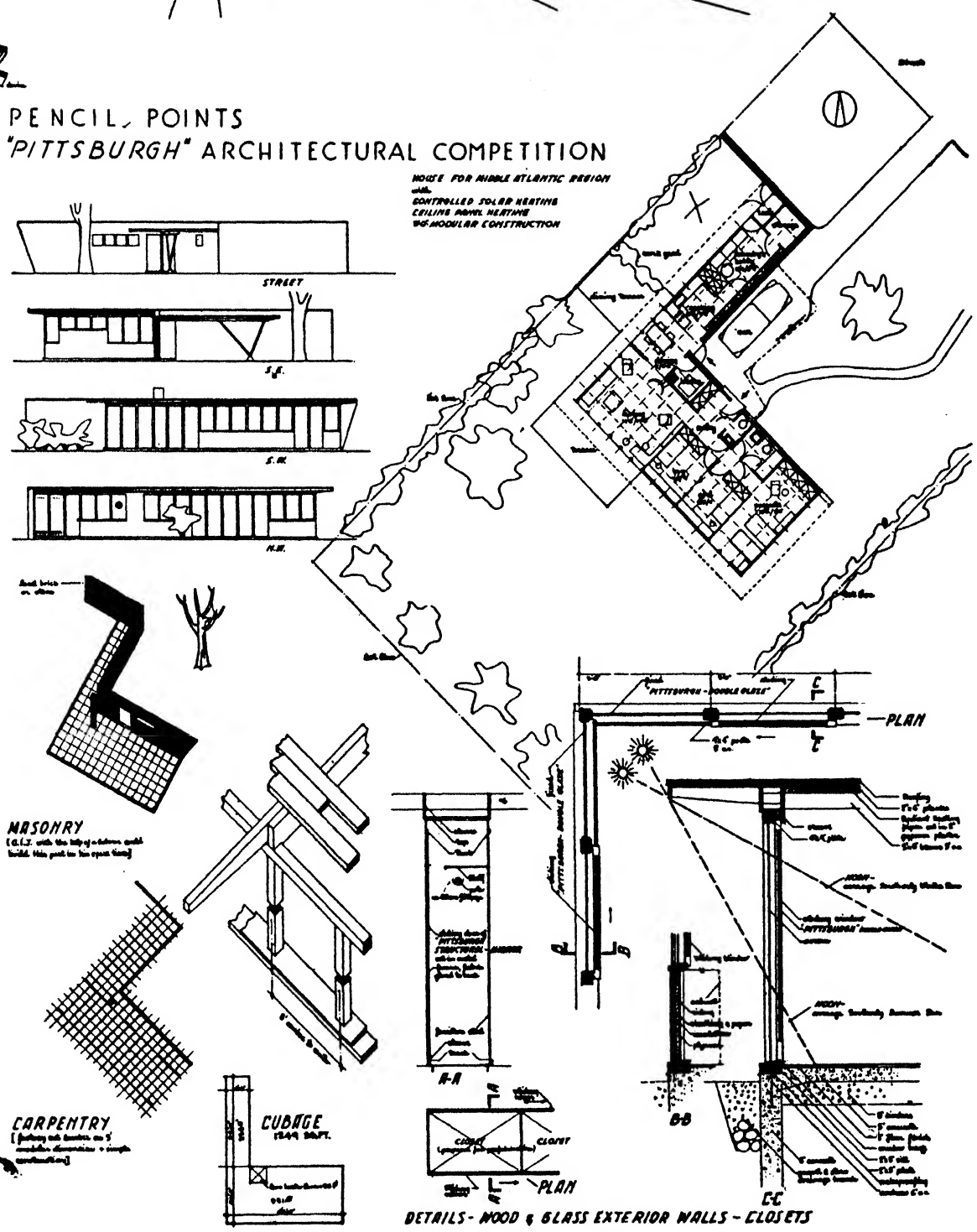
HOUSE FOR G.I. JOE IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA - BY - HAM ✱ PAW

CHARLES A. PEARSON JR.
RADFORD, VA.

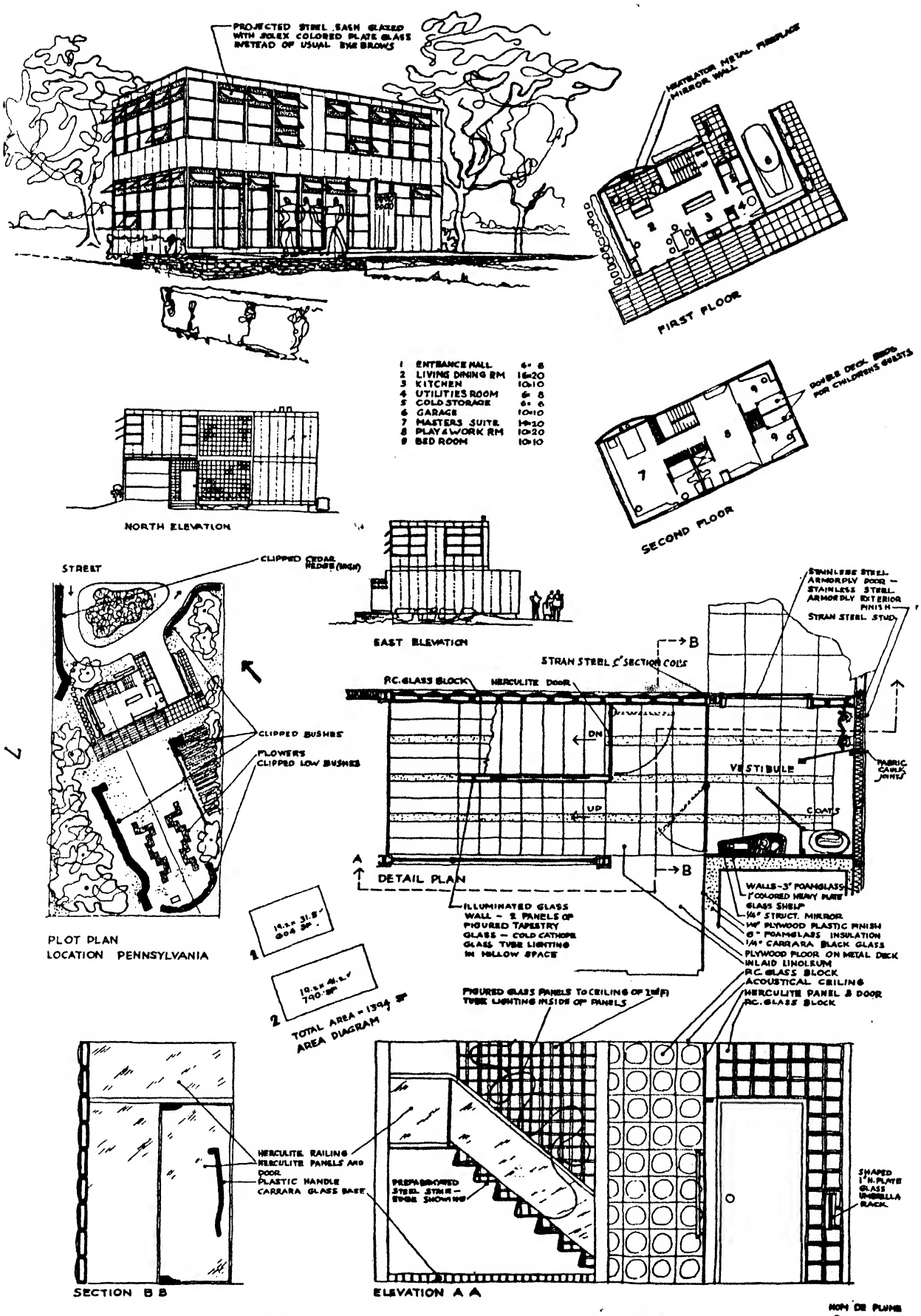


PENCIL POINTS
"PITTSBURGH" ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

HOUSE FOR MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION
with
CONTROLLED SOLAR HEATING
CEILING PANEL HEATING
96" MODULAR CONSTRUCTION



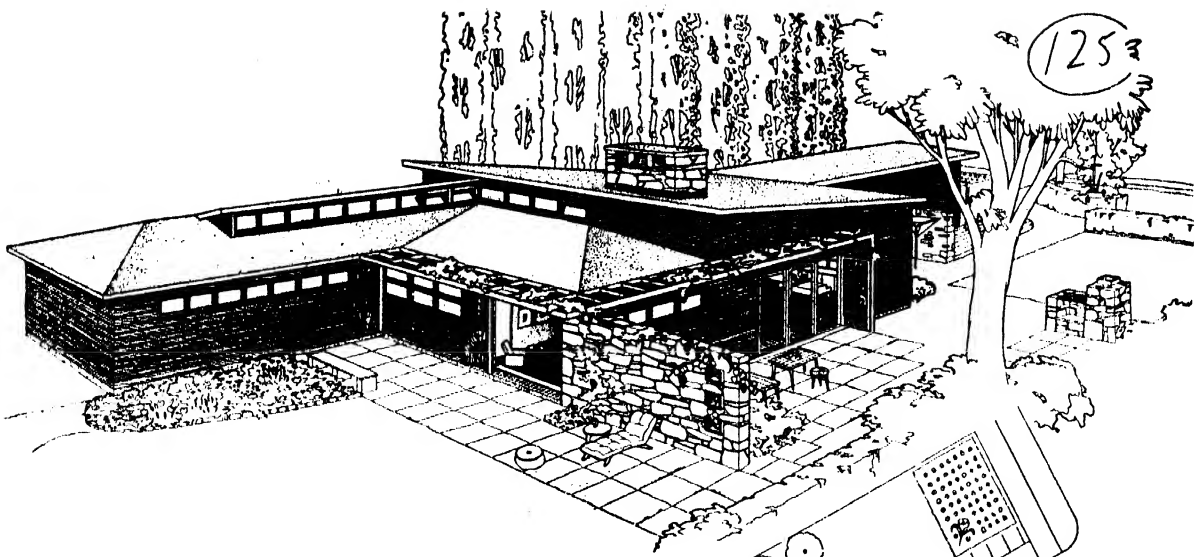
PERCIVAL GOODMAN
18 EAST 48th ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

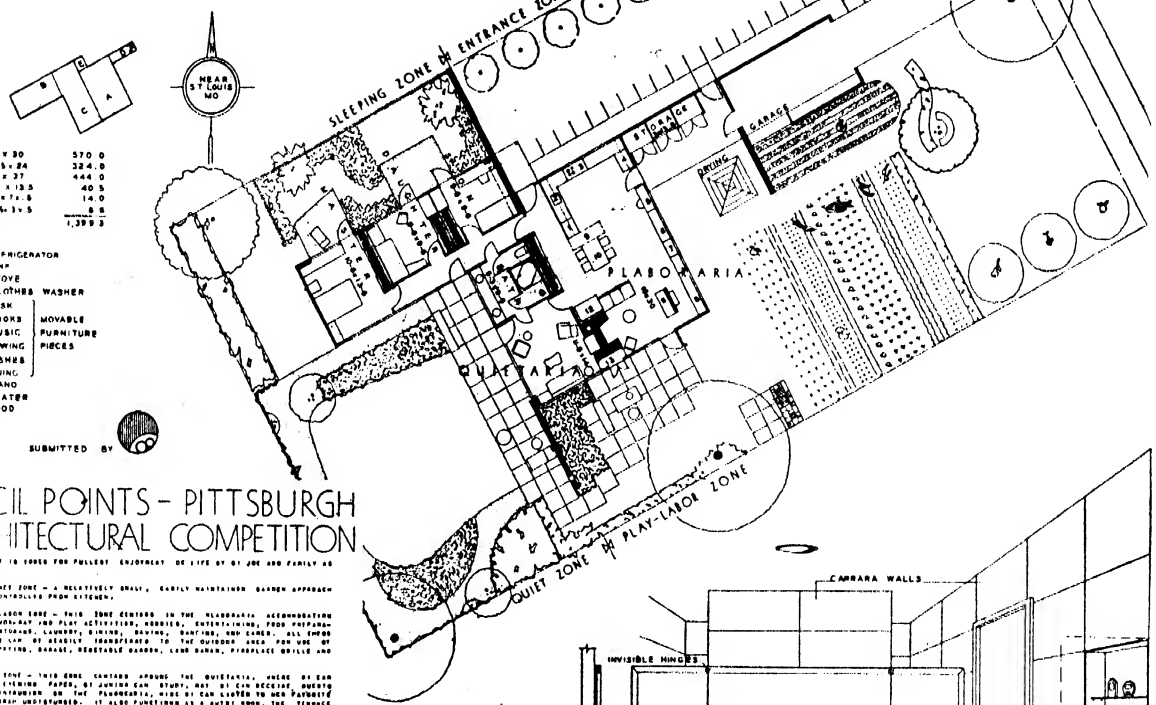


PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

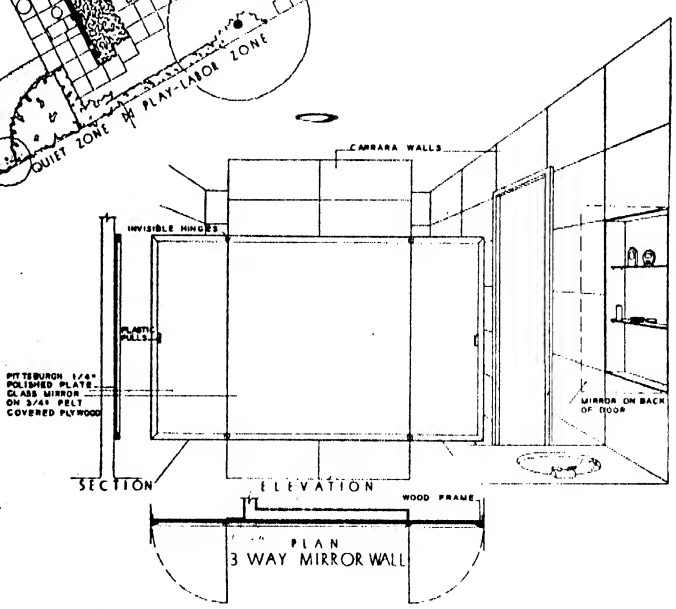
NOM DE PLUME
Gee Whiz

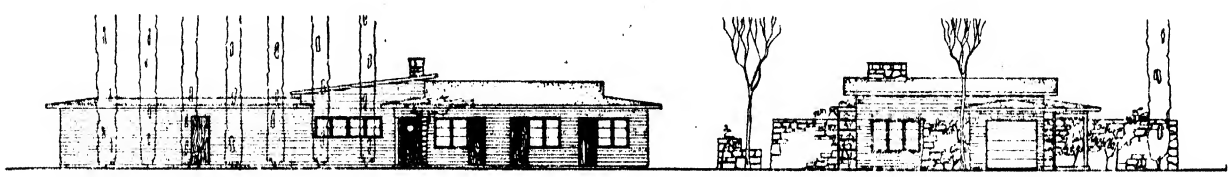
ANTONIN RAYMOND, YUSUF MEER & EARL H. STRUNK
101 PARK AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



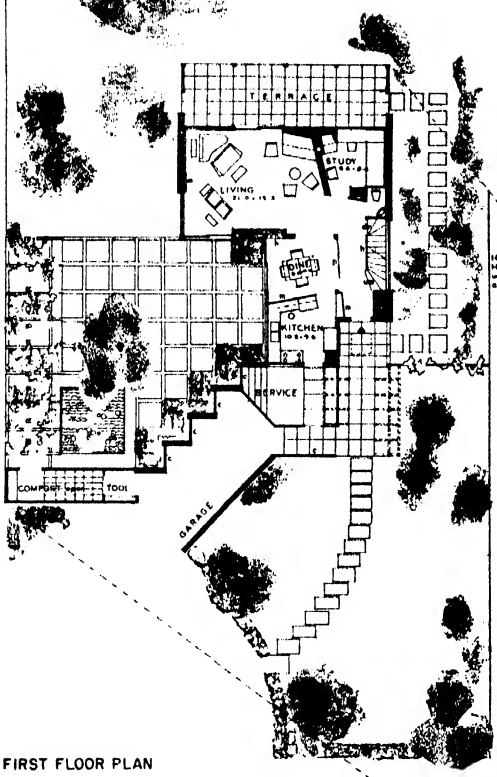


PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

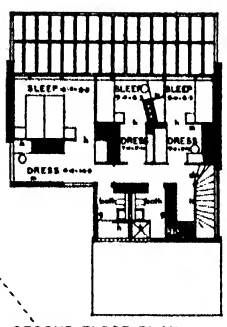




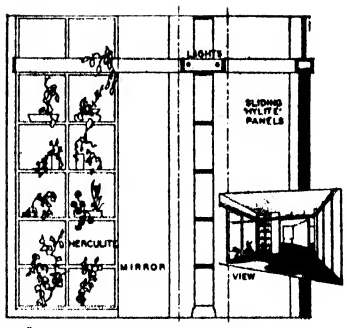
JEDD STOW REISNER
660 MADISON AVE.
& GEORGE W. McLAUGHLIN
207 EAST 32nd ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y.



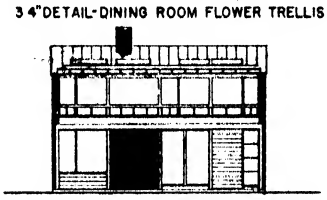
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



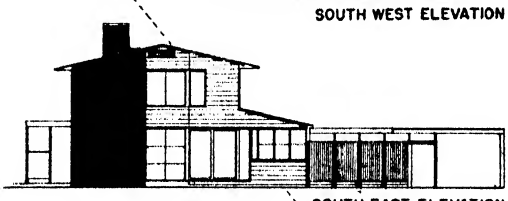
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



3 4"DETAIL-DINING ROOM FLOWER TRELLIS



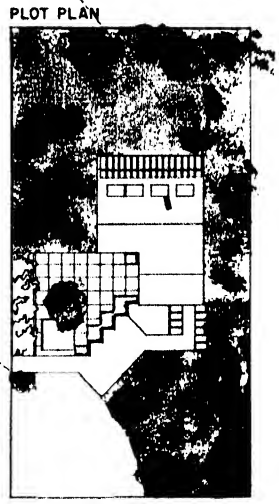
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION



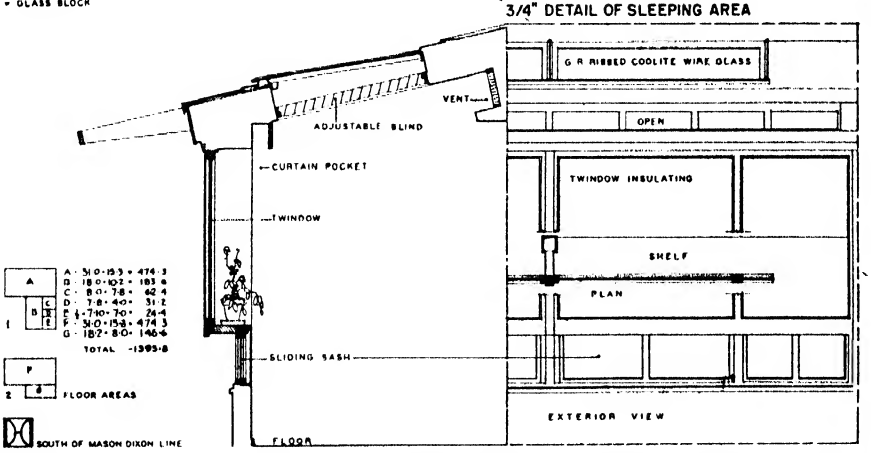
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

KEY TO PITTSBURGH PRODUCTS USED
c STRUCTURAL CORRUGATED GLASS
m MIRRORS
p MYLITE
h HERCULITE
q CARRARA
r GLASS BLOCK

PLOT PLAN

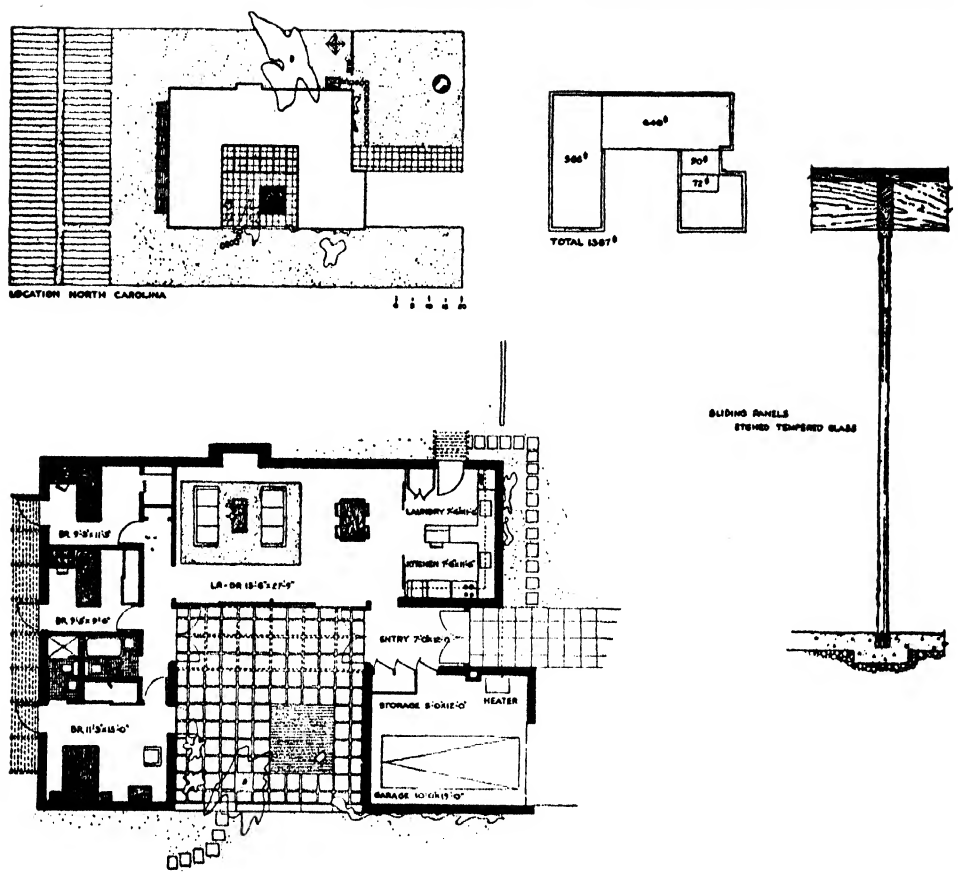


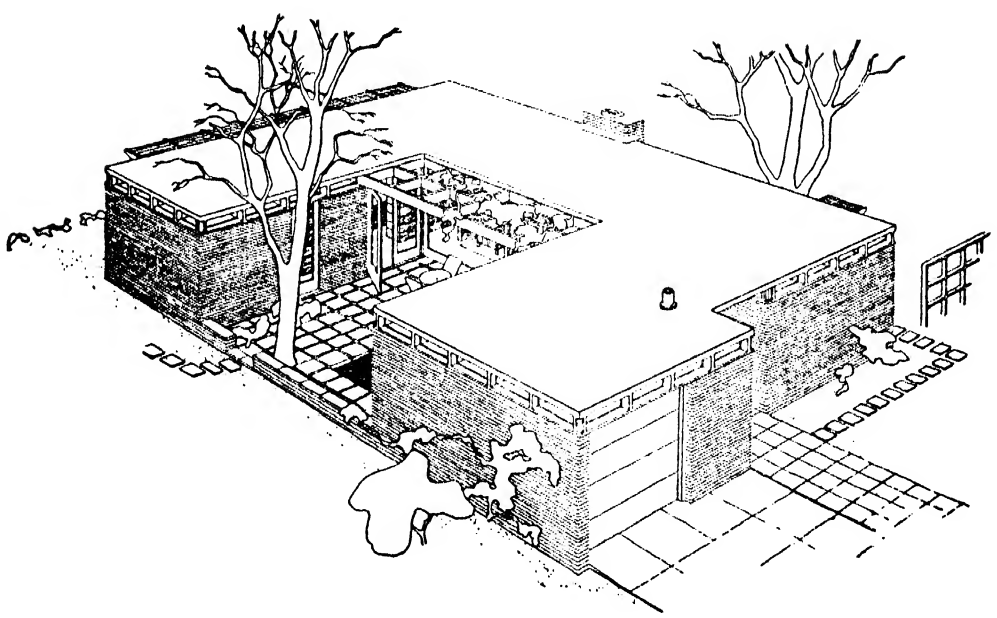
3/4" DETAIL OF SLEEPING AREA



PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

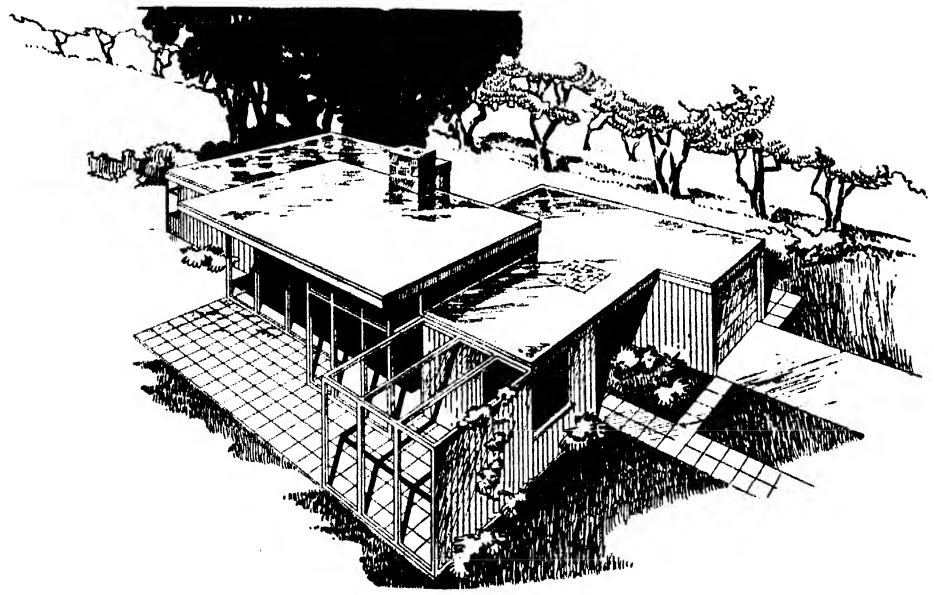
LT. COMDR. SAMUEL E. HOMSEY U.S.N.R.
610 H. ST., N.E.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

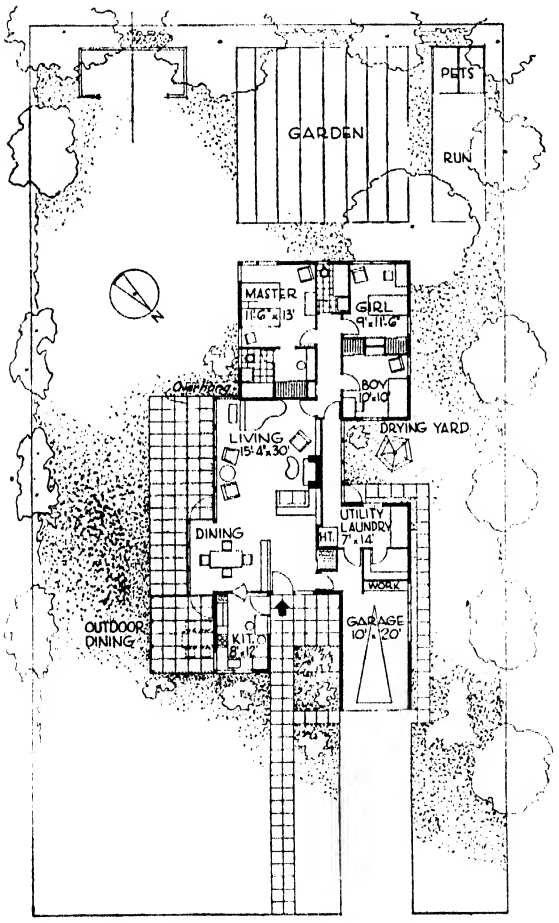


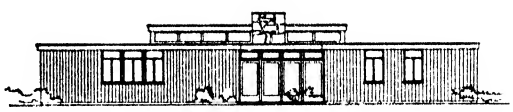


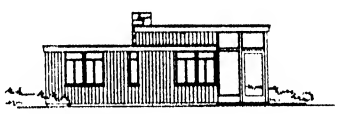
PENCIL POINTS— PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

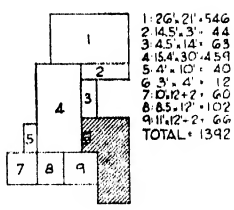
PHILIP C. JOHNSON
205 E. 42nd St.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

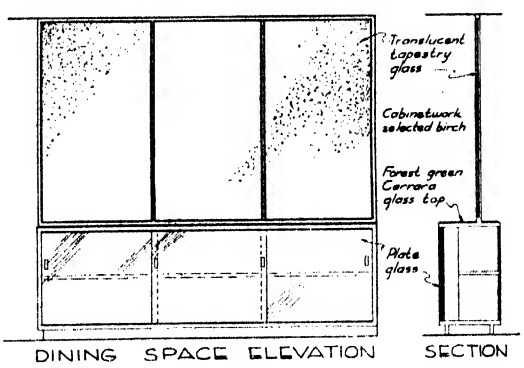










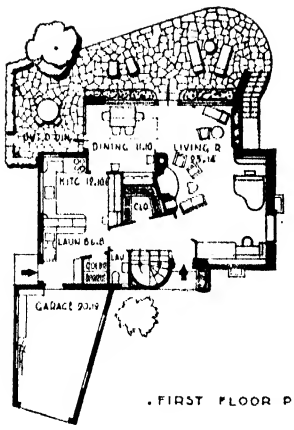


GLASS ENTRY SCREEN

LOCATION: UNITED STATES

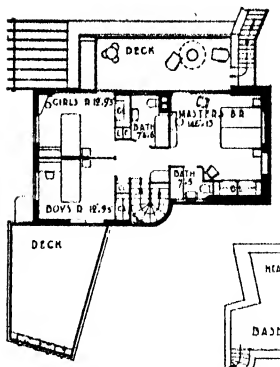
PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

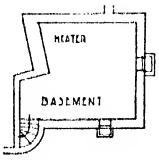
SIMON BREINES
POMERANCE & BREINES
18 E. 48th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.



. FIRST FLOOR PLAN .

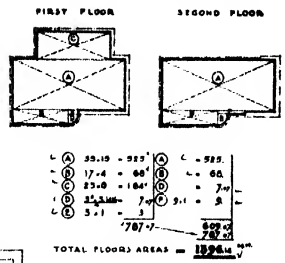
. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

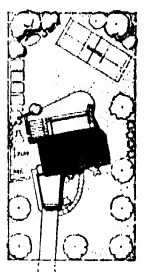




. COMPUTATION OF AREAS .

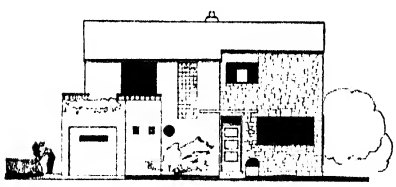
SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



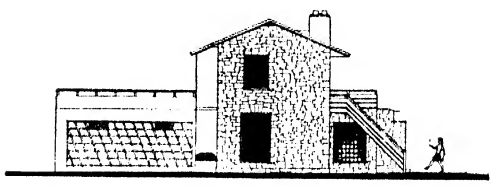


PLOT PLAN

SCALE : 1" = 30'-0"

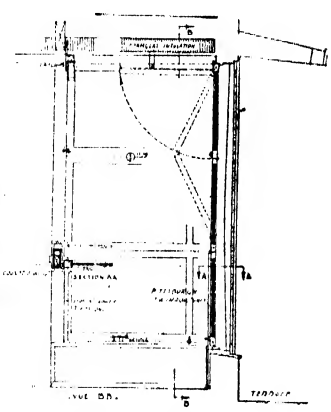


. N-E. ELEVATION .



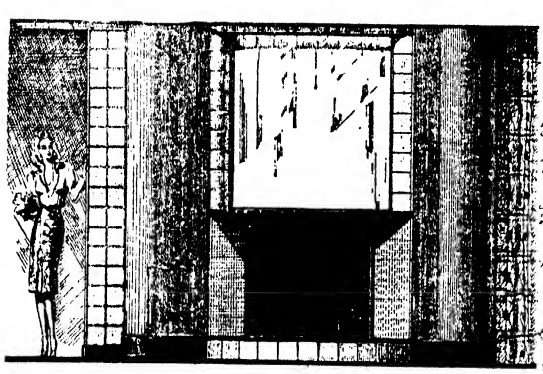
. N-W. ELEVATION .

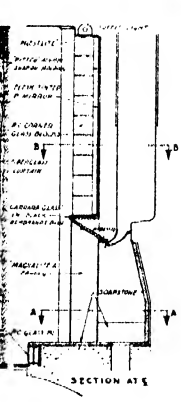
LOCATION : BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND WILMINGTON DEL.



LIFT-UP SASHES AT S.W. WALL OF LIVING-DIN. Q.

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

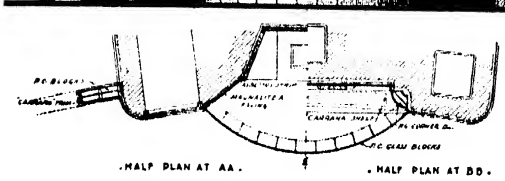




SECTION AT E

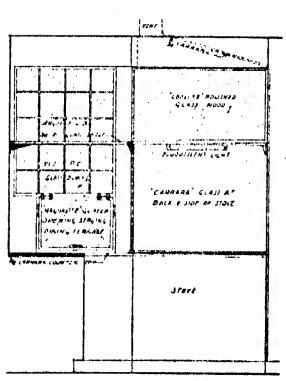
DETAIL OF FIREPLACE

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

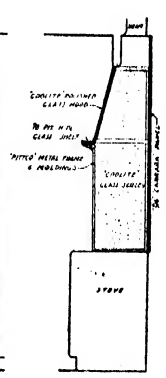


. HALF PLAN AT AA .

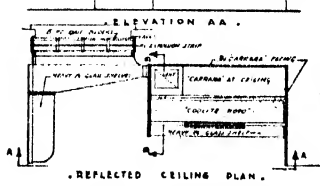
. HALF PLAN AT BB .



. ELEVATION AA .



. SECTION BB .



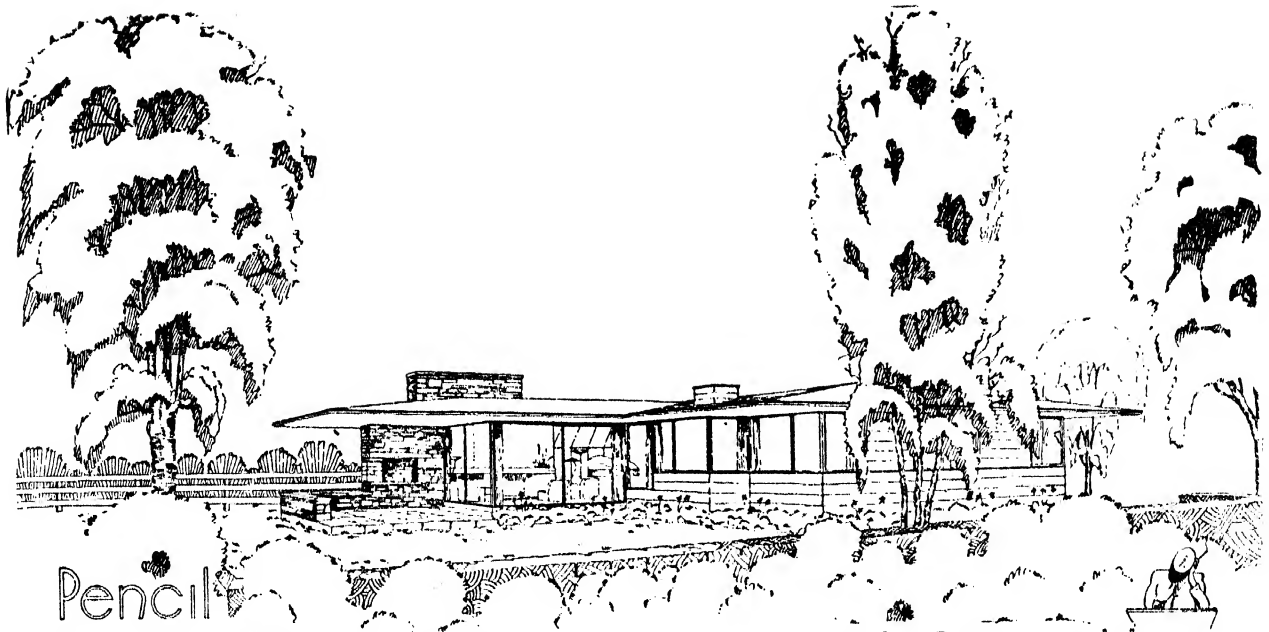
. REFLECTED CEILING PLAN .

TREATMENT OF S.W KITCHEN WALL

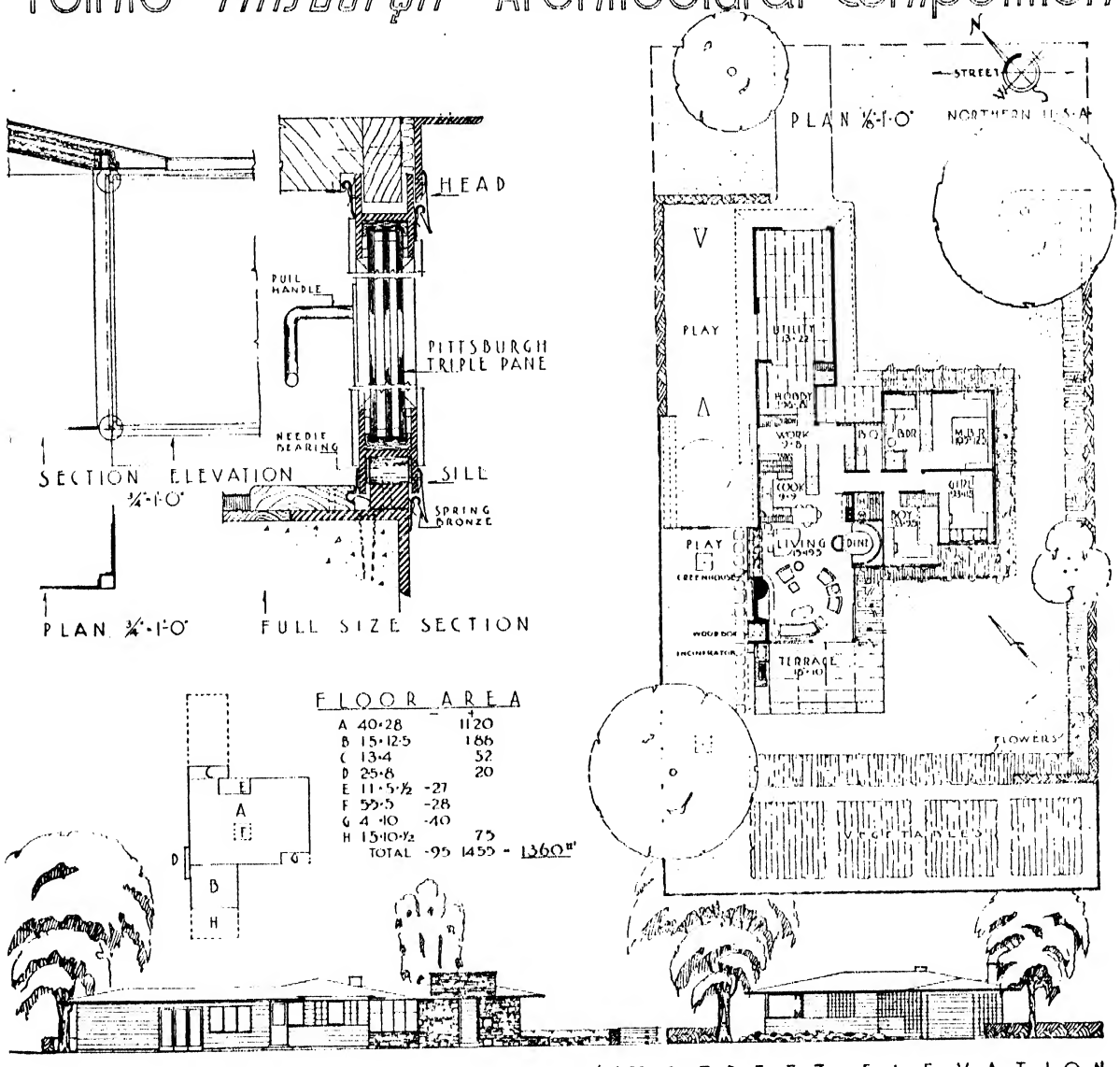
SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

PENCIL POINTS — PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

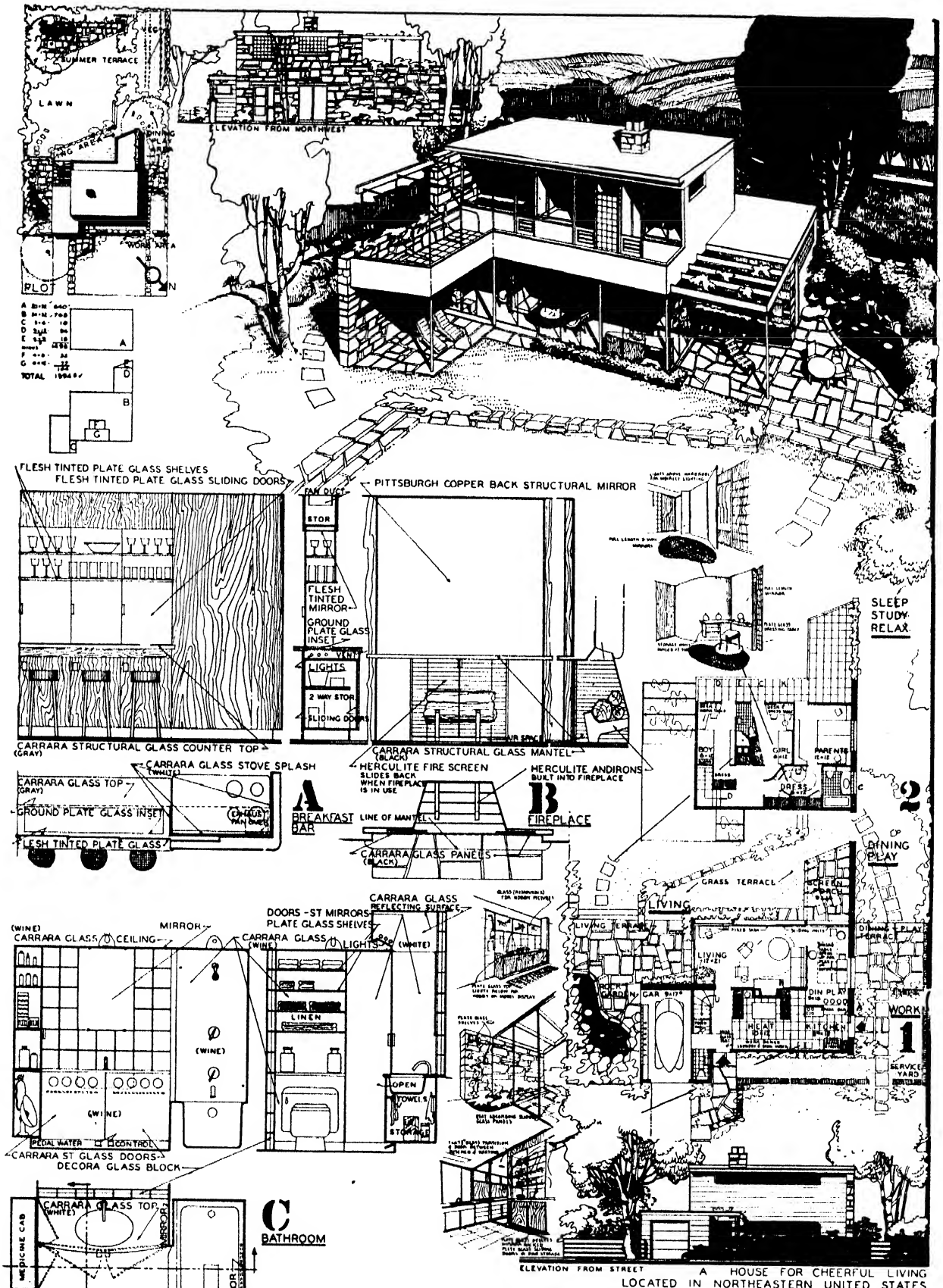
GABRIEL F. MASSENA
704 DELAWARE AVE.
WILMINGTON, DEL.



Pencil Points "Pittsburgh" Architectural Competition



DONALD HERSHEY
5 LANDING ROAD SO.
ROCHESTER 10, N. Y.

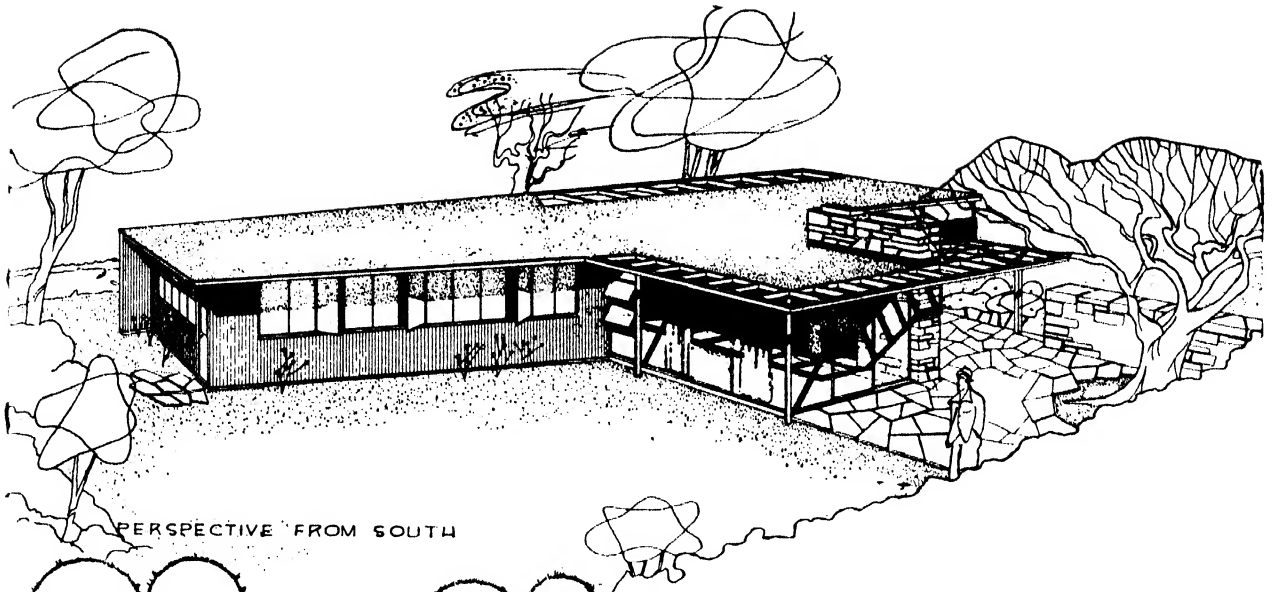


A HOUSE FOR CHEERFUL LIVING
LOCATED IN NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

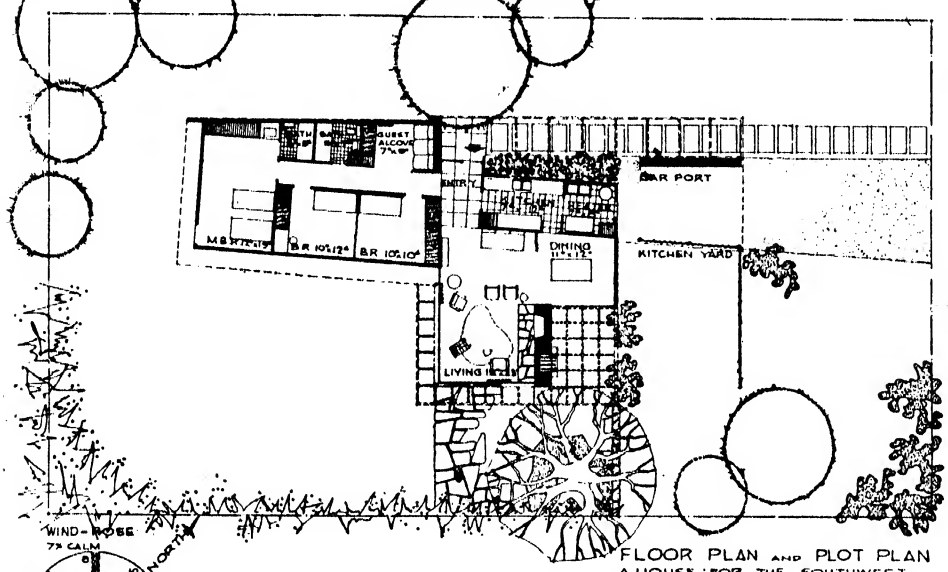
PENCIL POINTS °° PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

SUBMITTED BY [1]

ELLIOT L. WHITAKER
412 HILLCREST AVE.
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

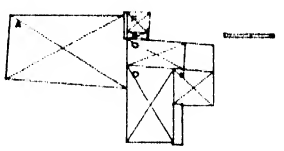


PERSPECTIVE FROM SOUTH



FLOOR PLAN AND PLOT PLAN
A HOUSE FOR THE SOUTHWEST

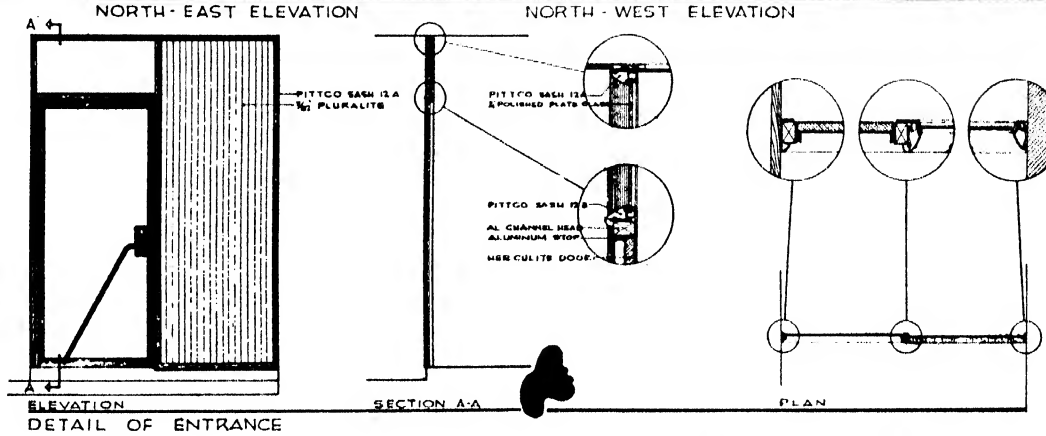
AREA COMPUTATION



A	19.75 × 37.0	730.75
B	2.0 × 6.0	12.0
C	7.5 × 19.5	146.25
D	15.0 × 23.0	345.0
E	10.5 × 12.5	131.25
F	6.0 × 7.0 × ½	21.0
TOTAL AREA		1386.25 SQ. FT.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

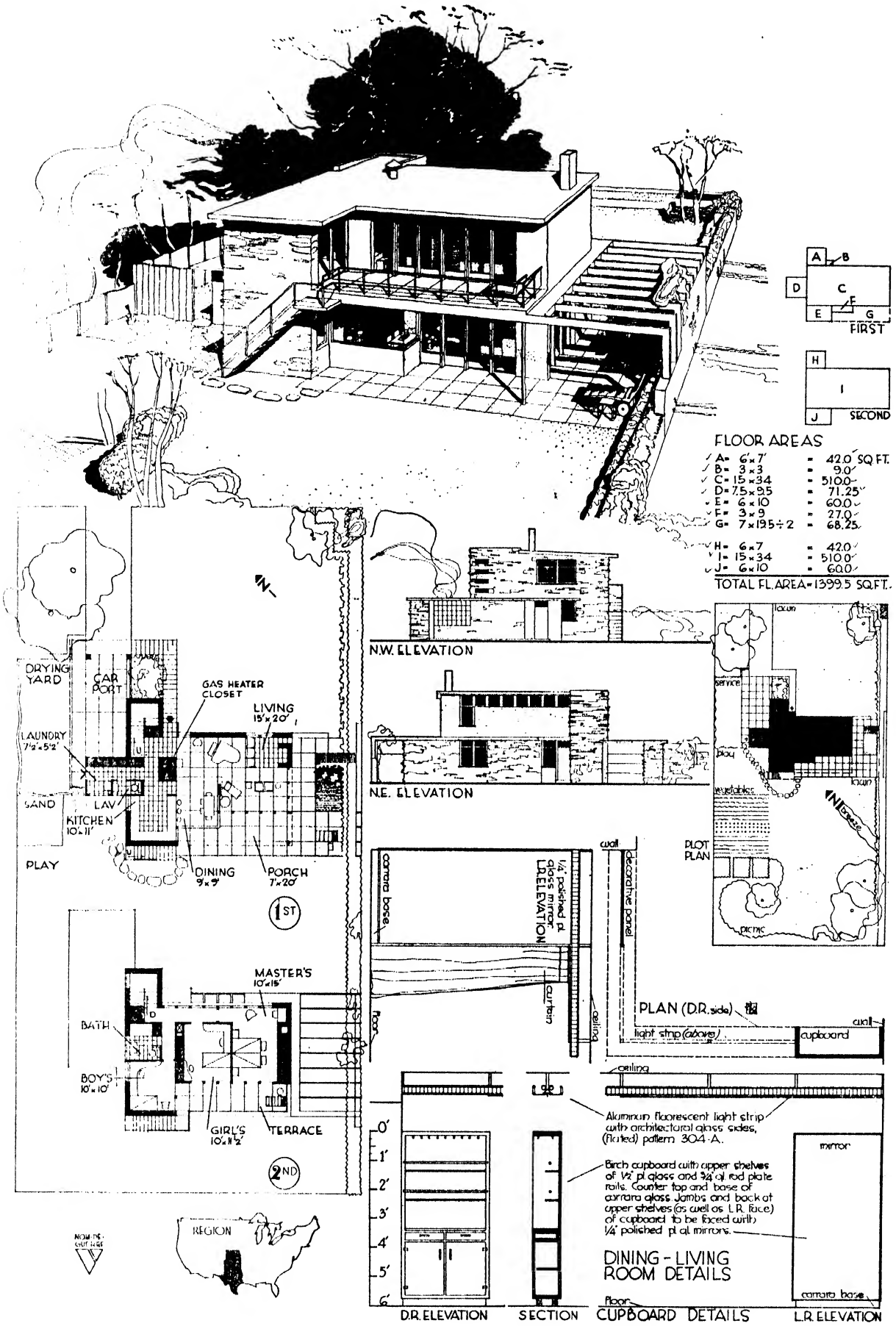


DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

PENCIL POINTS ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

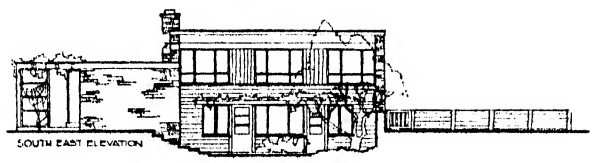
PITTSBURGH

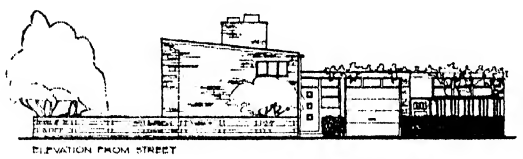
CHARLES T. GRANGER, GEORGE MATSUMOTO & E. W. WAUGH
CRANBROOK ACADEMY OF ART
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICH.

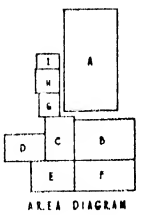


PENCIL POINTS – PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

DWIGHT E. STEVENS
205 WILLIS ST.
STILLWATER, OKLA.





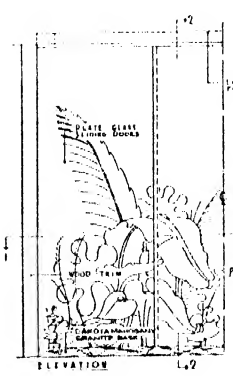


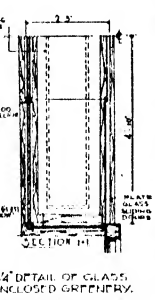
AREA TABULATION

A	17'-0" x 31'-4"	=	532.6 ☐'
B	14'-0" x 17'-8"	=	240.5 ☐'
C	9'-6" x 15'-8"	=	129.7 ☐'
D	13'-0" x 8'-4"	=	108.3 ☐'
E	9'-6" x 14'-0"	=	133.0 ☐'
F	½ x 13'-6" x 17'-0"	=	92.7 ☐'
G	6'-4" x 7'-6"	=	47.4 ☐'
H	7'-6" x 7'-6"	=	56.2 ☐'
I	½ x 6'-4" x 7'-0"	=	30.5 ☐'
	TOTAL =		1370.7 ☐'

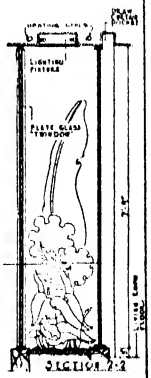
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
SOUTHERN WISCONSIN WHERE STONE QUARRIES ARE COMMON.

NOM: DE-BIERRE





3/4" DETAIL OF GLASS ENCLOSED GREENERY.
HEATING, LIGHTING, HUMIDITY CONTROLS TO ENCOURAGE GROWTH OF TROPICAL PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

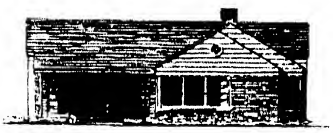


PENCIL POINTS • PITTSBURGH • ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

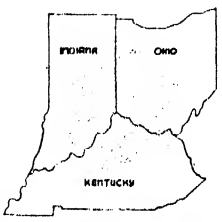
CHARLES H. DORNBUSCH & WM. J. McARTHUR
333 N. MICHIGAN AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

PENCIL POINTS-PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

NORTHWEST · ELEVATION

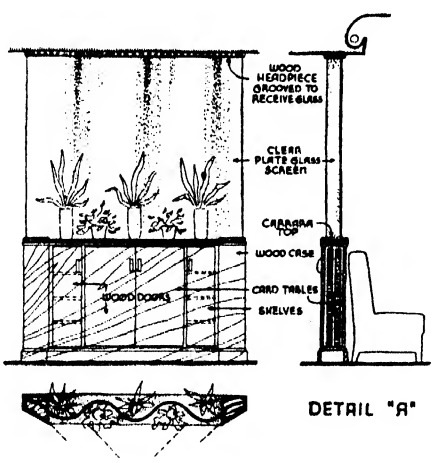


SOUTHWEST · ELEVATION



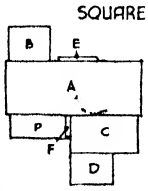
ASSUMED · GEOGRAPHIC · LOCATION

SUBMITTED BY
?



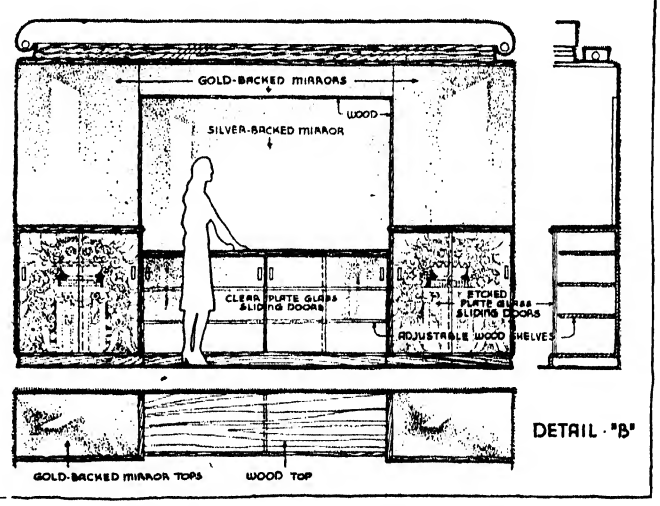
DETAIL "A"

SQUARE·FOOTAGE·TABULATION



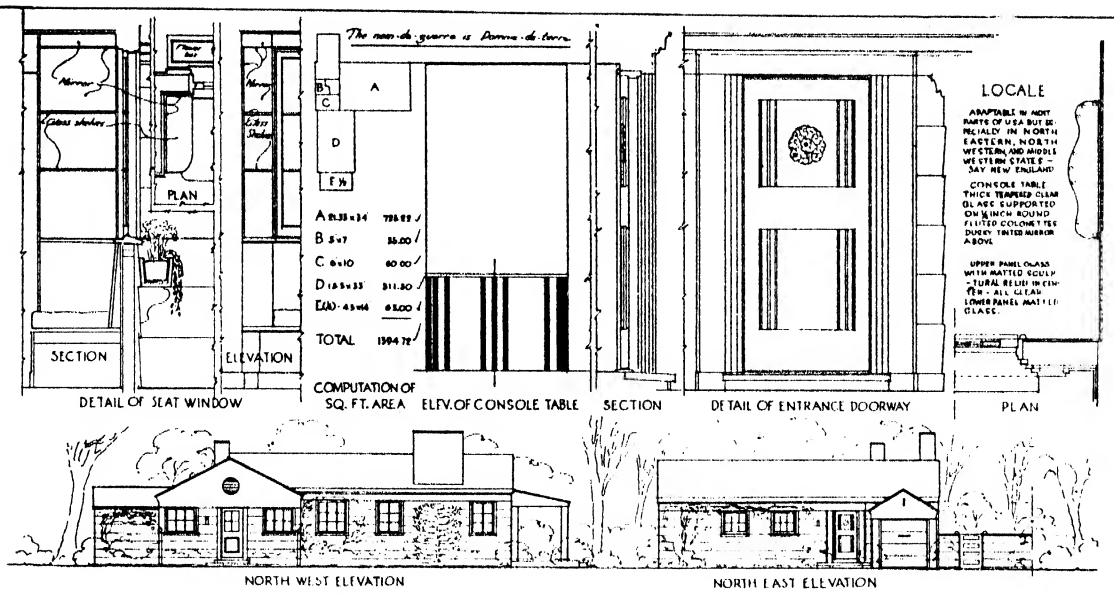
A = 44 x 17 = 748 ✓
B = 13 x 11 = 143 ✓
C = 22 x 11 = 242 ✓
D = 18 x 9½ = 171 ✓
E = 12½ x 1 = 12.5 ✓
F = 1½ x 6½ = 9.75 ✓
P = ½(18A x 7) = 64.75 ✓

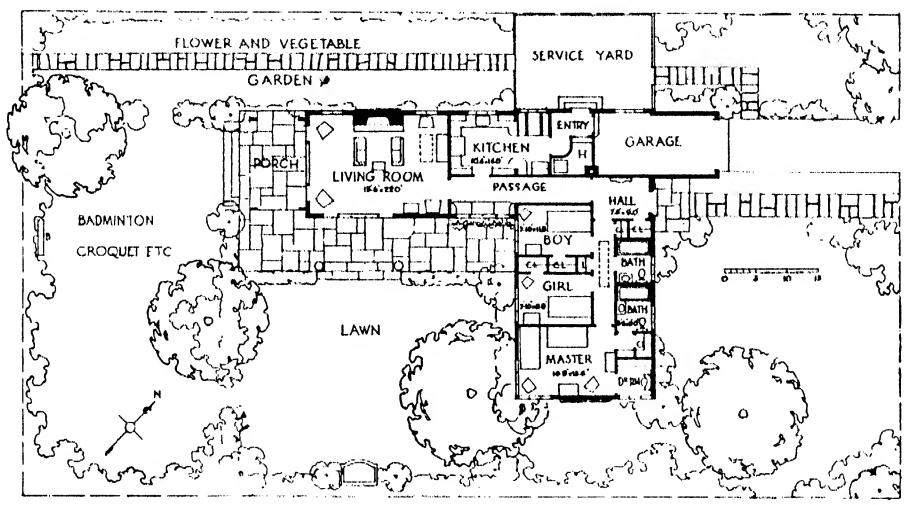
TOTAL = 1391.0 SQ.FT.

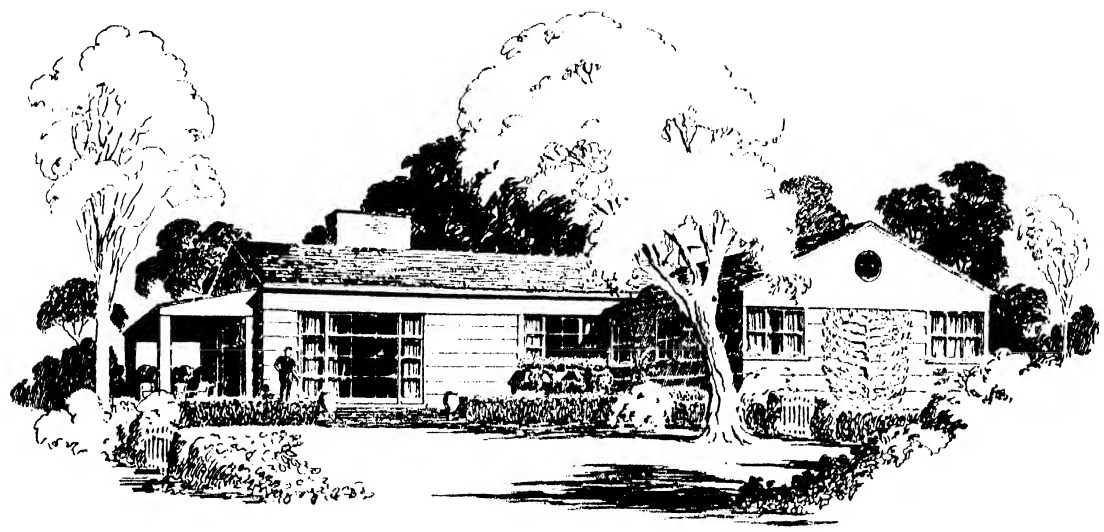


DETAIL · "B"

FREDERIC H. KOCK
1304 CAREW TOWER
CINCINNATI, OHIO

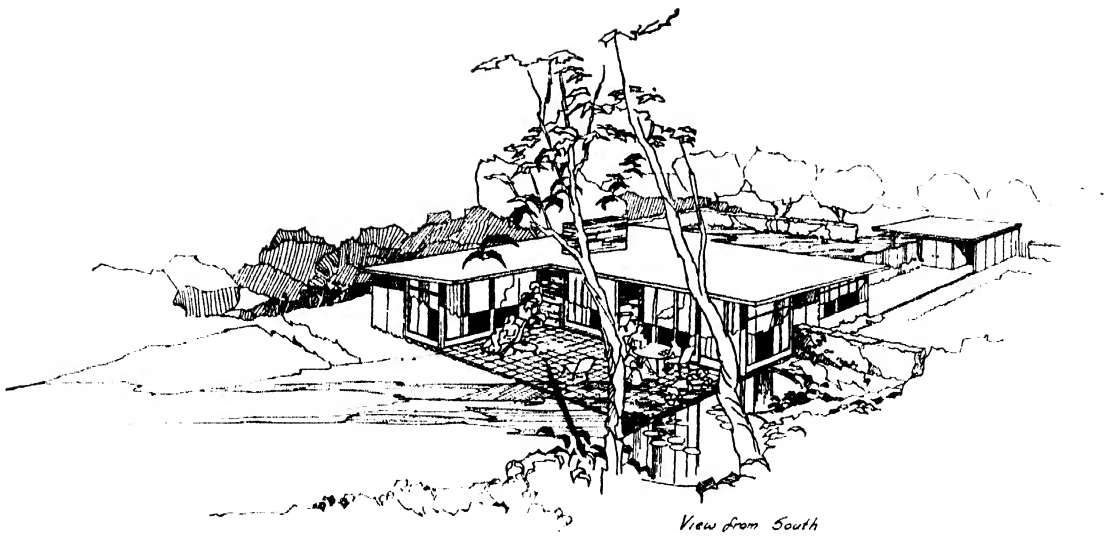




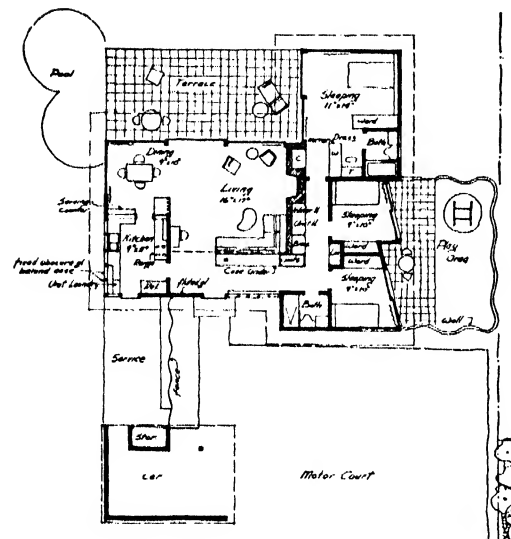


PENCIL POINTS • PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

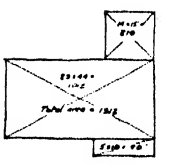
GREVILLE RICKARD
139 EAST 53rd ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

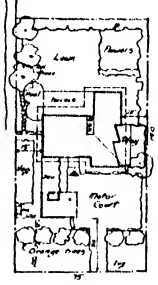


View from South

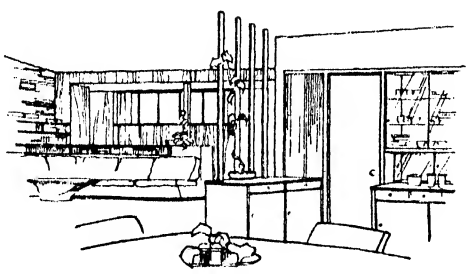


Floor Plan

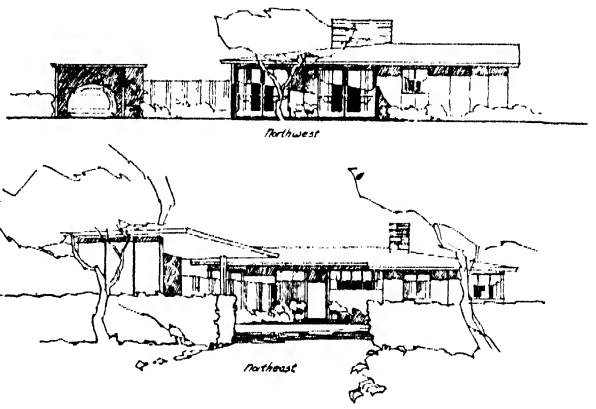


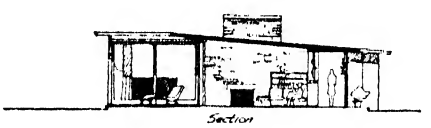


Plot Plan
Located in Costal area of Southern California

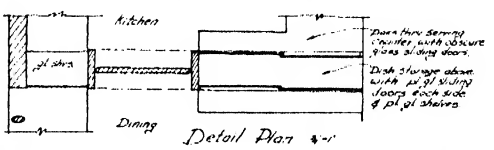


Perspective of detail

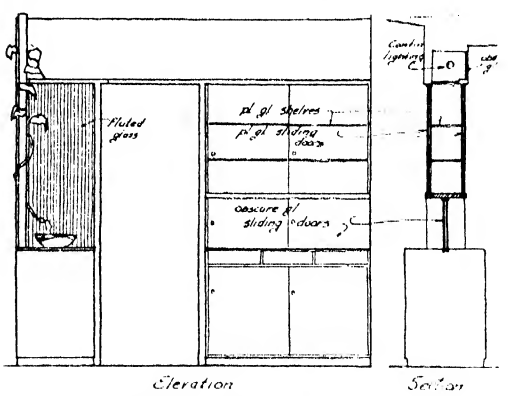




Section



Detail Plan

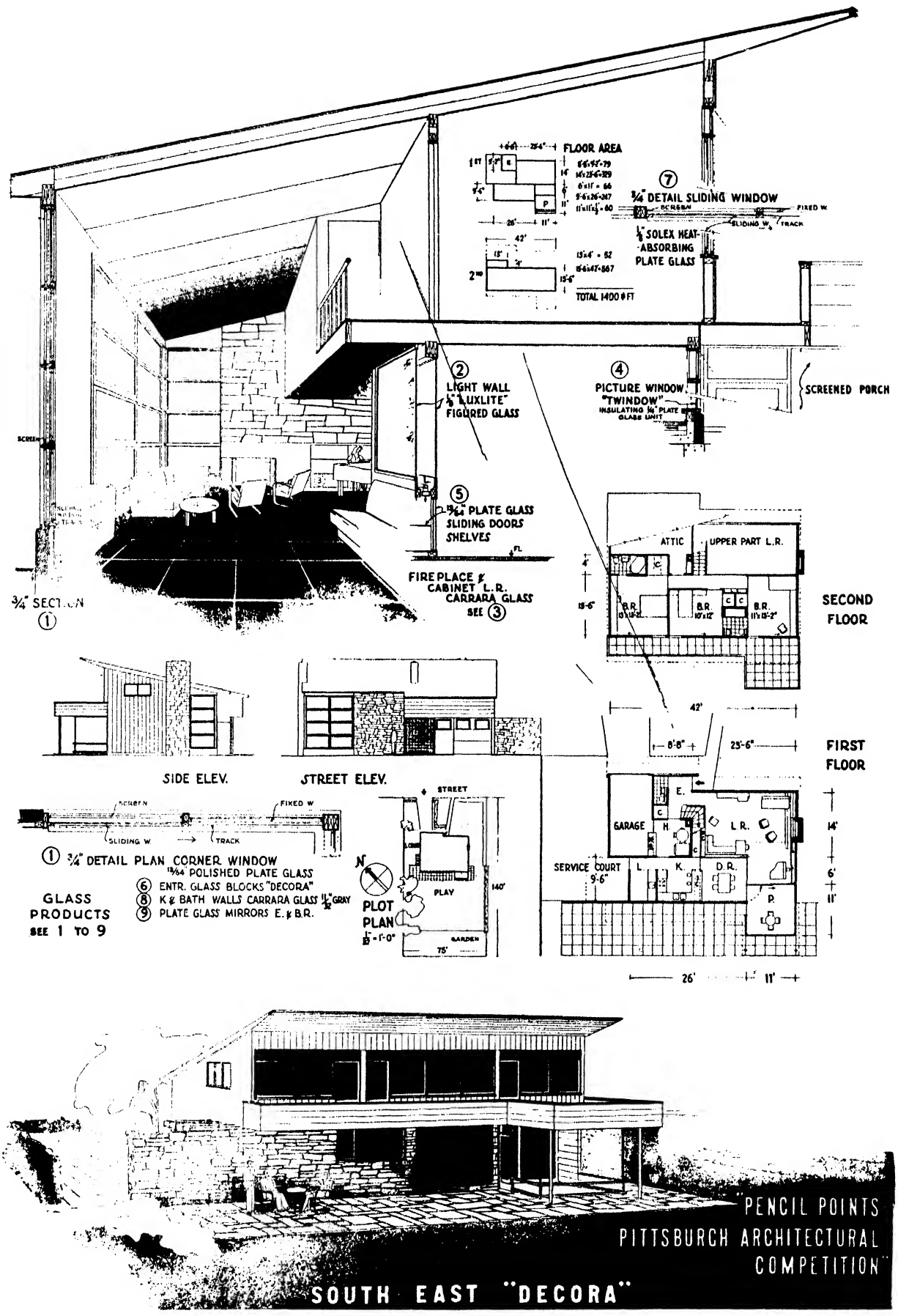


Elevation
Detail at Serving Counter

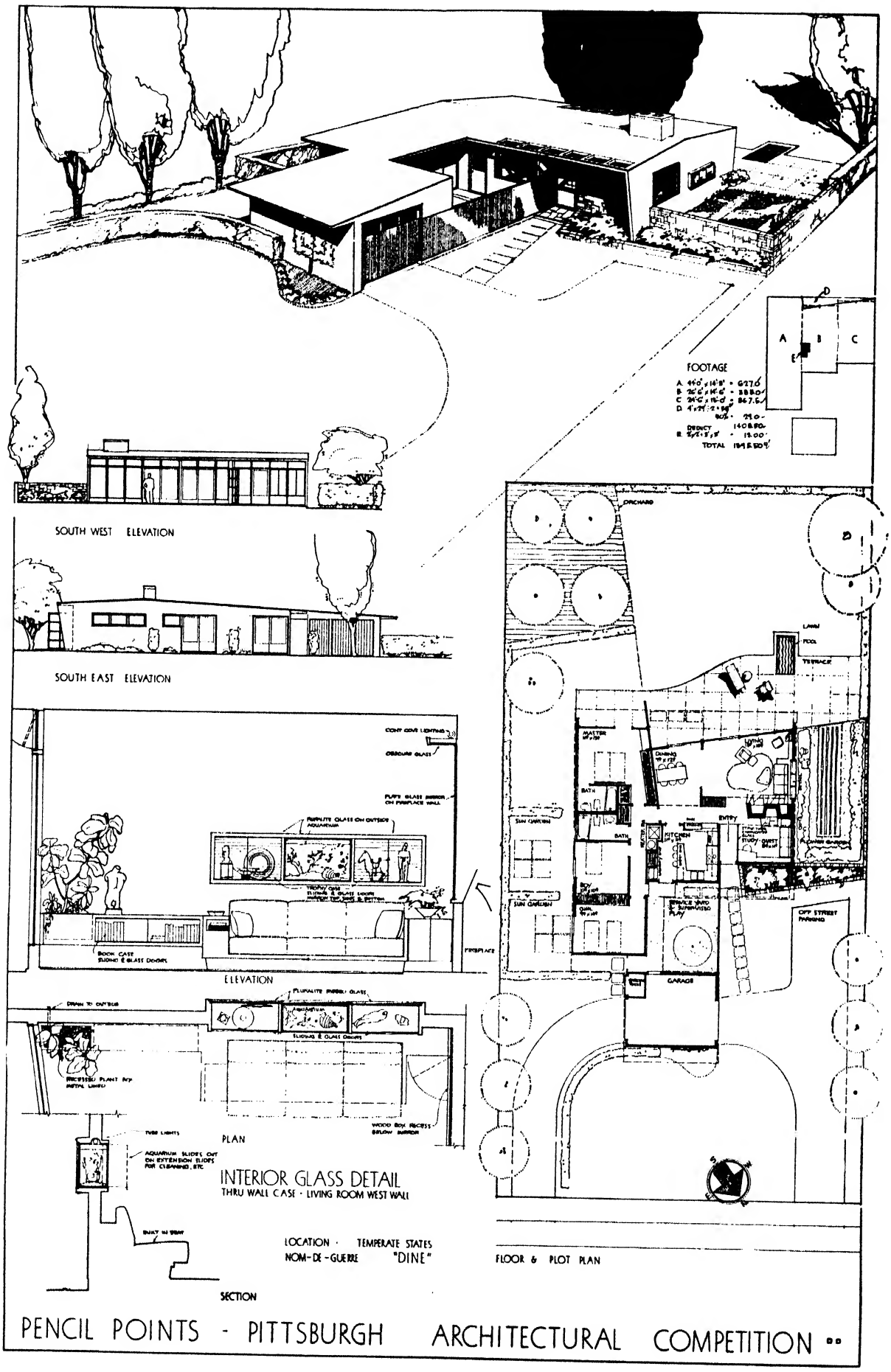
Section

PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

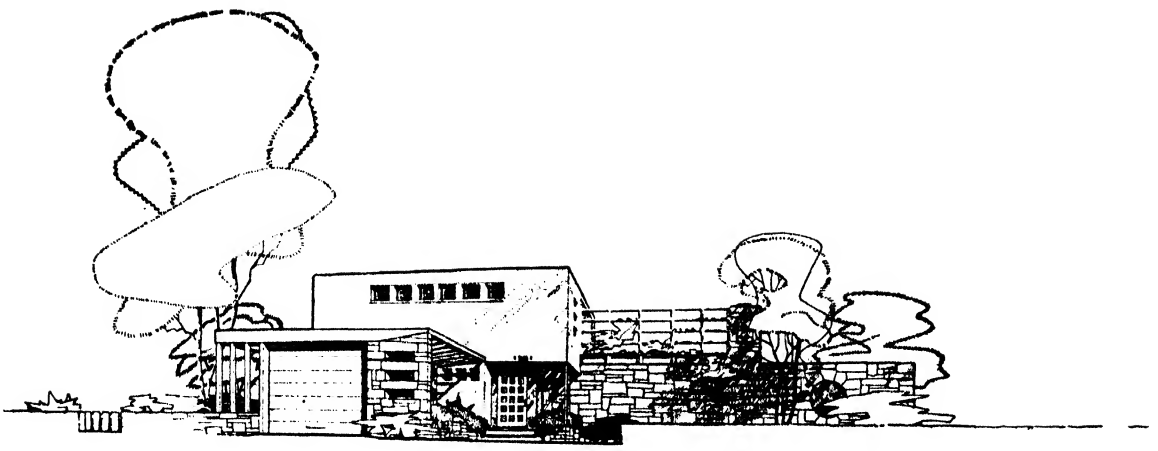
LESLIE ARTHUR
3001 MAXWELL ST.
LOS ANGELES 27, CALIF.

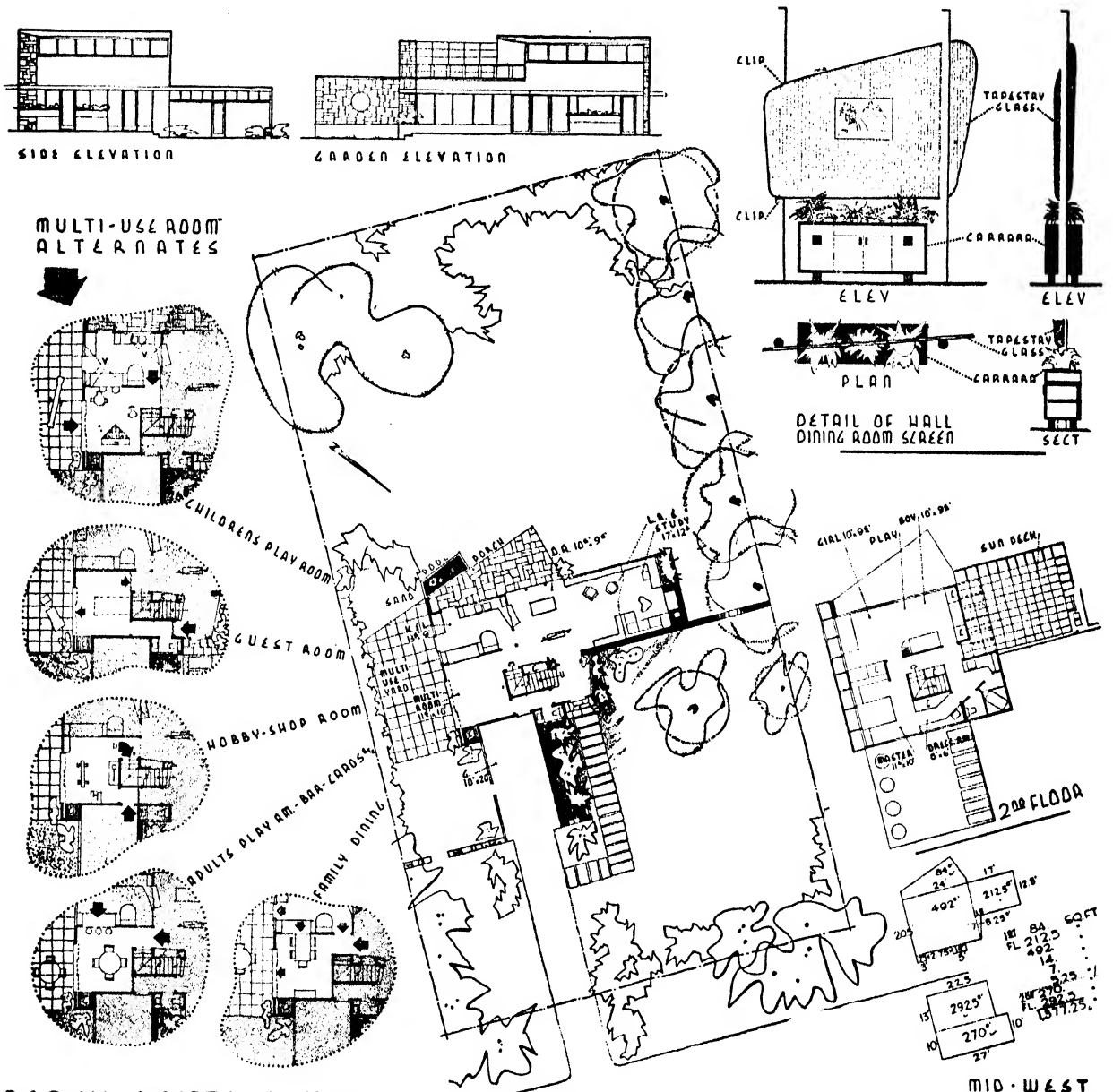


ALFRED CLAUSS & JANE WEST CLAUSS
LITTLE SWITZERLAND
R. 9 KNOXVILLE, TENN.



LOUIS C. DIXON & LEE B. KLINE
1181 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.

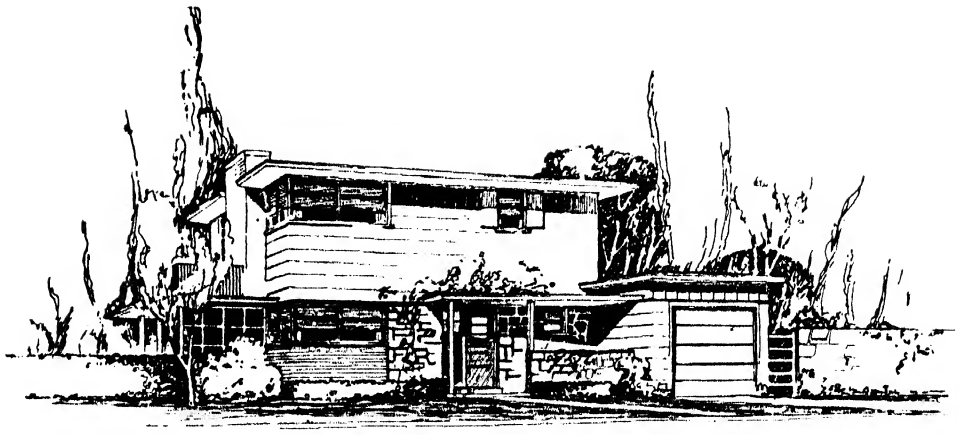


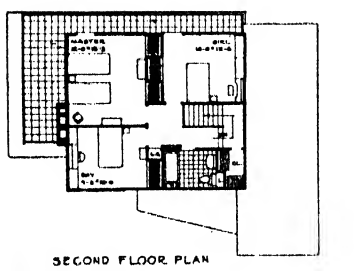


PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

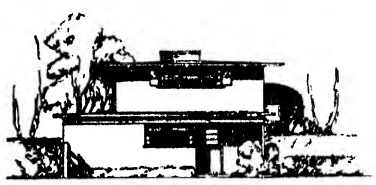
MID-WEST NOM-DE-GUERRE

MATERN, GRAFF & YORK
9004—161st ST.
JAMAICA 2, L. I., N. Y.

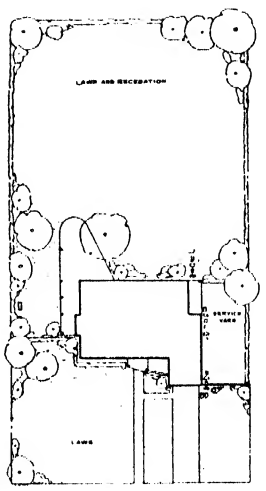




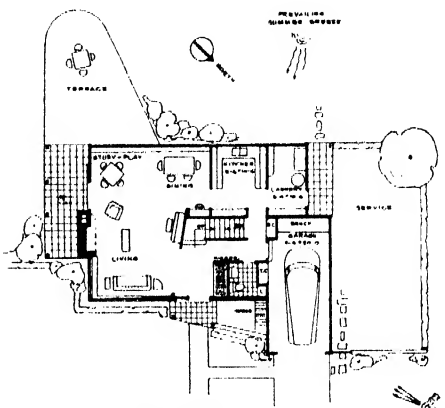
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



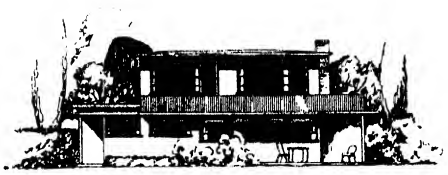
NORTH-WEST ELEVATION



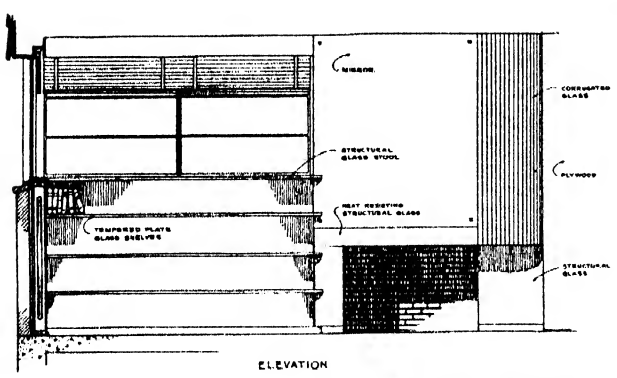
PLOT PLAN
LOCATION MID-WEST



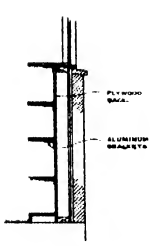
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



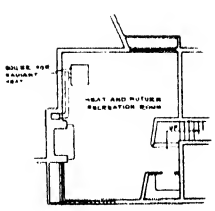
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION



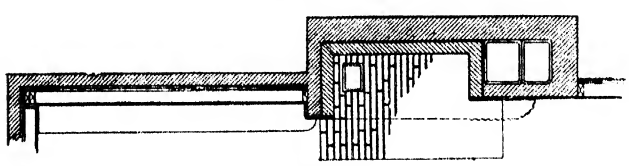
ELEVATION



SECTION

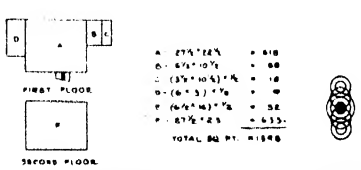


BASEMENT PLAN



PLAN SECTION

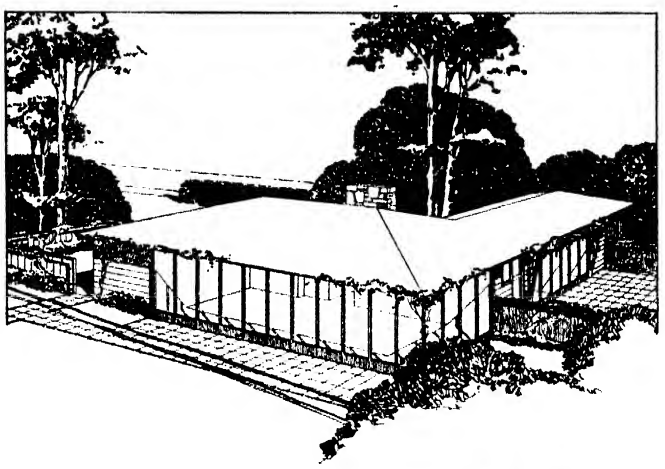
DETAIL OF FIREPLACE AND BOOK SHELVES

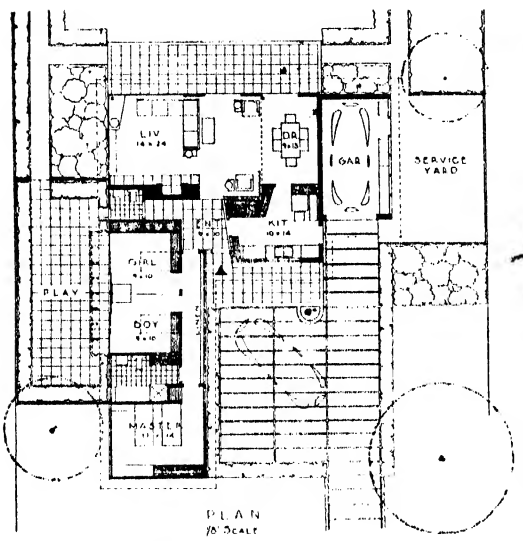


SQUARE FOOTAGE

• PENCIL • POINTS – PITTSBURGH • ARCHITECTURAL • COMPETITION •

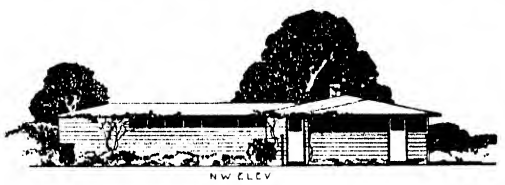
RUSSEL H. HIETT
402 WEST 16th ST.
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS



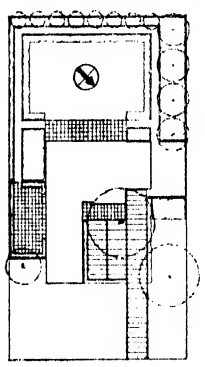


PLAN
1/8" SCALE

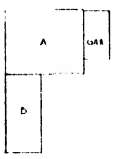
NE ELEV



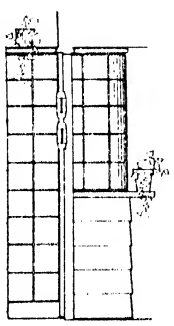
NW ELEV



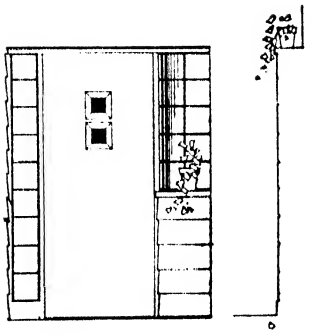
PLOT
1/16" SCALE



A HOUSE FOR THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES

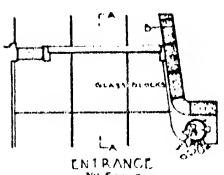


A



D

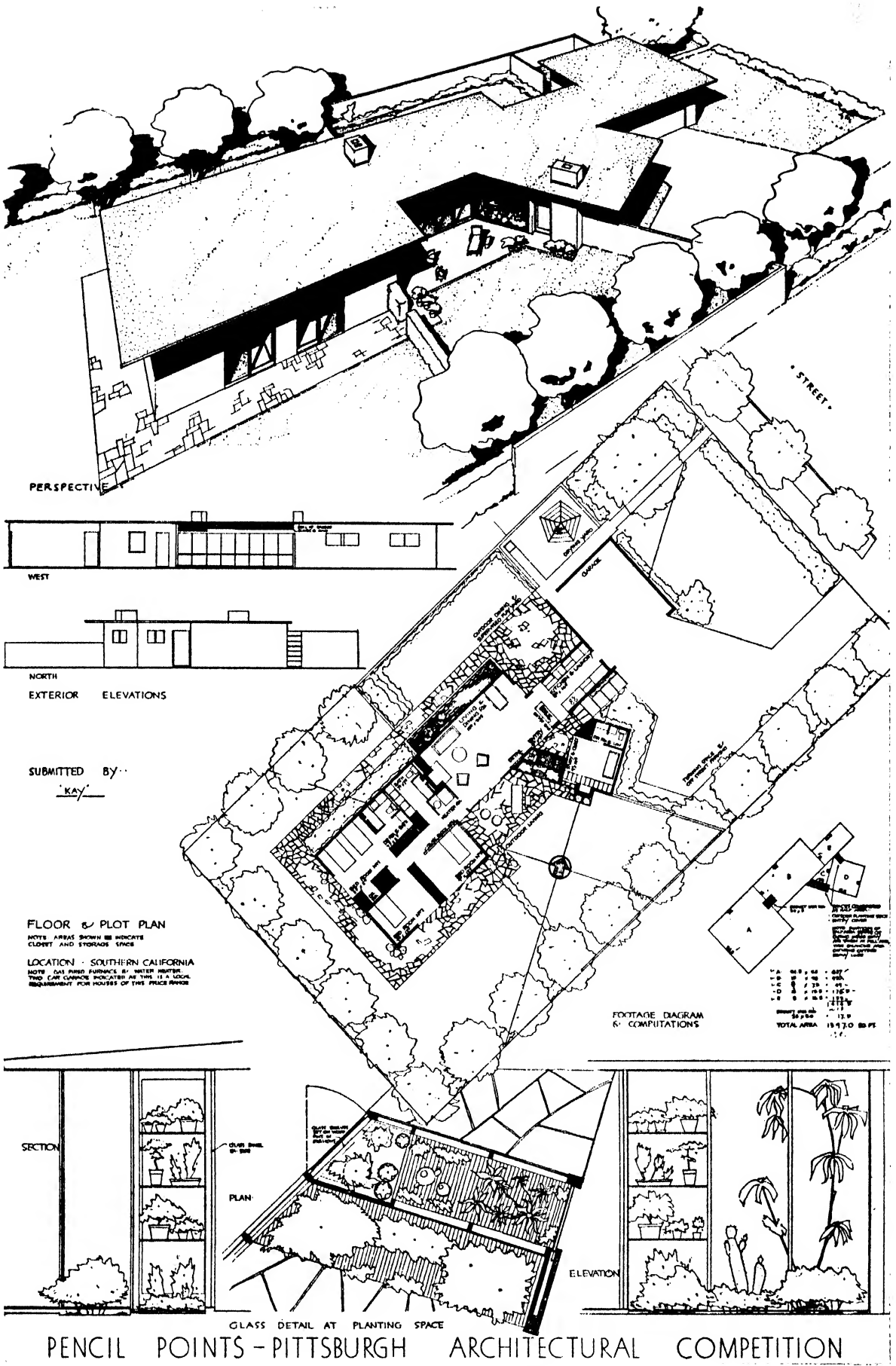
SUBMITTED BY



1/4" SCALE

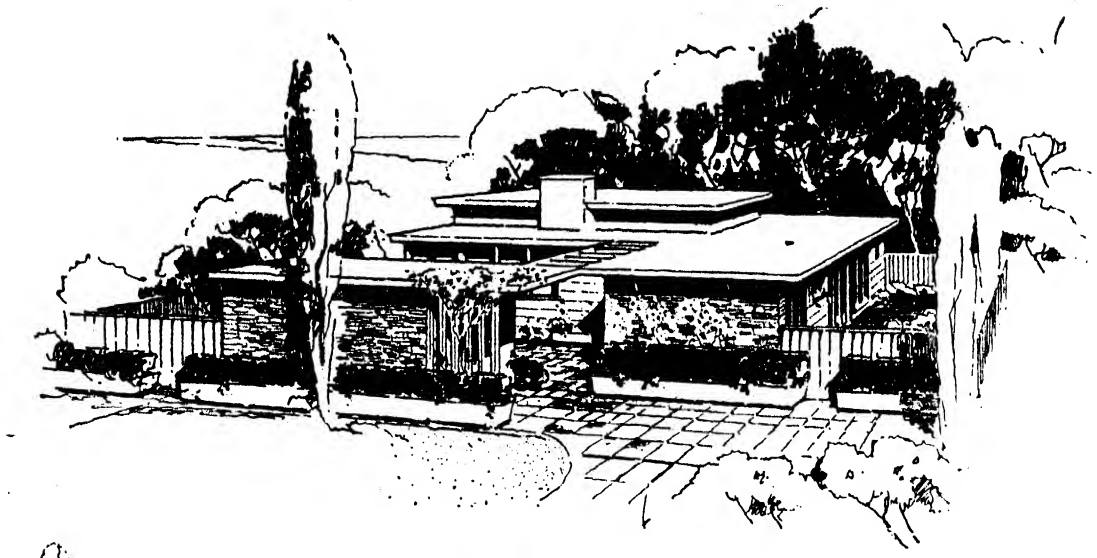
PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

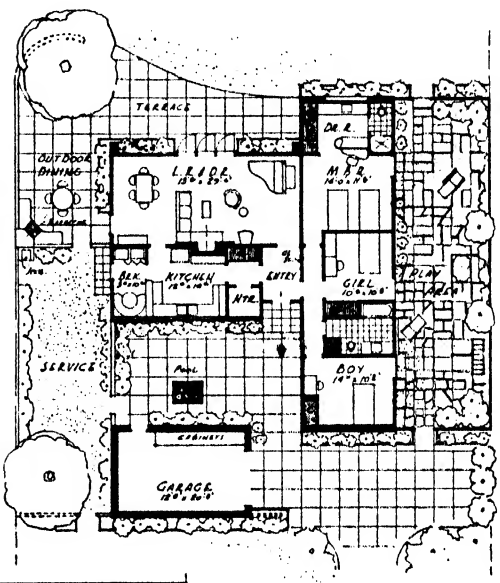
GEORGE C. ANDERSEN
1135 NINTH ST.
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

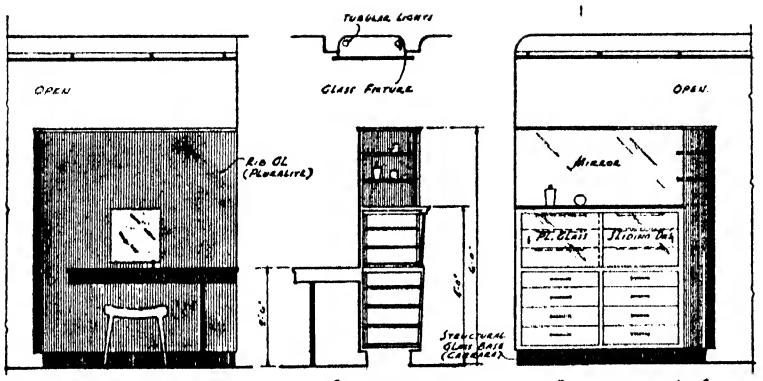


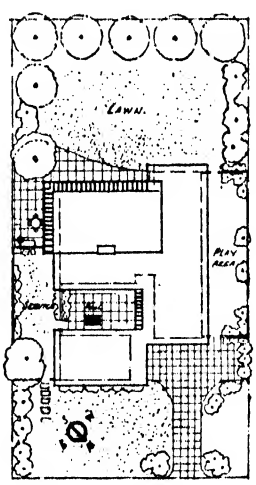
PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

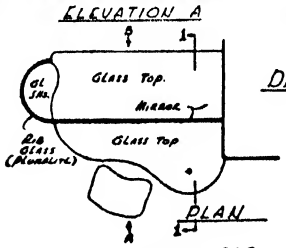
LOUIS C. DIXON & LEE B. KLINE
1161 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.

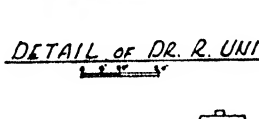


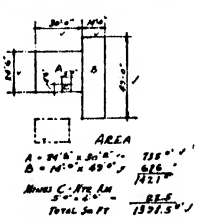






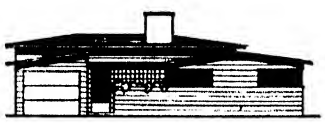




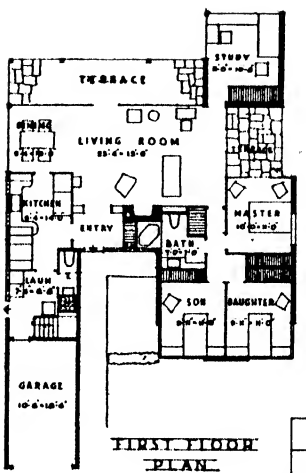


PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

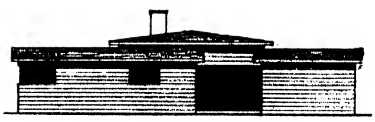
JOHN E. FORTUNE
5900 ECHO ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



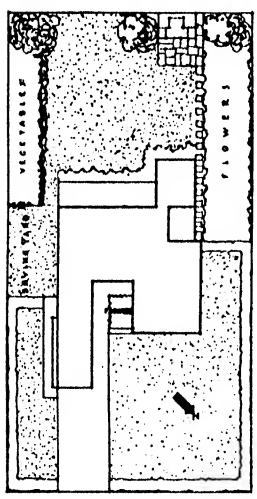
N. EAST ELEVATION



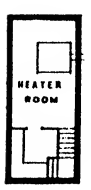
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



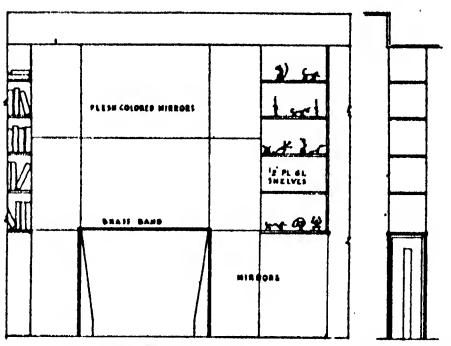
N.WEST ELEVATION



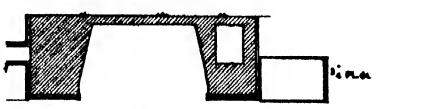
PLOT PLAN



BASEMENT

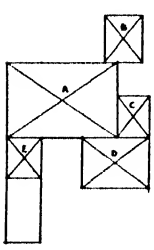


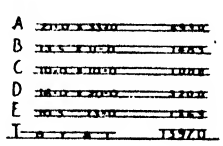
ELEVATION SECTION



PLAN

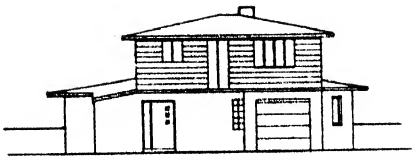
DETAIL OF FIREPLACE BOOK SHELVES ETC.



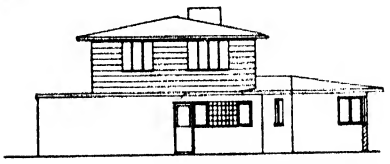


PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

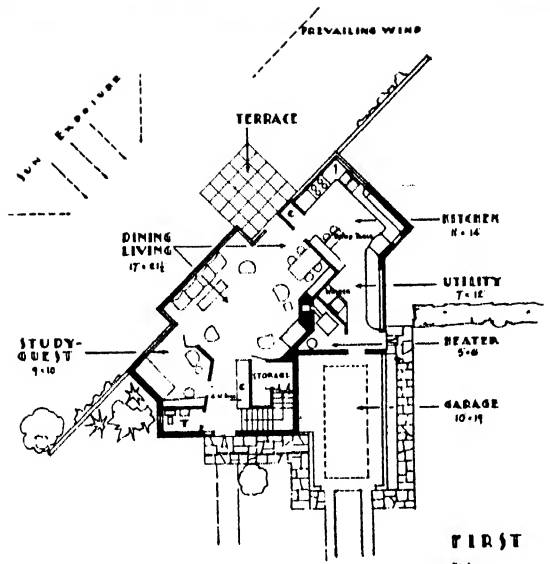
WALTER J. THIES
3117 N. MAIN ST.
DAYTON 5, OHIO



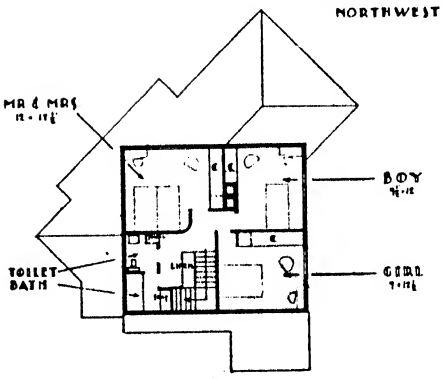
NORTH EAST ELEVATION



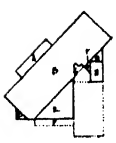
NORTHWEST ELEVATION



FIRST

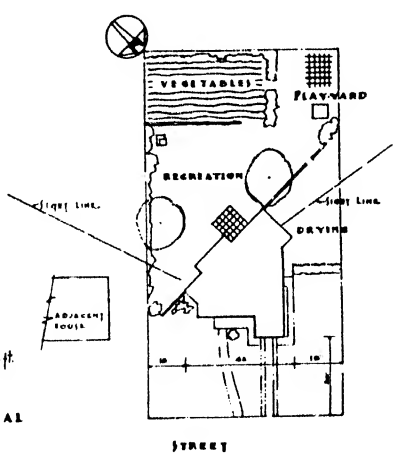


SECOND

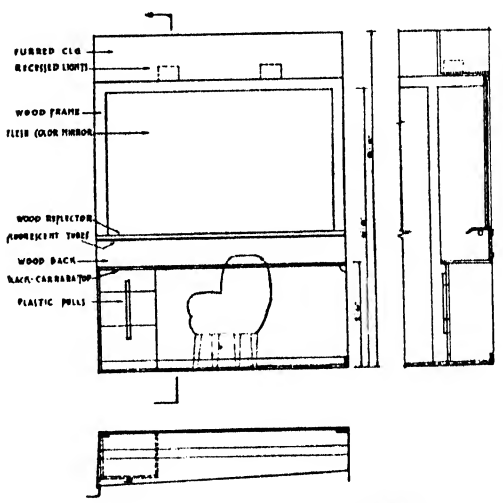


FIRST	
A 33'-15-6	907
B-C 16-6 - 36-6	576
D 2-6	9
E 6'-6	68
F 5'-6	45
G 2'-6	12
H 3'-6	40
P 4'-6	32
TOTAL	791 SF
SECOND	
25-26	598
TOTAL BOTH FLOORS 1389 SF	

LOCATION — NORTH CENTRAL



PLOT



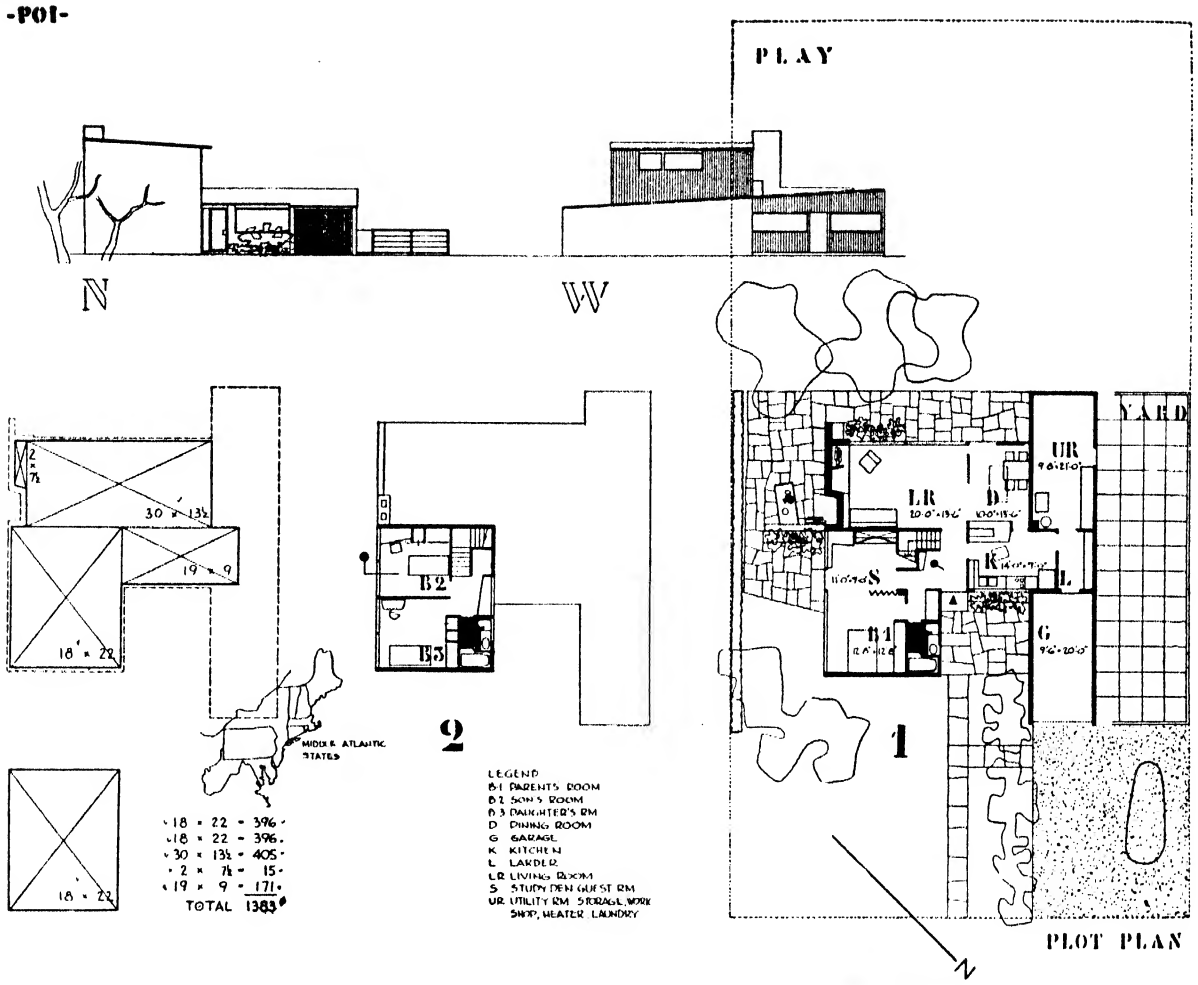
DETAIL — DESK IN STUDY

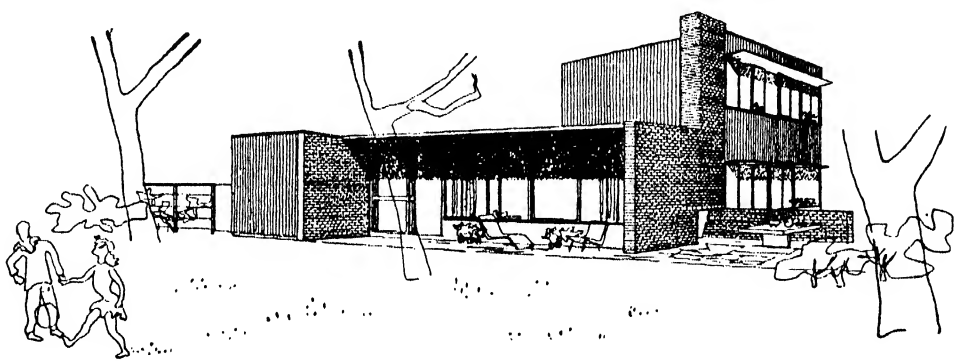
AREA

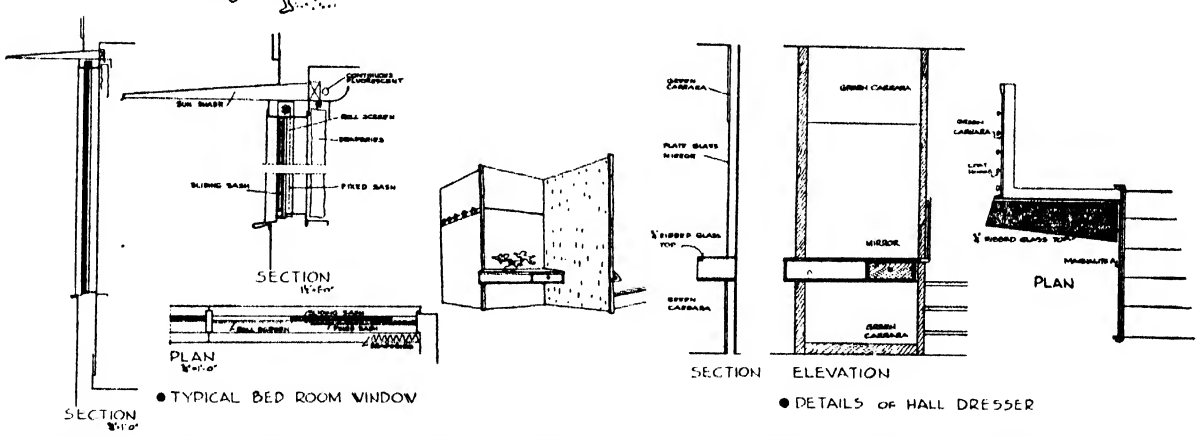
SUBMITTED BY

"PENCIL POINTS"—PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

RICHARD H. MARR & CARL B. MARR
415 BRAINARD ST.
DETROIT 1, MICH.



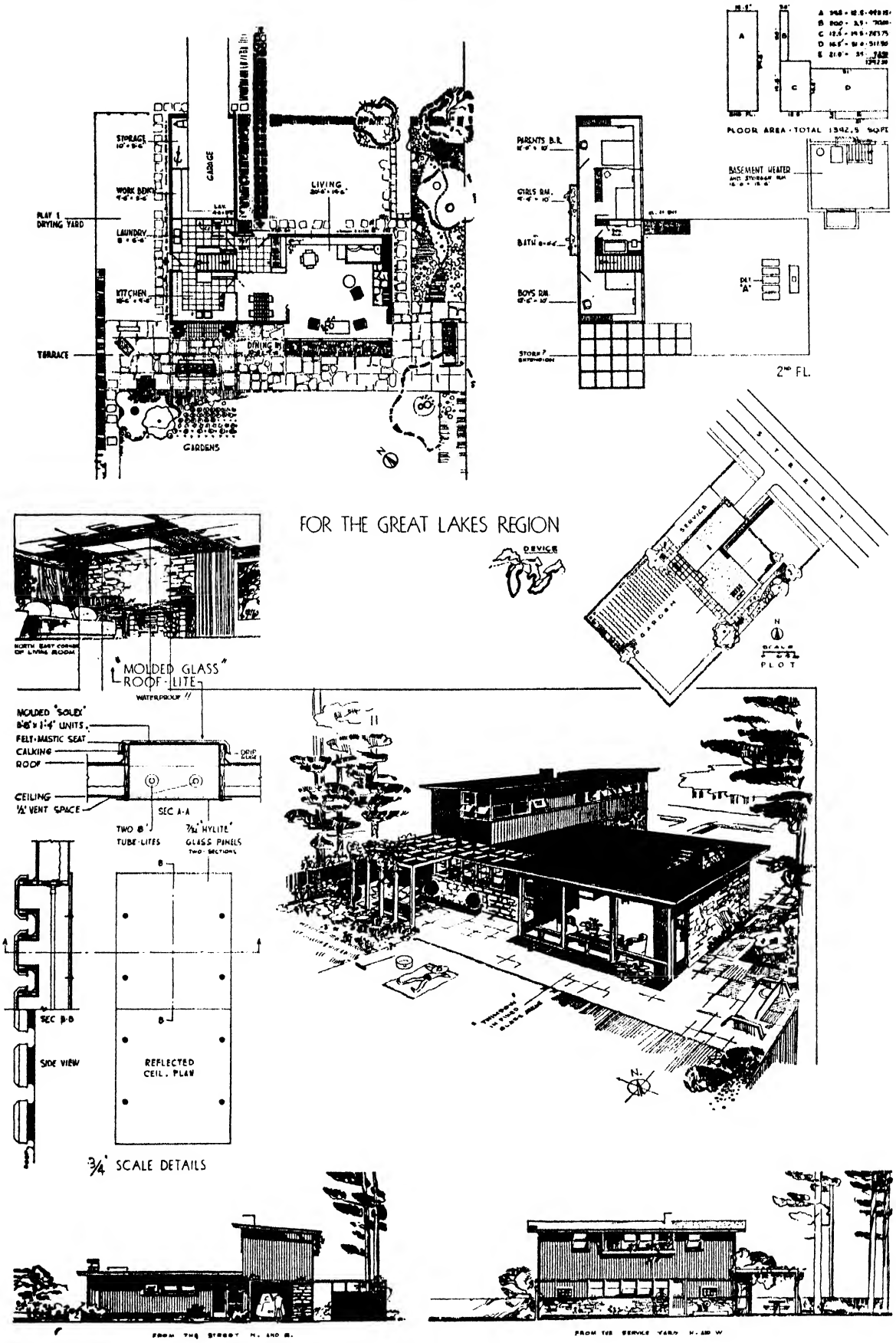




PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

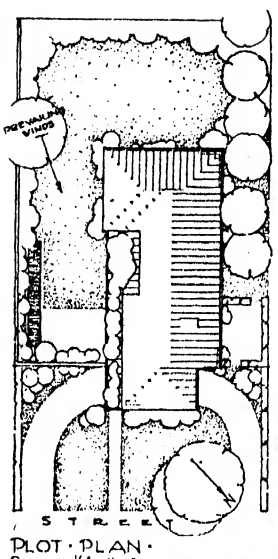
OSCAR STONOROV & LOUIS I. KAHN
BULLETIN BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

PENCIL POINTS "PITTSBURGH" ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

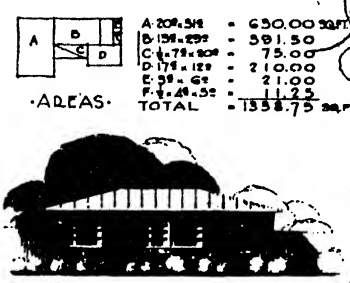


MARVIN R. DOBBERMAN
205 TELEGRAM BLDG.
SUPERIOR, WISC.

·PENCIL·POINTS·PITTSBURGH·
·ARCHITECTURAL·COMPETITION·
·A·HOUSE·IN·
·NORTH·CAROLINA·



·PLOT·PLAN·
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

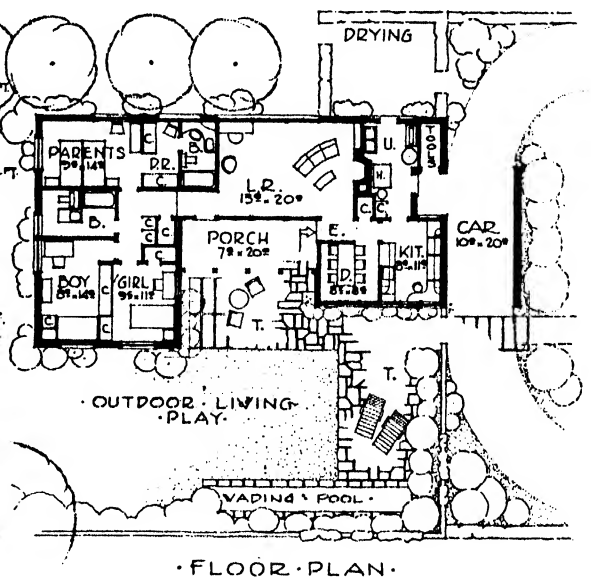


·SOUTHWEST·ELEVATION·

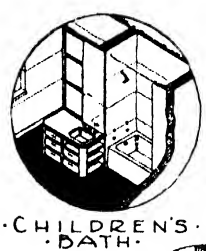
·NORTHWEST·ELEVATION·

·AREAS·

A	20'-3½"	= 650.00 SQ.FT.
B	13'-8" x 29'-2"	= 391.50
C	4'-7½" x 30'-8"	= 75.00
D	17'-6" x 12'-0"	= 210.00
E	3'-3" x 6'-4"	= 21.00
F	4'-8½" x 5'-4"	= 11.25
TOTAL		= 1358.75 SQ.FT.



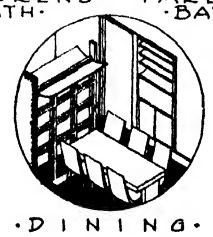
·FLOOR·PLAN·



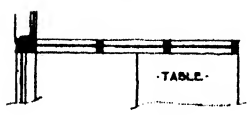
·CHILDREN'S·BATH·

·PARENT'S·BATH·

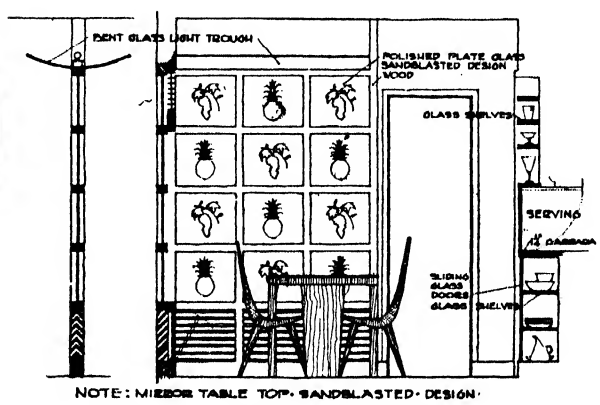
·KITCHEN·



·DINING·



·PLAN·



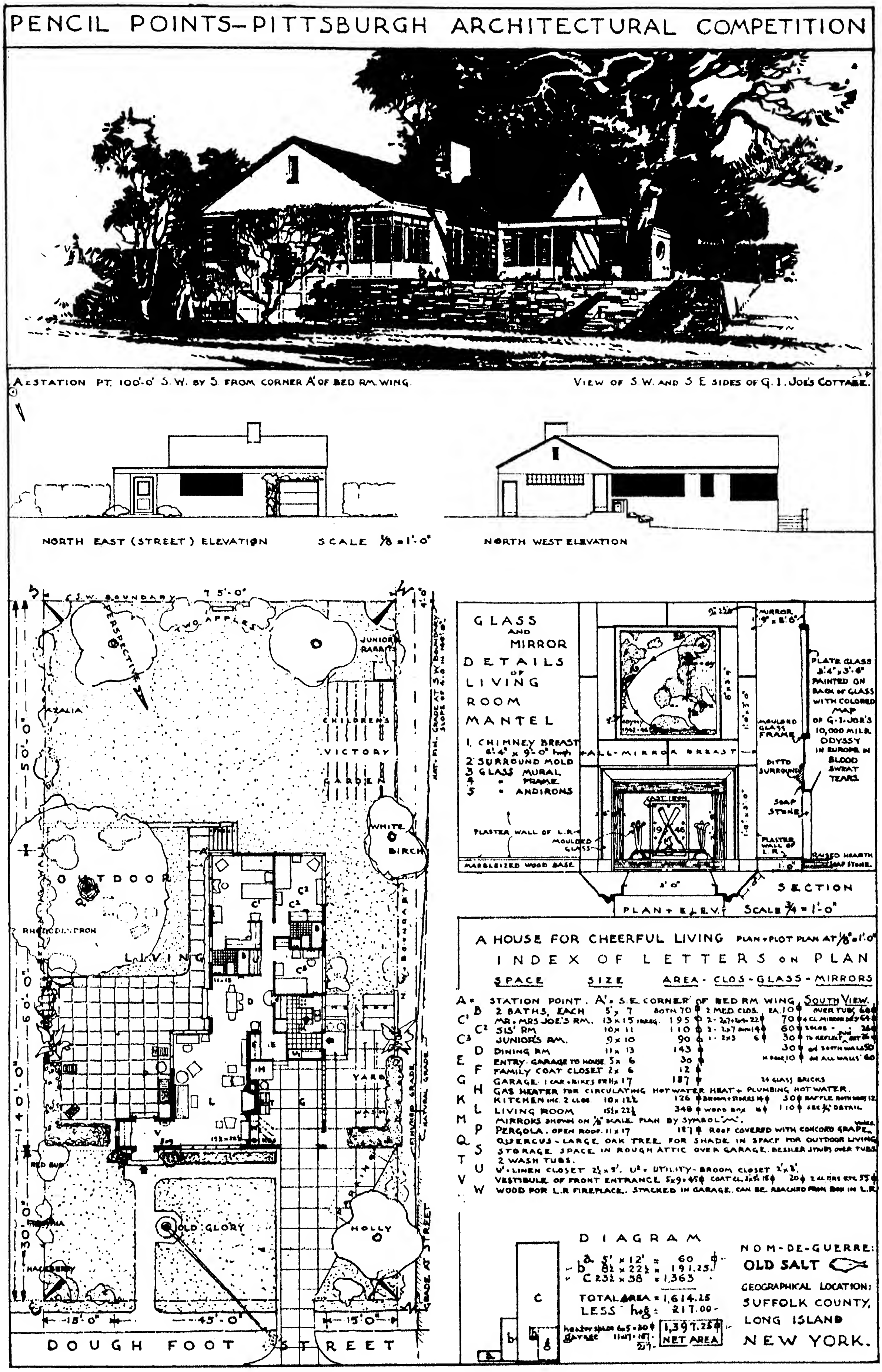
·SECTION·

NOTE: MIRROR TABLE TOP·SANDBLASTED·DESIGN·

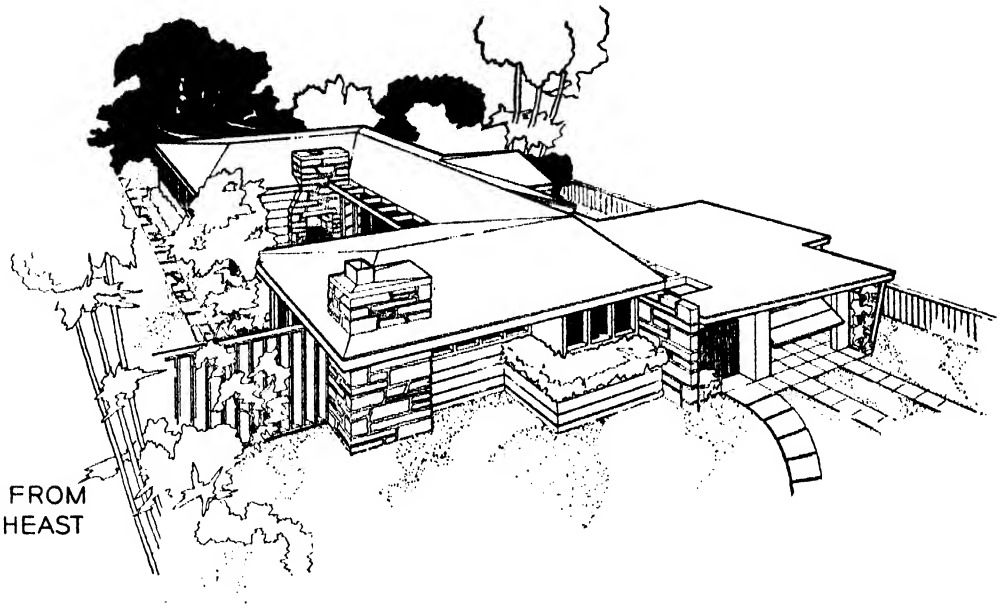
·ELEVATION·

·DETAILS·OF·SCREEN·IN·DINING·ROOM·

EDWARD ST. CLAIR PUGH
CAMERON COURT APTS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

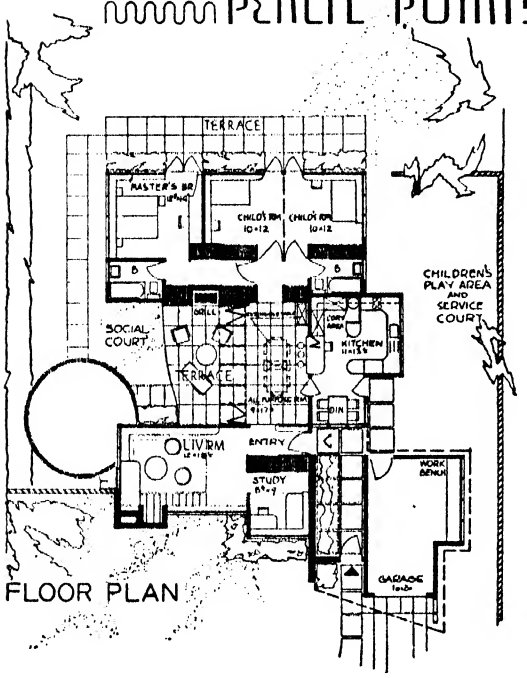


ARCHIBALD MANNING BROWN
150 E. 61st ST.
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.



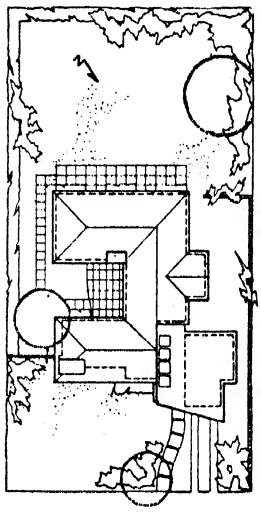
VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

PENCIL POINTS-PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

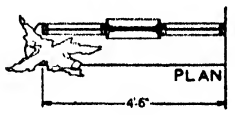


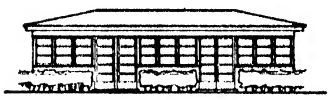
FLOOR PLAN

LOCATION CALIFORNIA

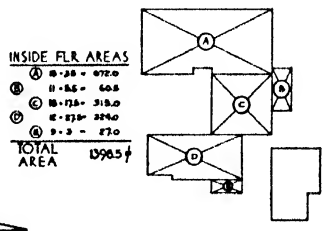


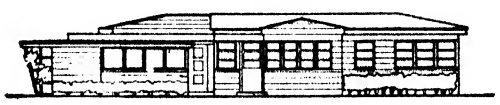
PLOT PLAN



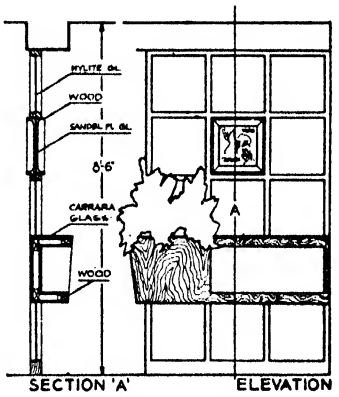


SOUTHEAST ELEVATION





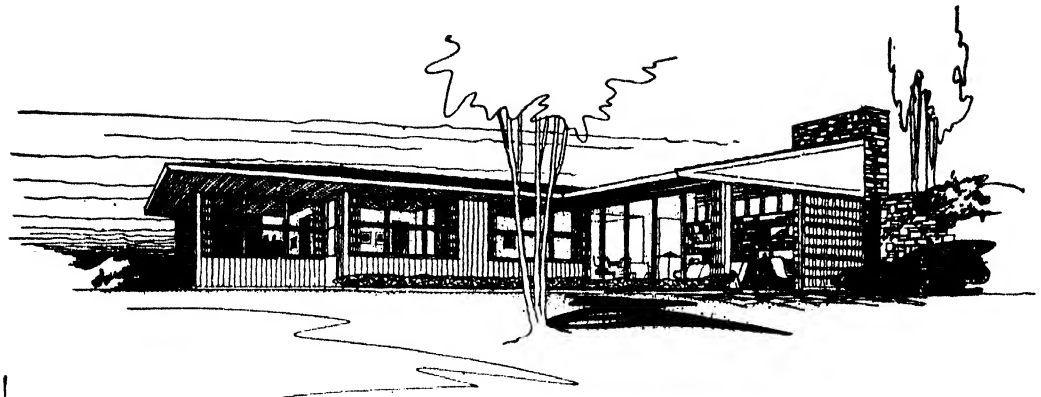
NORTHWEST ELEVATION

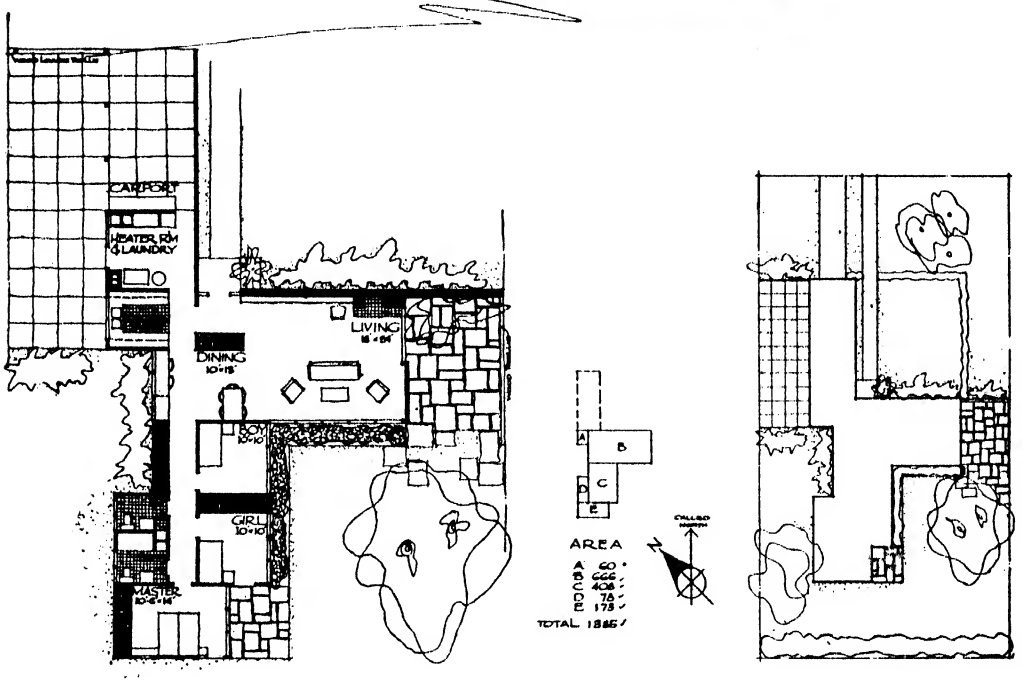


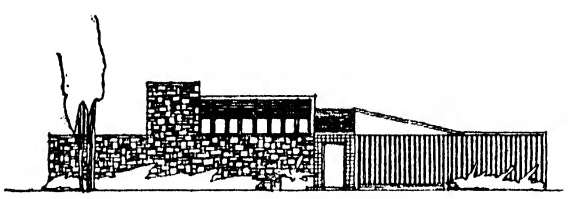
DETAILS OF GLASS SCREEN BETW. ENTRY & ALL PURPOSE RM

NOM DE GUERRE

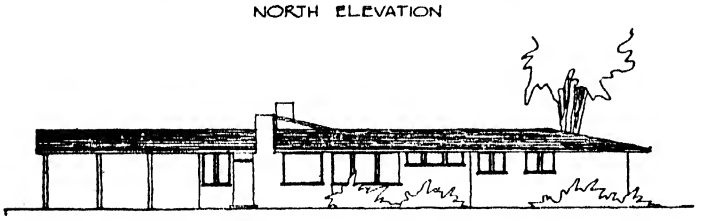
BENJAMIN H. STEIN
742 DELAWARE
DETROIT 2, MICH.



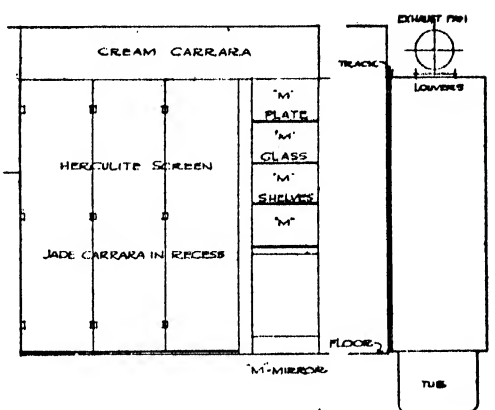




NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



DETAIL OF BATH RECESS

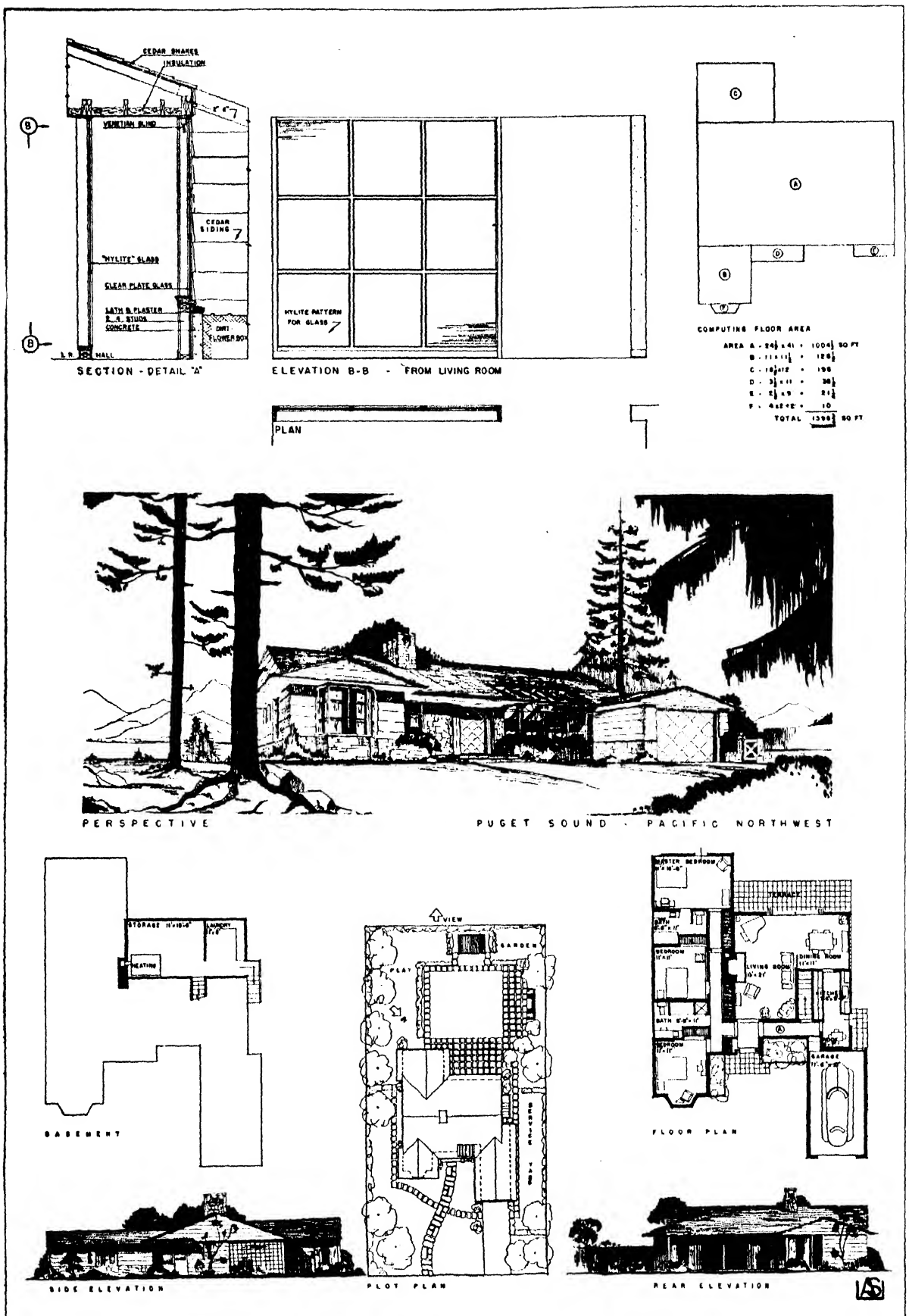
PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

ASSUMED GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION IS CALIFORNIA

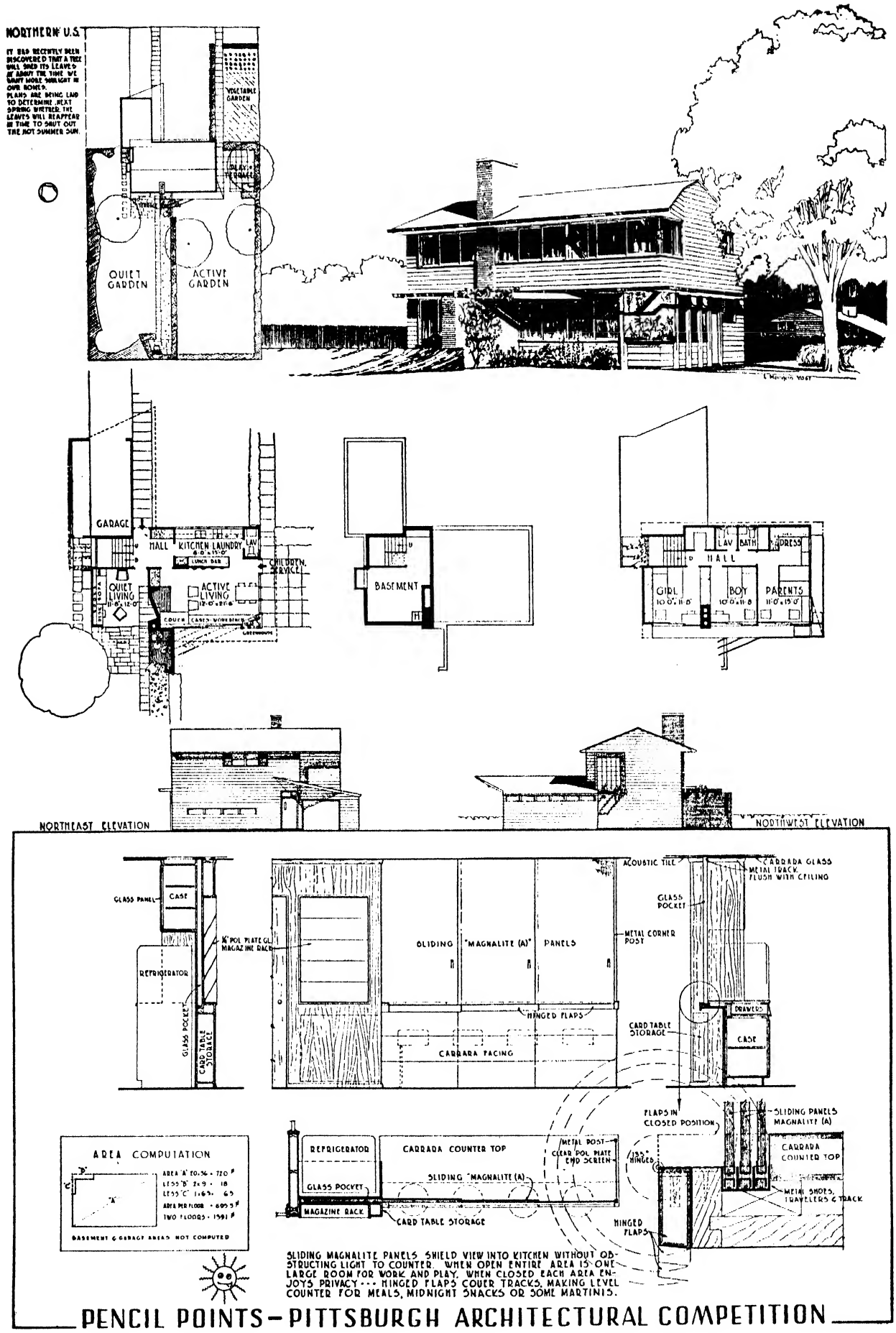
NOM DE GUERRE

T. GERALD KRONICK
2740 FULLERTON AVE.
DETROIT, MICH.



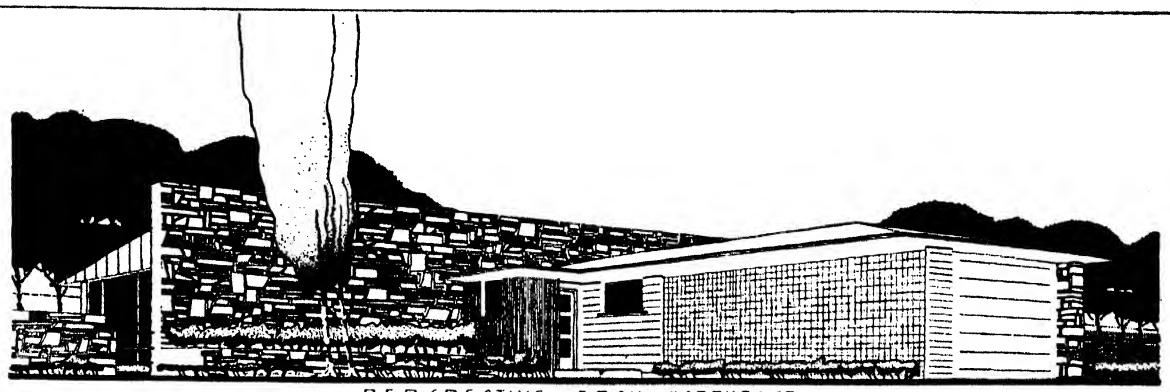
PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

ALFRED F. SIMONSON
3936 WOODLAND PARK AVE.
SEATTLE 3, WASH.

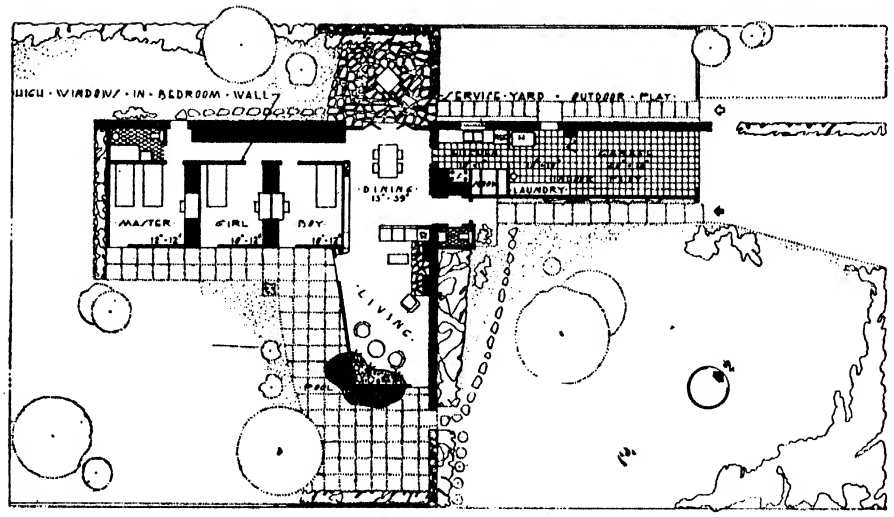


PENCIL POINTS – PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

L. MORGAN YOST & AUBREY TUPPER-WHITE
363 RIDGE ROAD
KENILWORTH, ILL.

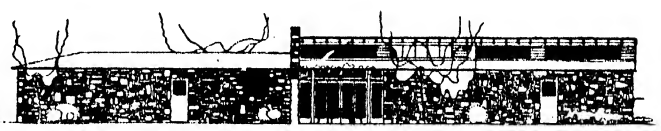


·PERSPECTIVE · FROM · NORTHEAST·

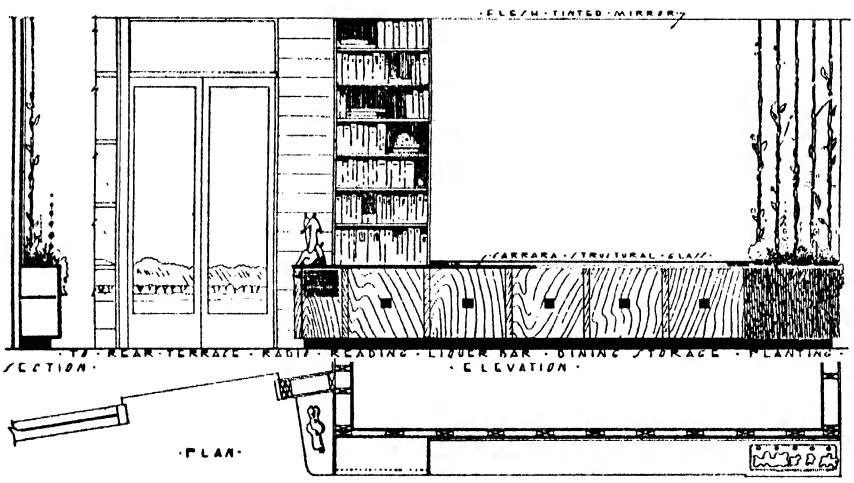


·FLOOR · AND · PLOT · PLAN·

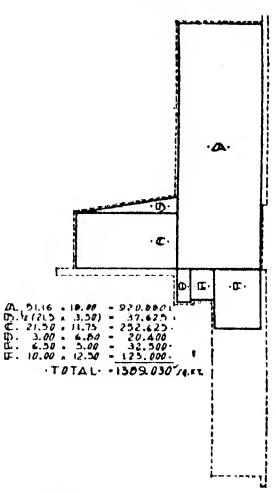
·SOUTHEAST · ELEVATION·



·NORTHWEST · ELEVATION·



·LIVING · DINING · ROOM · WALL · DETAIL·

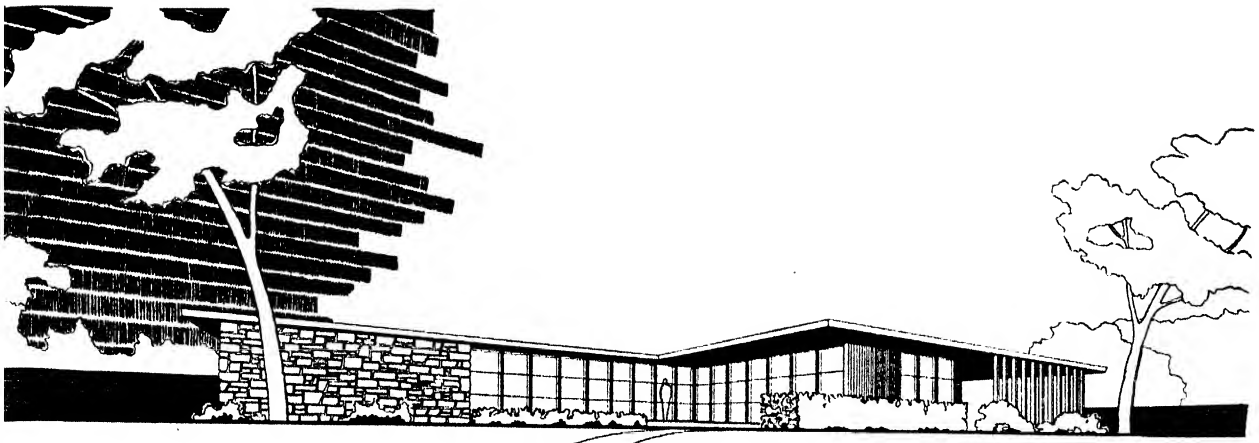


·AREA · DIAGRAM·

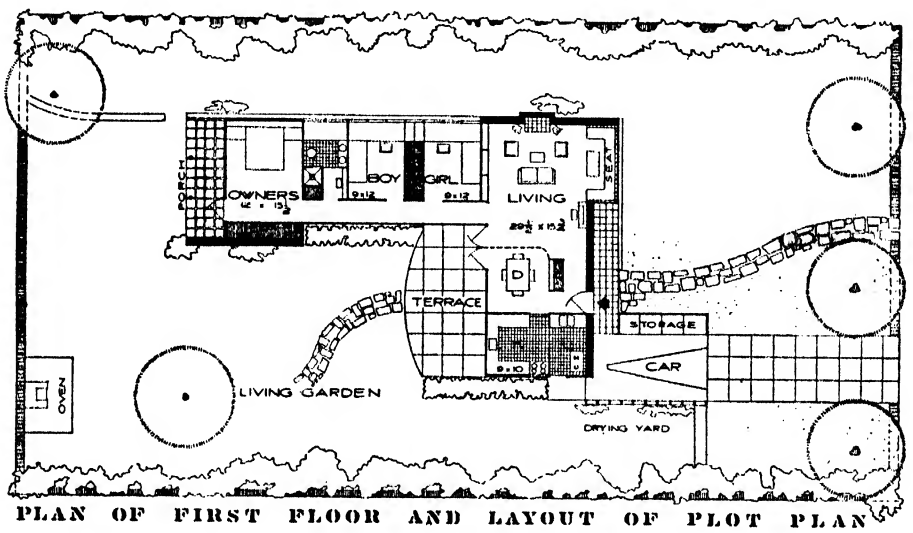
PENCIL POINTS-PITTSBURGH ——— ···LOCATION · SOUTH · MIDWEST···

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

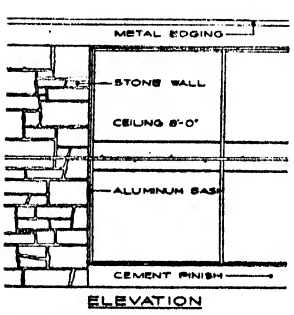
JOHN J. FENDYA
1374 LOUISVILLE AVE.
ST. LOUIS 10, MO.



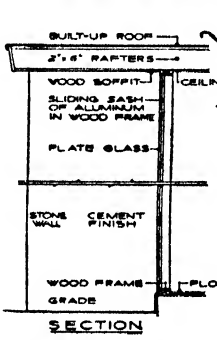
VIEW FROM THE LIVING GARDEN LOOKING SOUTH



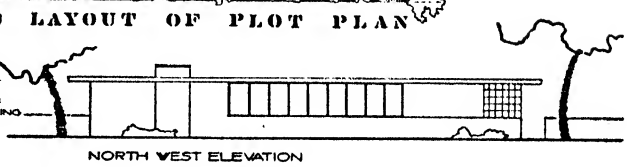
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR AND LAYOUT OF PLOT PLAN



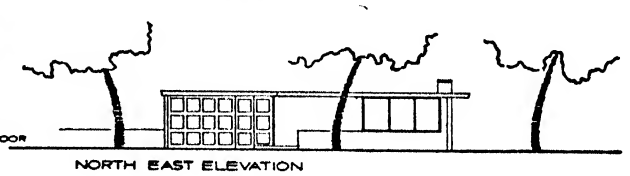
ELEVATION



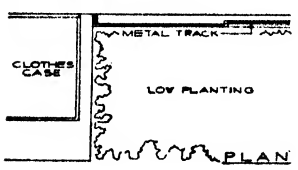
SECTION



NORTH WEST ELEVATION



NORTH EAST ELEVATION



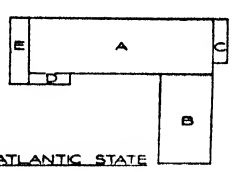
PLAN

DETAIL DRAWING OF SLIDING SASH OPENING TO THE LIVING GARDEN FROM THE PASSAGE ALONG SIDE OF THE BED ROOMS THEREBY PROVIDING THROUGH VENTILATION FOR ALL BED ROOMS WHEN IT IS DESIRED

CUBAGE COMPUTATIONS

A	57 x 15⅝	= 883'
B	15¾ x 23'	= 363'
C	4½ x 12'	= 54'
D	2½ x 12'	= 30'
E	5 x 18½ x ½	= 55'
	TOTAL	1385'

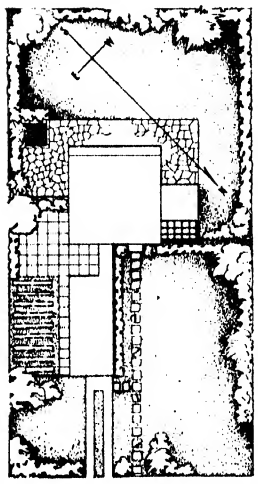
LOCATION — MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATE



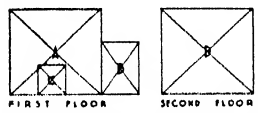
SYMBOL

PENCIL POINTS — PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

JOHN HIRONIMUS
621 EAST BLACKFORD AVE.
EVANSVILLE, IND.

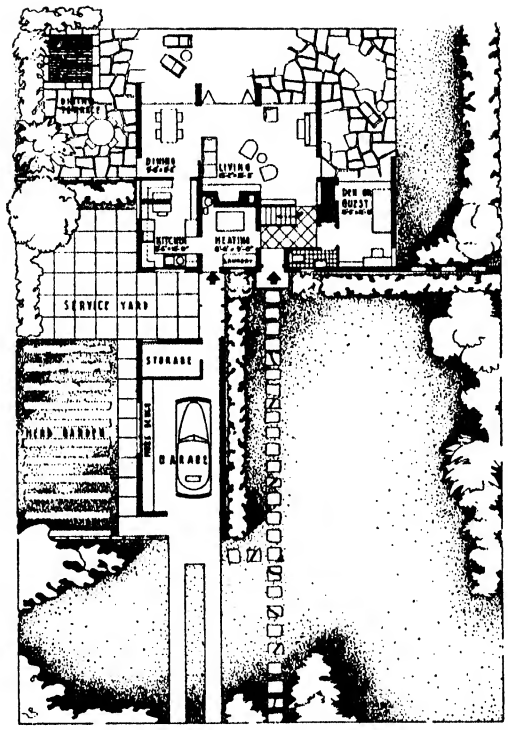


PLOT · PLAN

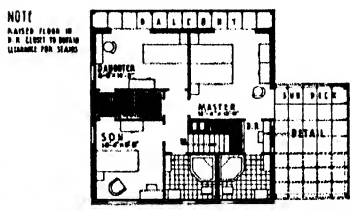


A = 14'-6" × 27'-0" = 661.5 SQ. FT.
B = 12'-6" × 11'-6" = 143.75 " "
C = 8'-6" × 9'0" = 76.5 " " — HEATING ROOM
D = 24'-10" × 27'-0" = 670.5
(A-C) + B + D = 1599.25 SQ. FT.

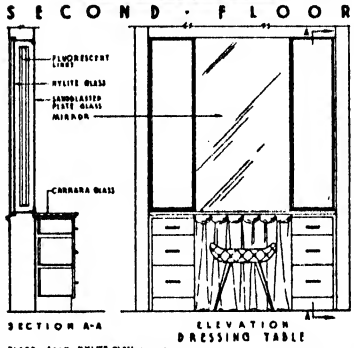
FLOOR · AREAS



FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN



SECOND · FLOOR



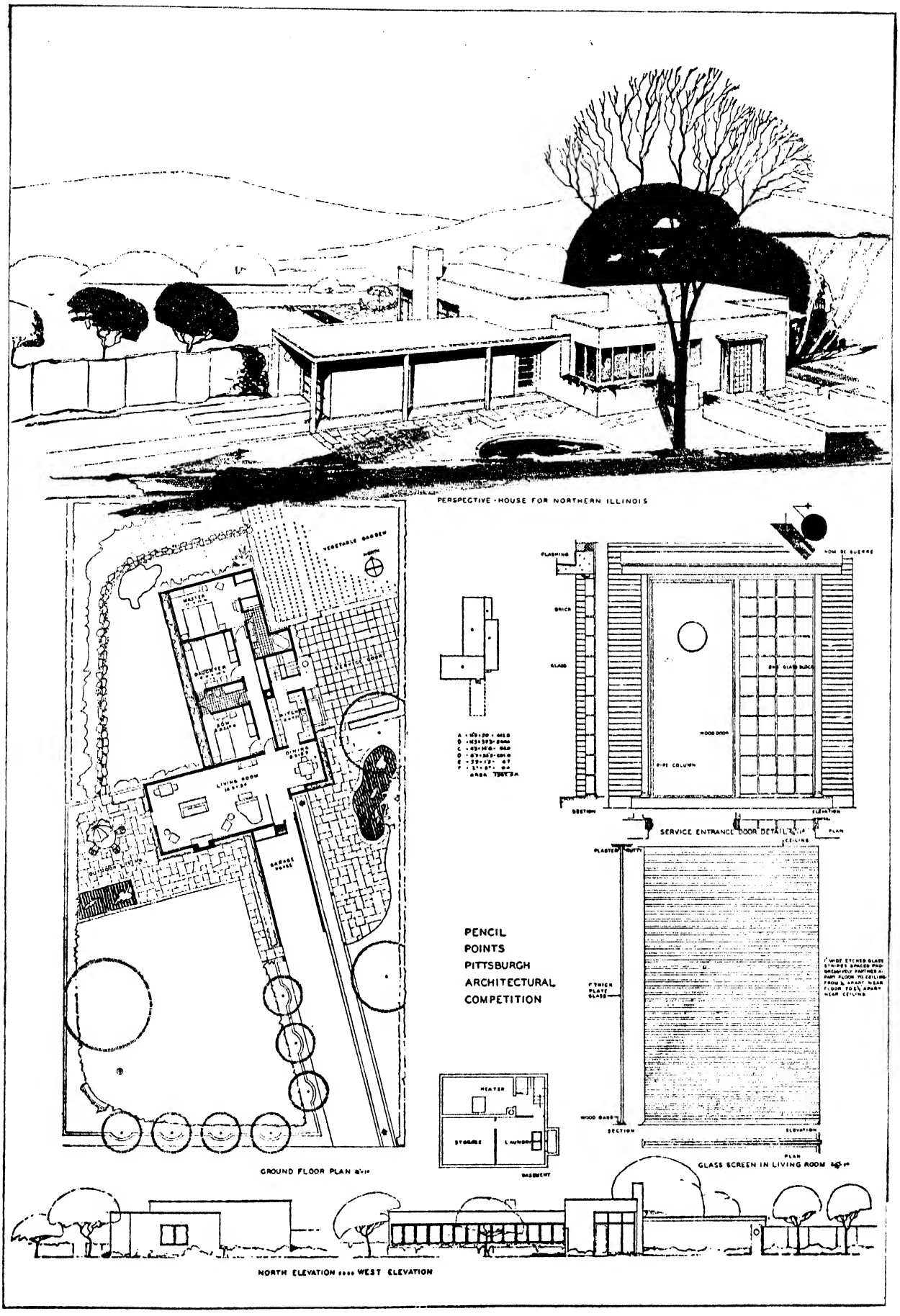
· · · DETAIL

REAR · ELEVATION · SIDE · ELEVATION

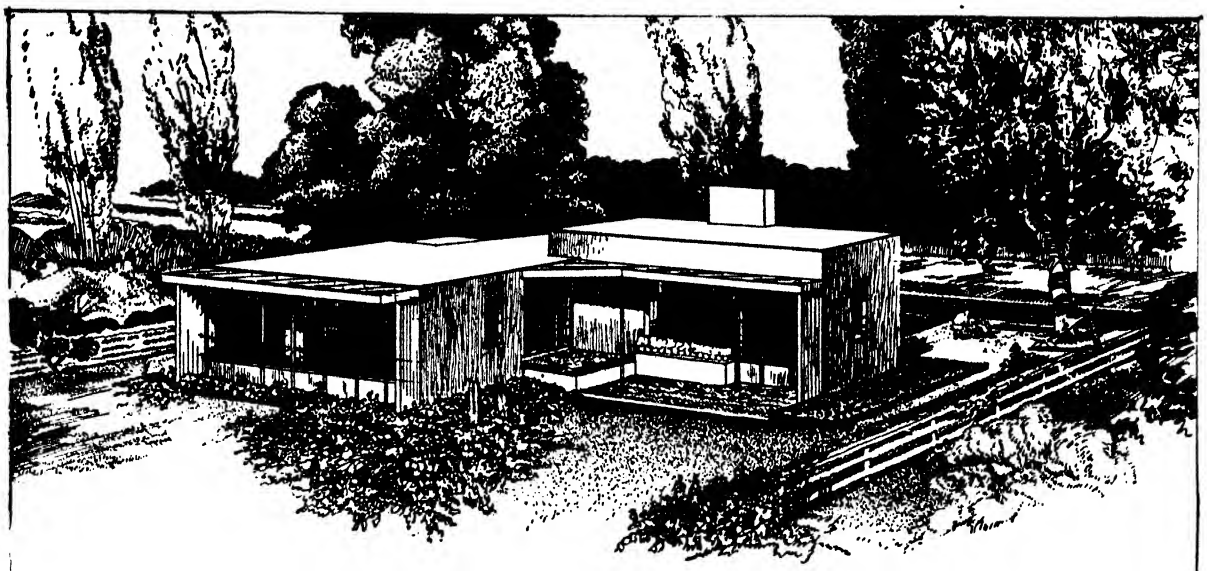
PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

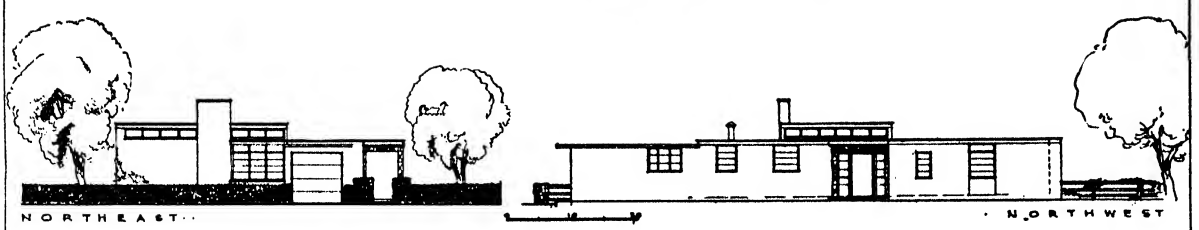
LOCATION
N. CAROLINA

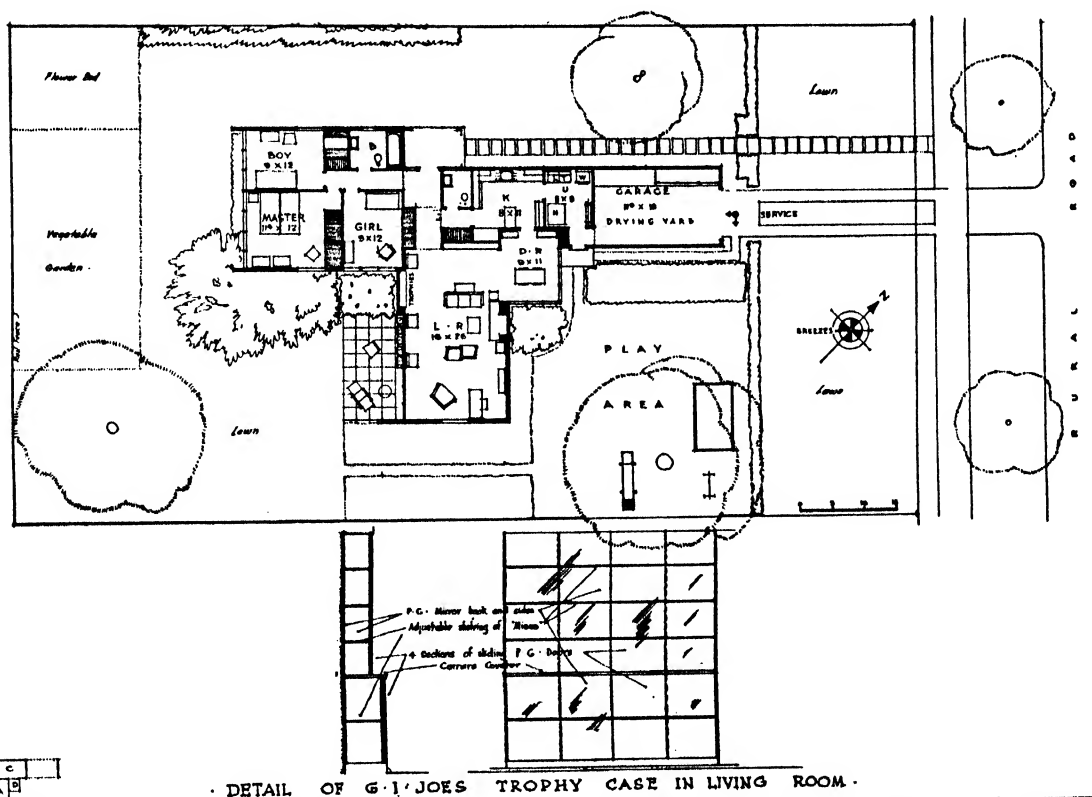
M. RIGHTON SWICEGOOD
851 GRAND CONCOURSE
BRONX, NEW YORK

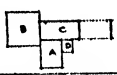


RAYMOND W. GARBE
104 S. MICHIGAN AVE.
CHICAGO 3, ILL.









· DETAIL OF G·I·JOES TROPHY CASE IN LIVING ROOM ·

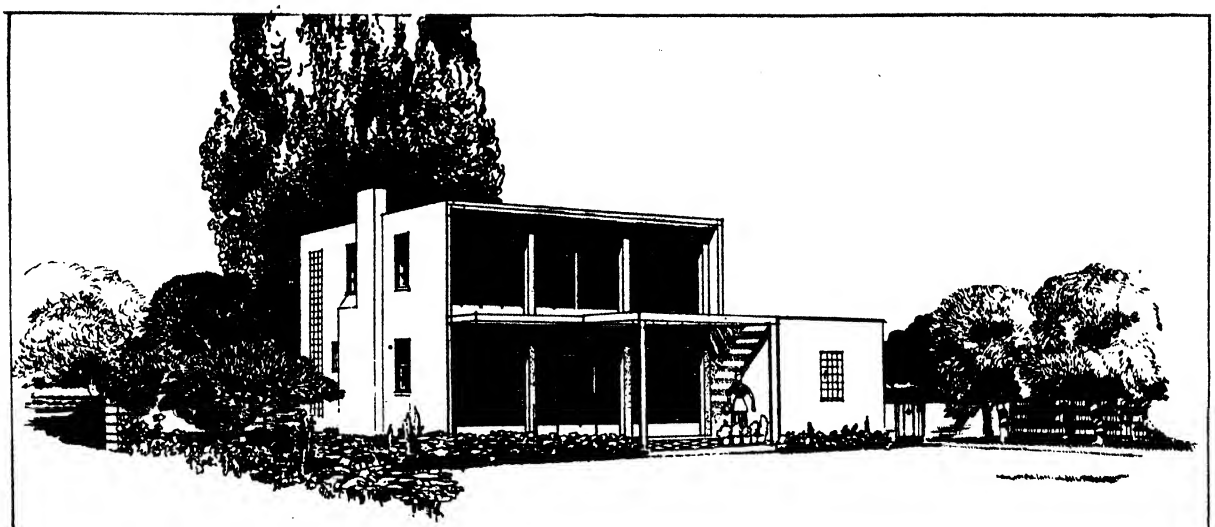
FLOOR AREA	
A · 16'X10'	410.0
B · 21'X24'	514.5
C · 12'X29'	348.0
D · 8'X8'	64.0
Total sq. ft.	1342.5

PENCIL POINTS ✦ ✦ ✦ PITTSBURGH ✦ ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION ✦

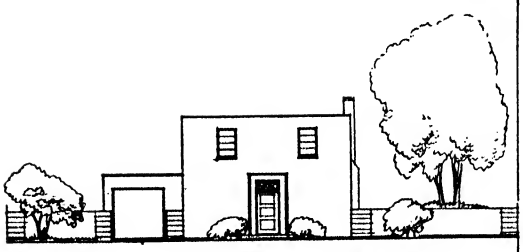
A HOUSE FOR CHEERFUL LIVING · LOCATION CALIFORNIA

Submitted by R. W. TEMPEST

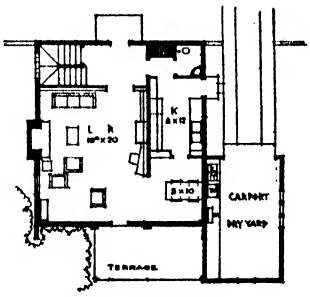
R. W. TEMPEST
1411 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 7, MICH.



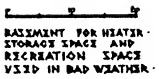
NORTHWEST

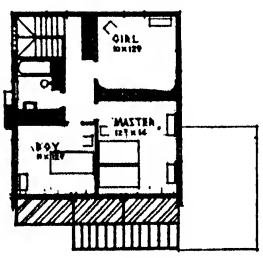


NORTHEAST

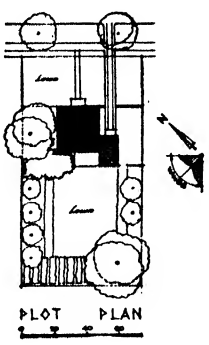


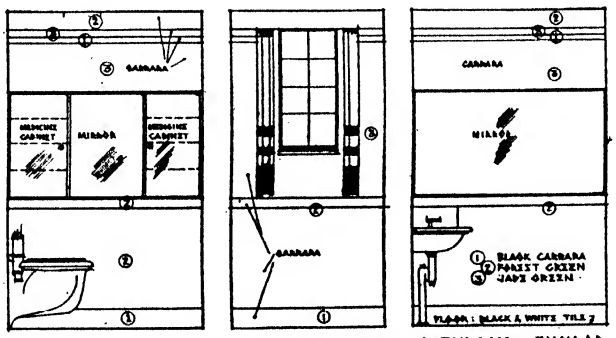
FIRST FLOOR



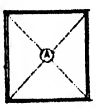


SECOND FLOOR





DETAIL OF LAVATORY KITCHEN AND BATHROOM SIMILAR
MATERIALS BUT OTHER COLORS
FIGURED PLATE GLASS RAILING BETWEEN LANDING & SECOND FLOOR



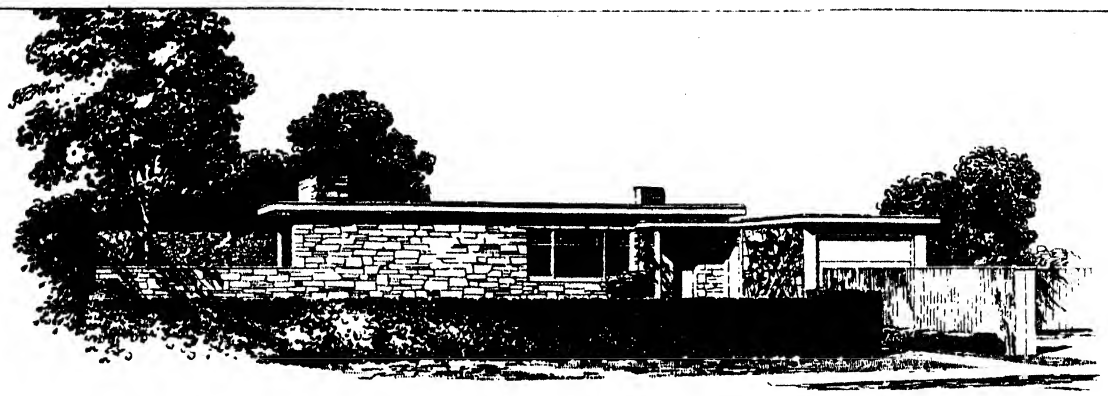
A - 25 x 27 - 675 '
Total square feet 1350
FLOOR AREA

A HOUSE FOR
CHEERFUL LIVING
IN SOUTHERN
OHIO

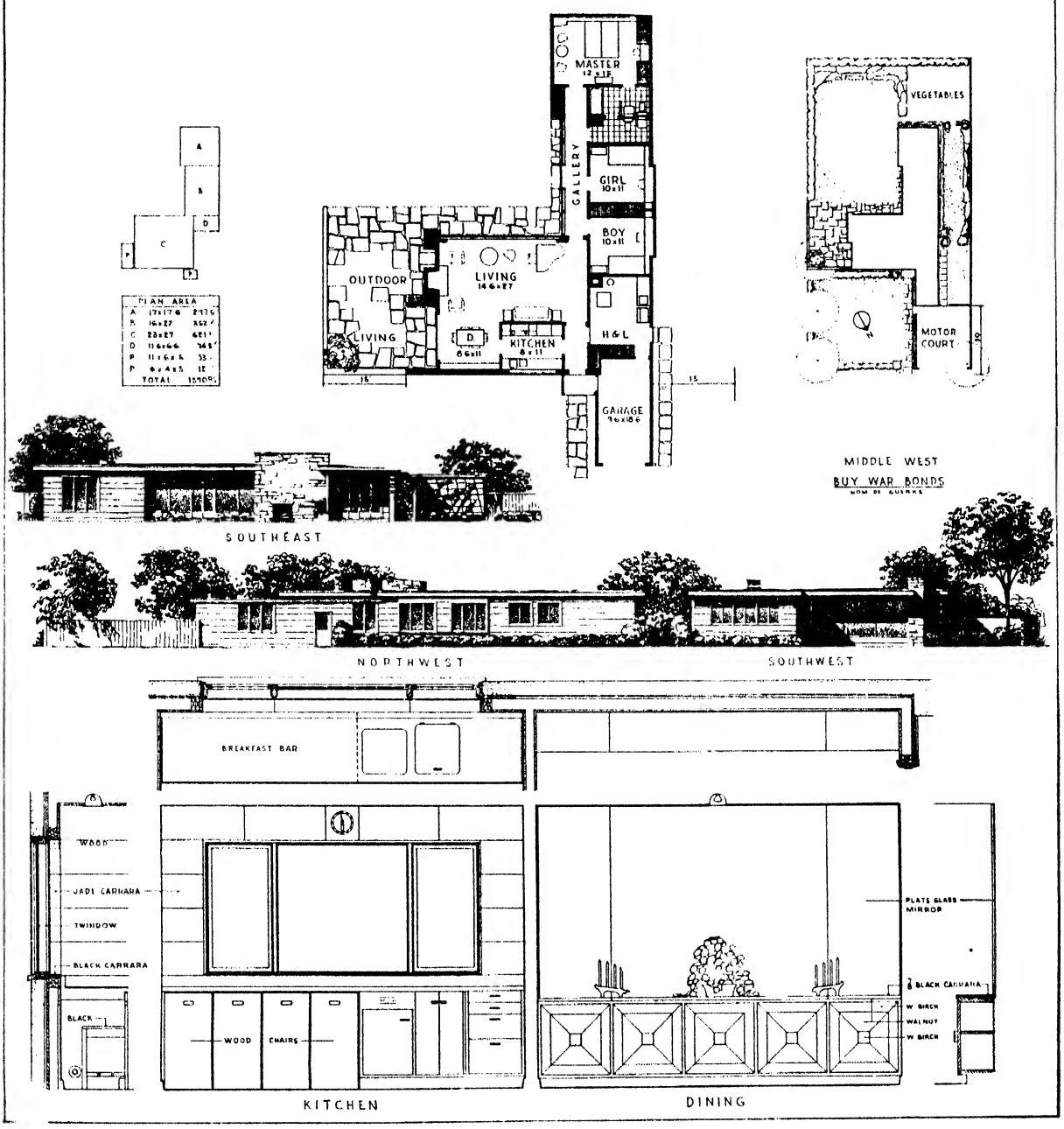
Submitted by

PENCIL POINTS · PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

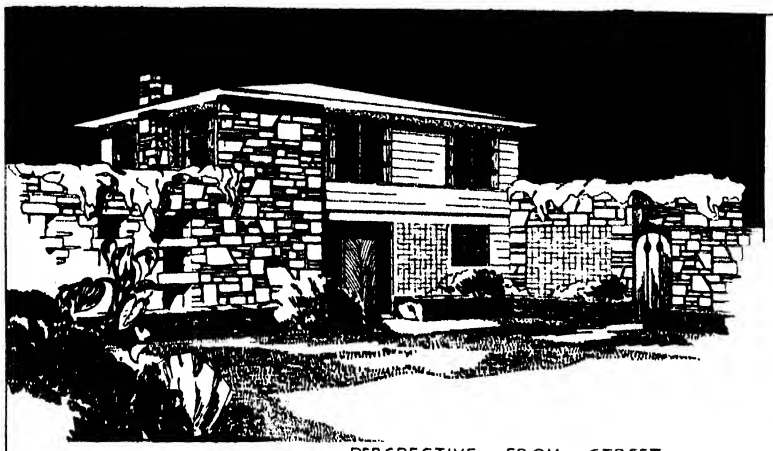
R. W. TEMPEST
1411 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 7, MICH.



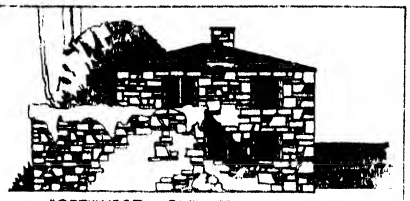
PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION



CLYDE A. STOODY
531 CARYL DRIVE
PITTSBURGH 10, PA.

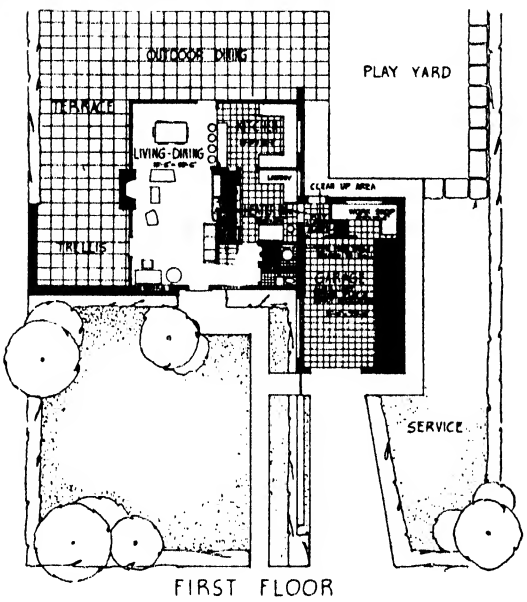


PERSPECTIVE FROM STREET

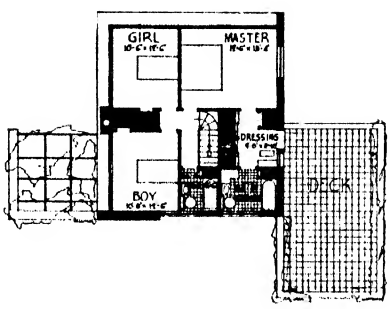


NORTHWEST ELEVATION

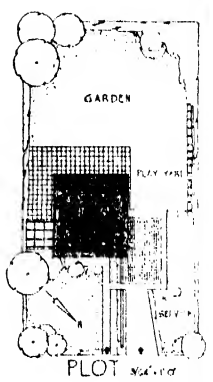
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION



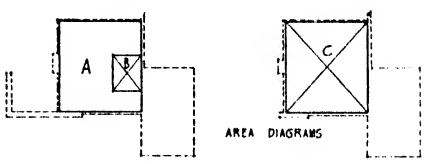
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

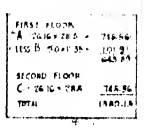


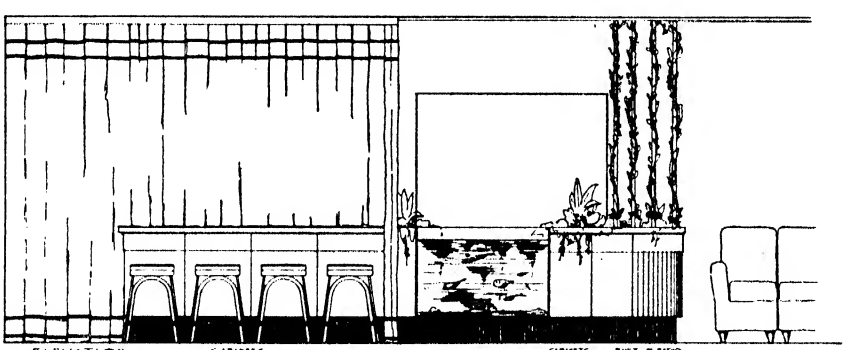
PLOT



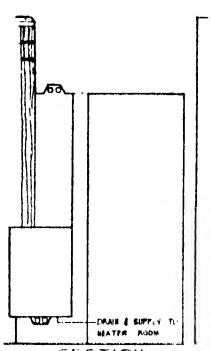
AREA DIAGRAMS

AREA CALCULATION

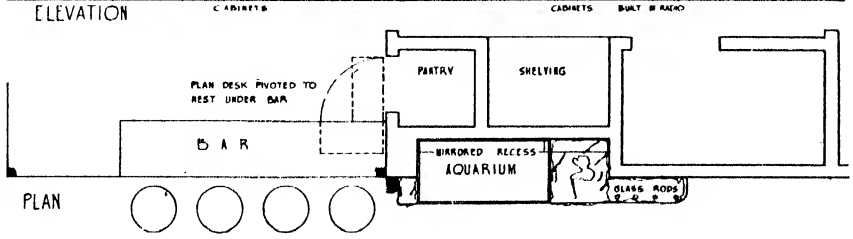




ELEVATION



SECTION

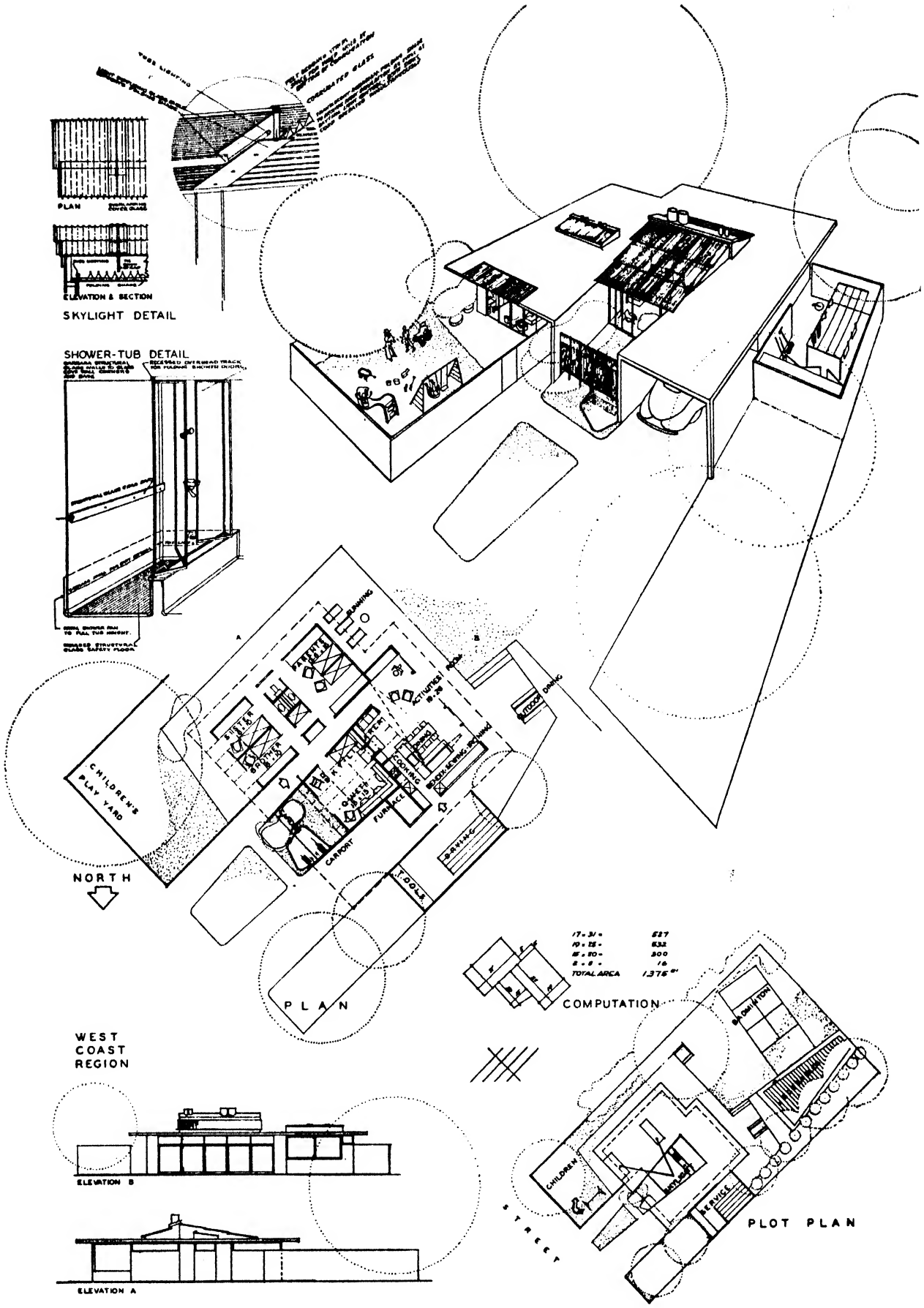


PLAN

LOCATION MIDWEST
"LITTLE JOE"

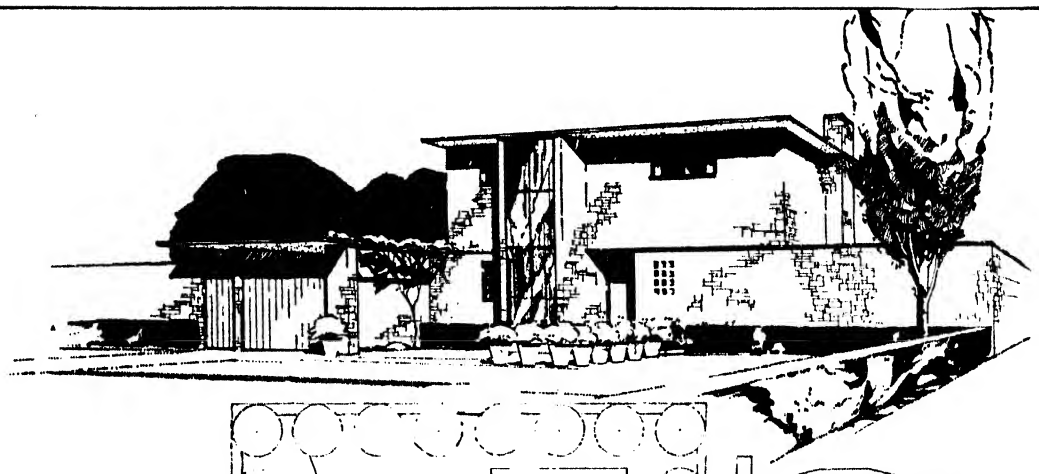
PENCIL POINTS
PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

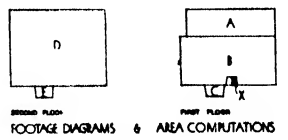
SAMUEL LADD
7220 TULANE AVE.
UNIVERSITY CITY 5, MO.



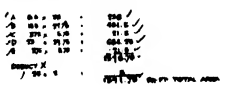
PENCIL POINTS • PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

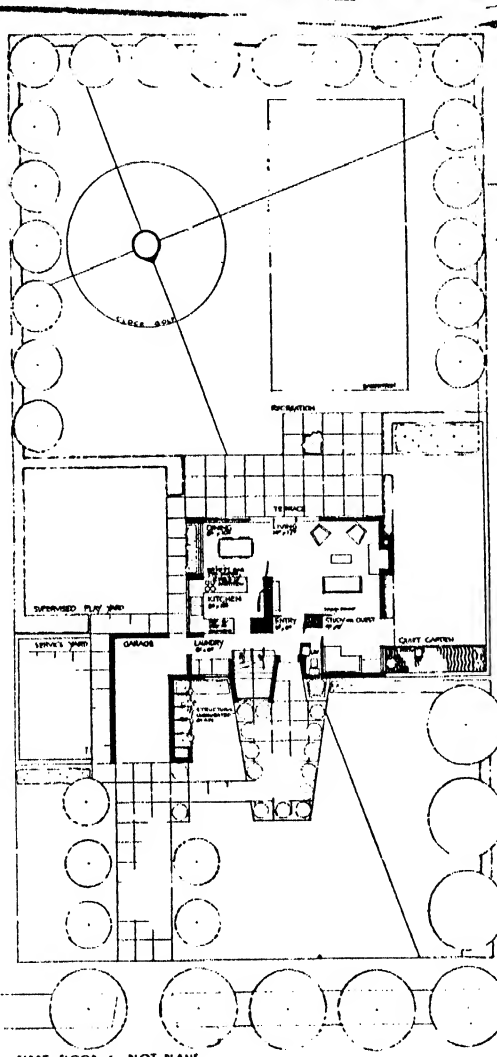
LOIS & FRED LANGHORST
319 GRANT AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.



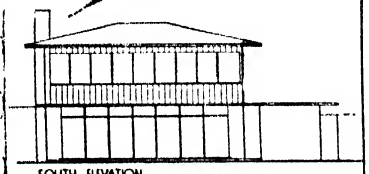


FOOTAGE DIAGRAMS & AREA COMPUTATIONS

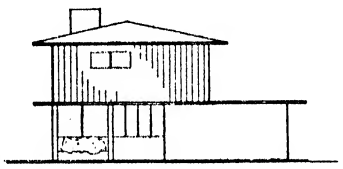




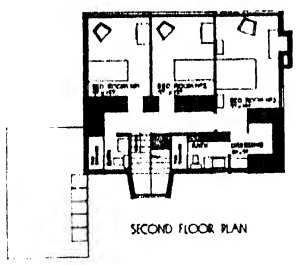
FIRST FLOOR & PLOT PLANS



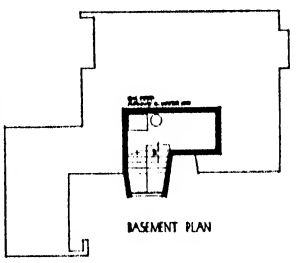
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



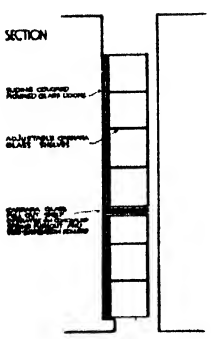
BASEMENT PLAN

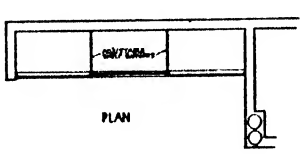
LOCATION -

CALIFORNIA

SUBMITTED BY -

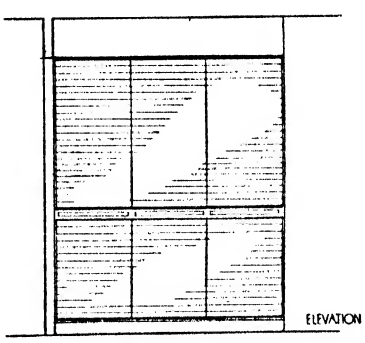
"KLIXON"





PLAN

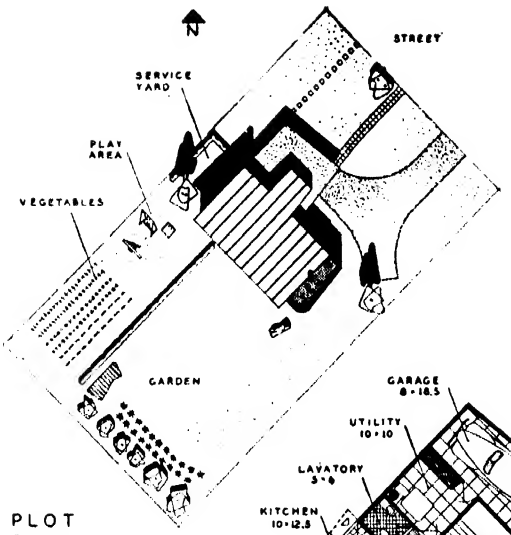
INTERIOR GLASS DETAIL
STORAGE CABINET IN KITCHEN



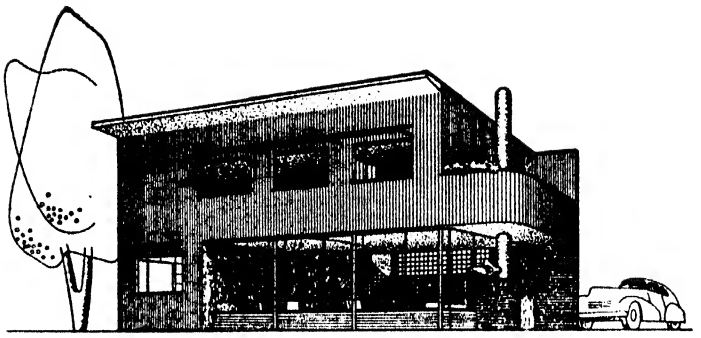
ELEVATION

PENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION --

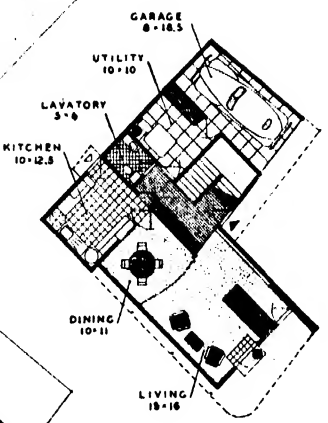
LOUIS C. DIXON & LEE B. KLINE
1151 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.



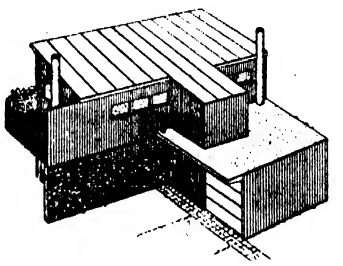
PLOT PLAN



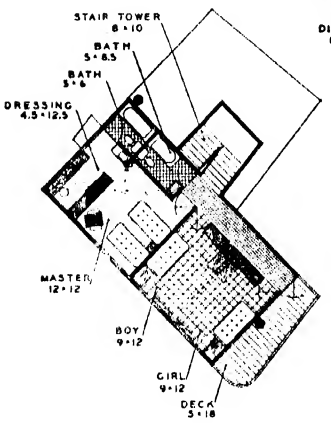
SOUTH



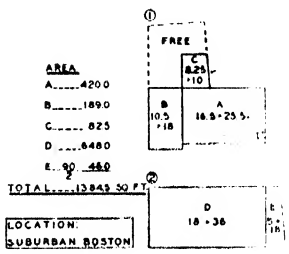
FIRST FLOOR

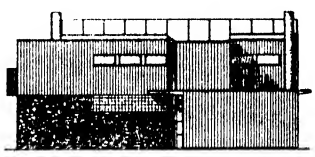


EAST

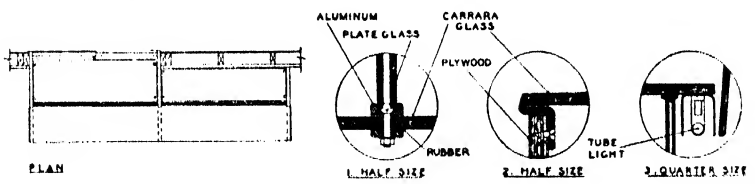


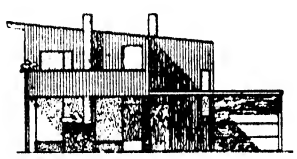
SECOND FLOOR



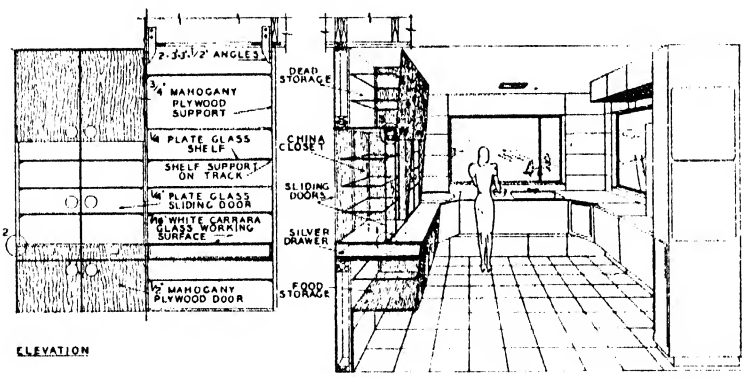


NORTHEAST

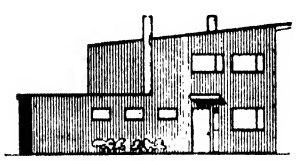




SOUTHEAST



KITCHEN CABINET

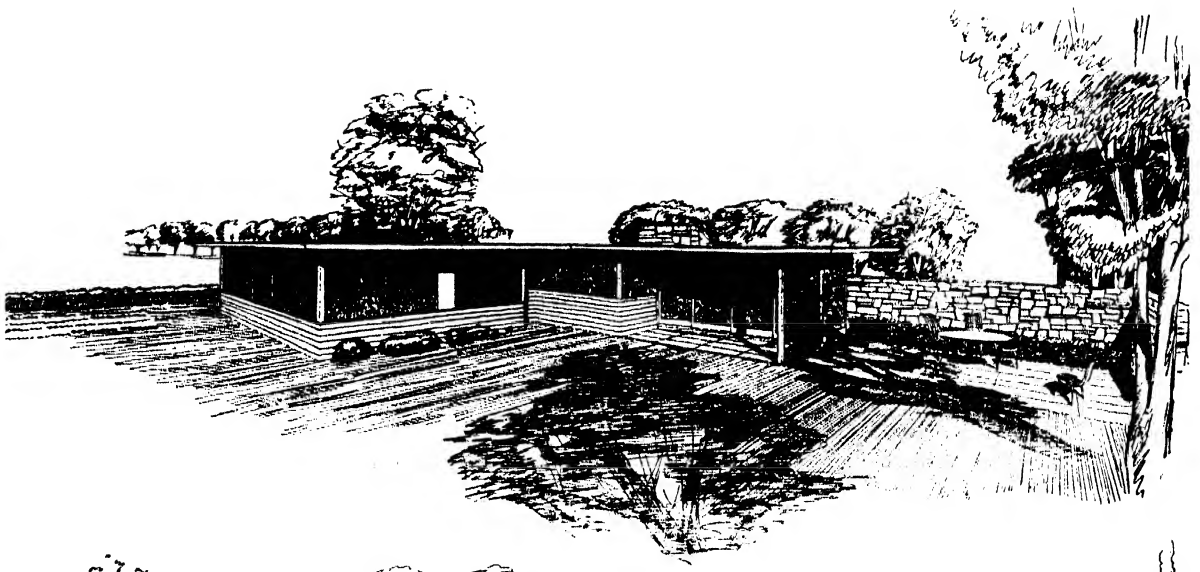


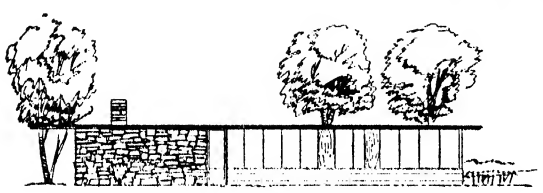
NORTHWEST

PENCIL POINTS – PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

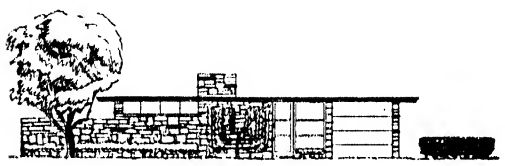
E. H. & M. K. HUNTER
MUSGROVE BUILDING
HANOVER, N. H.

*

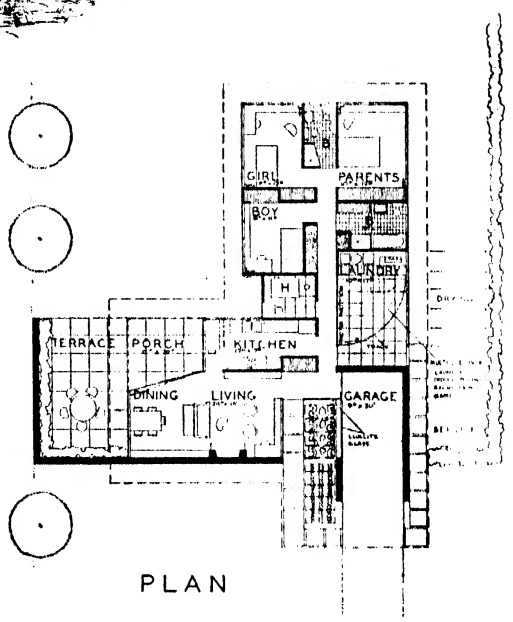




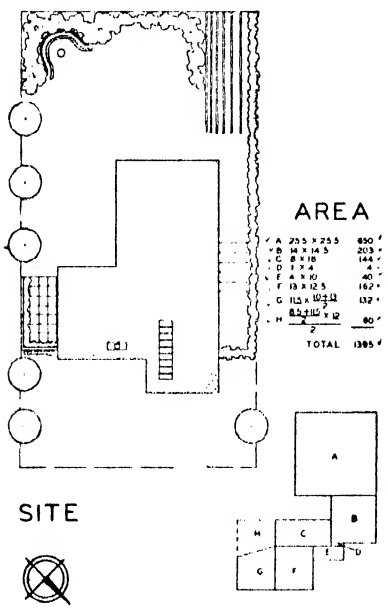
NORTHWEST



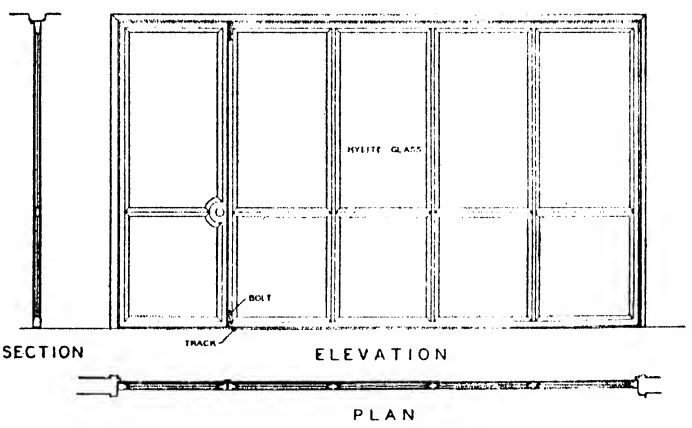
NORTHEAST



PLAN



SITE



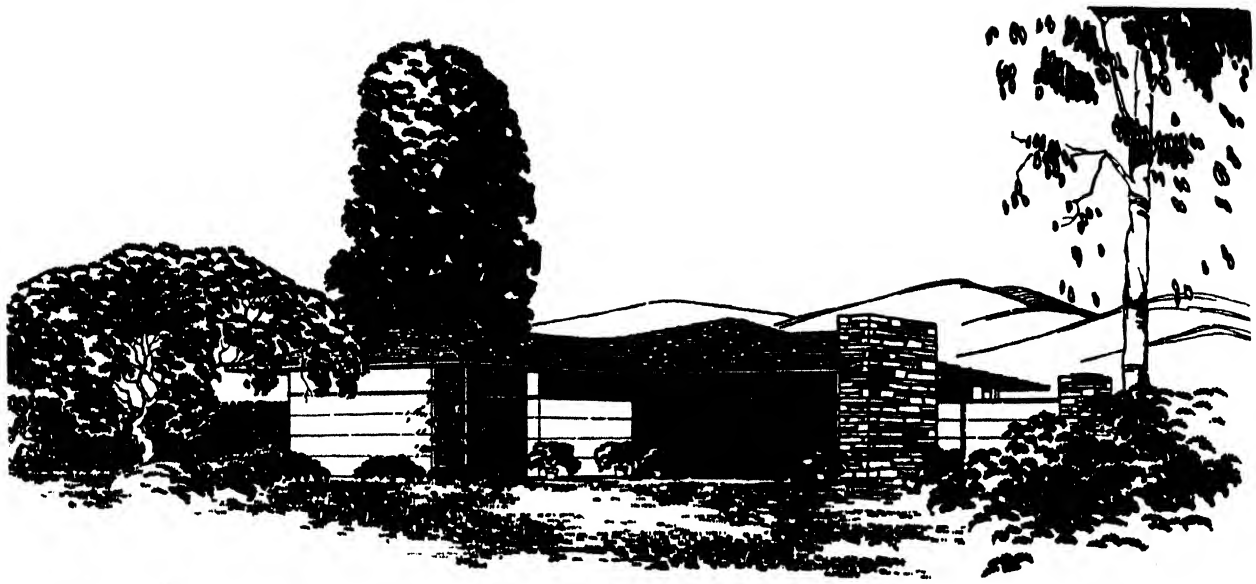
SECTION ELEVATION

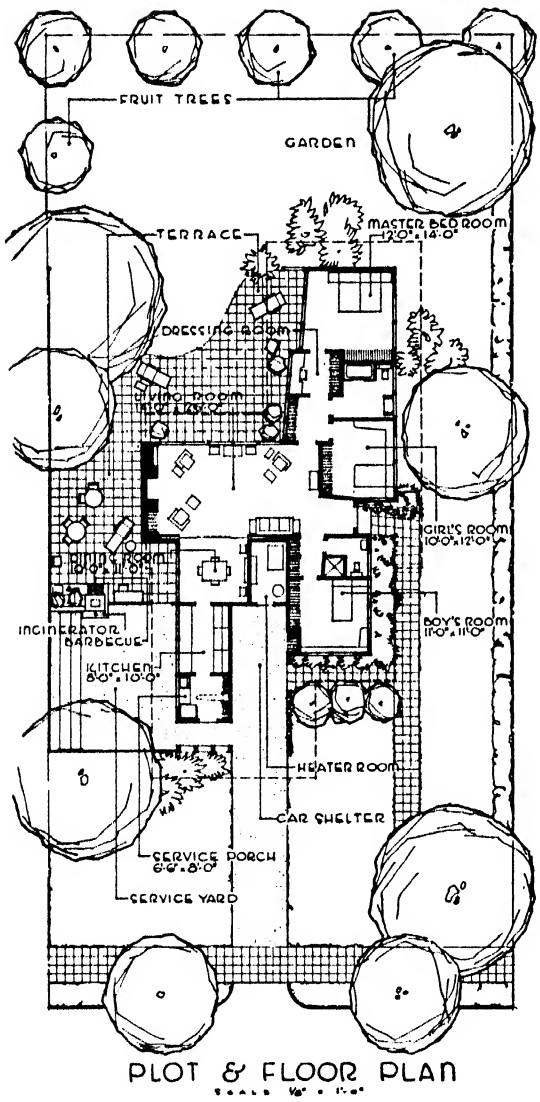
PLAN

PIVOTED GLASS PARTITION AT MULTI-USE ROOM

PENCIL POINTS— MIDWEST PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

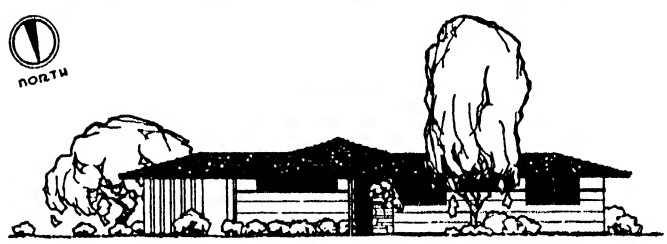
CHARLES W. LORENZ
911 LOCUST ST.
ST. LOUIS 1, MO.



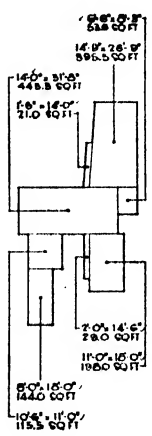


PLOT & FLOOR PLAN

NORTH ELEVATION

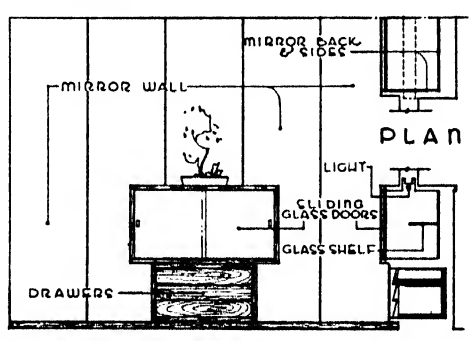


WEST ELEVATION



TOTAL FOOTAGE
1999.9 SQ FEET

LOCALE.....
CALIFORNIA

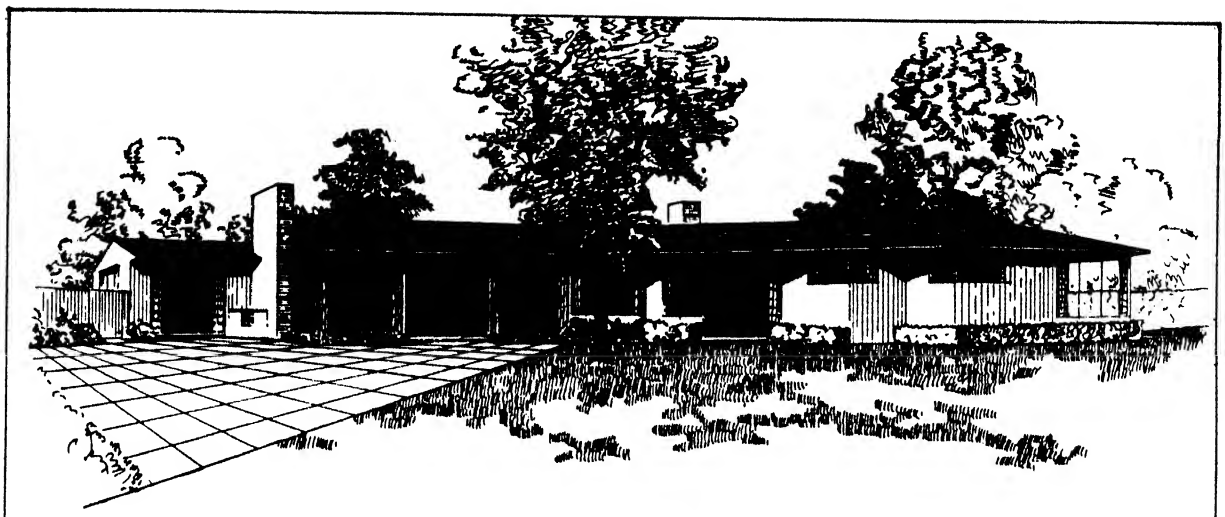


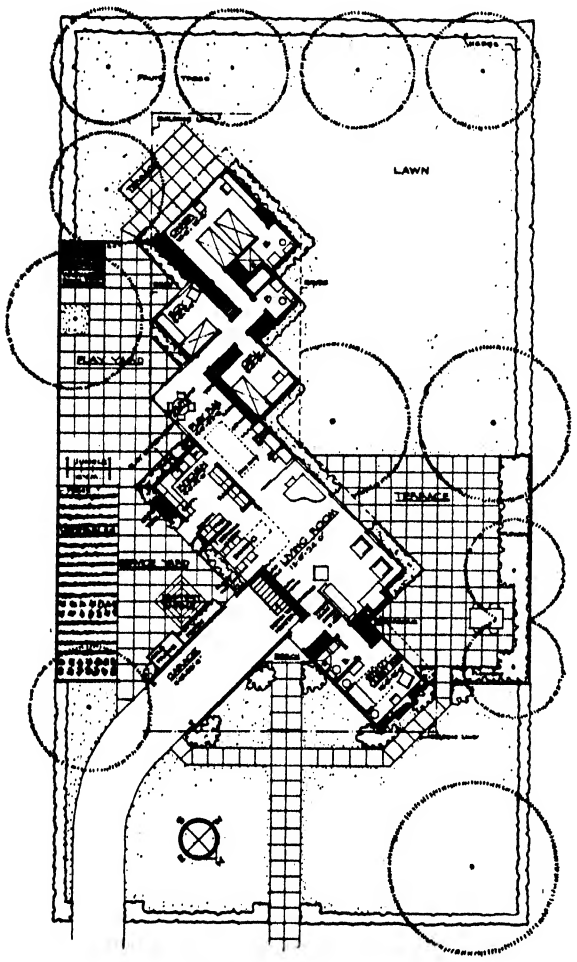
ELEVATION SECTION

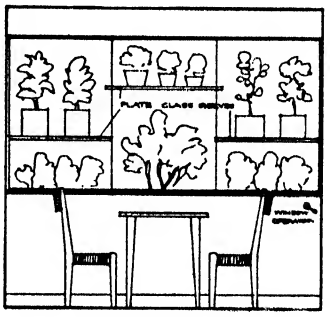
DETAIL DINING ROOM BUFFET

PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

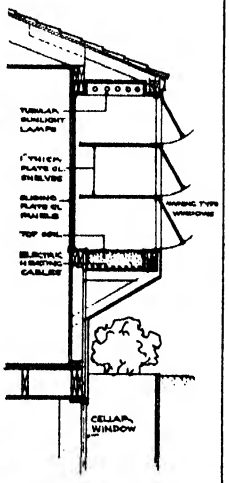
LOUIS C. SIMMEL JR.
& DOUGLAS McFARLAND
414 QUINBY BLDG.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



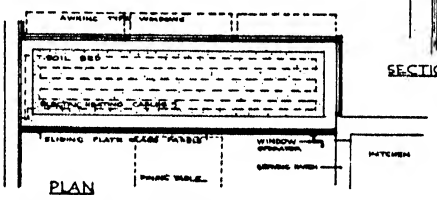




ELEVATION

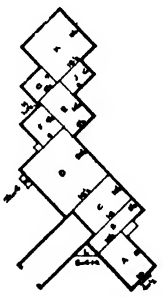


SECTION



PLAN

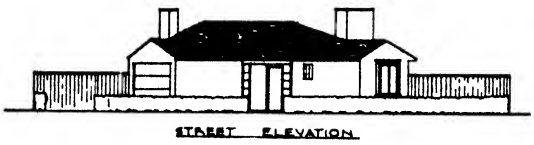
DETAIL OF PROJECTING PLANT WINDOW



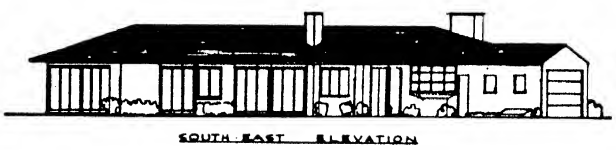
COMPUTATION OF AREAS		
A	10.0 × 18.0'	180.0
B	8.5 × 19.5'	107.25
C	10.5 × 16.0'	168.0
D	16.5 × 20.5'	379.25
E	8.5 × 14.5'	123.25
F	9.0 × 9.5'	85.5
G	7.0 × 9.5'	59.5
H	1.0 × 1.5'	1.5
J	6.0 × 9.0'	54.0
K	15.5 × 15.5'	240.25
L	8.0 × 4.0 × 2	16.0
M	4.0 × 10.5'	2.0
N	2.5 × 4.0'	10.0
TOTAL AREA		1396.2

ASSUMED LOCATION
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

SUBMITTED BY



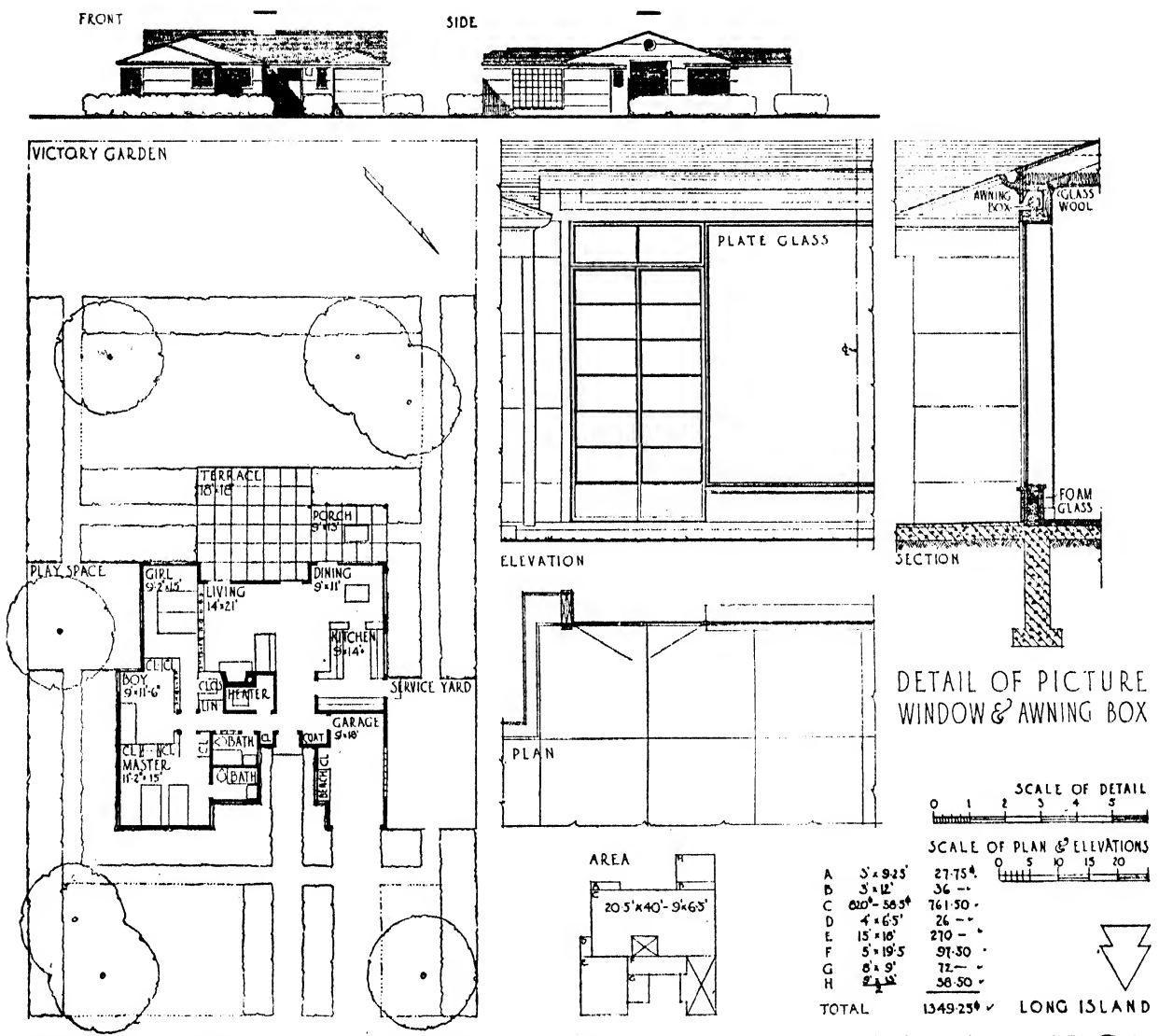
STREET ELEVATION



SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

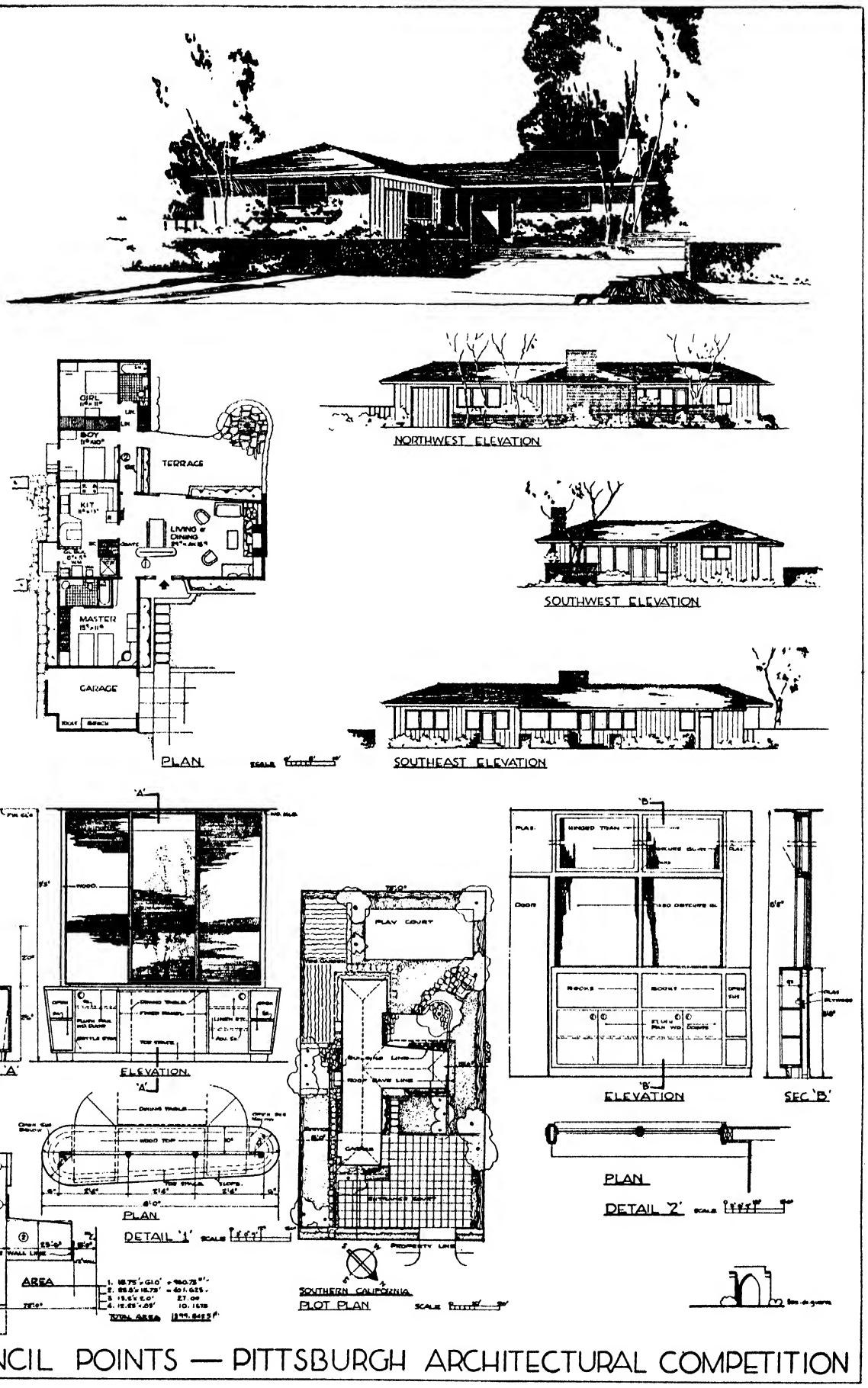
PENCIL POINTS · PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

BURTON ASHFORD BUGBEE
121 E. 64th ST.
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

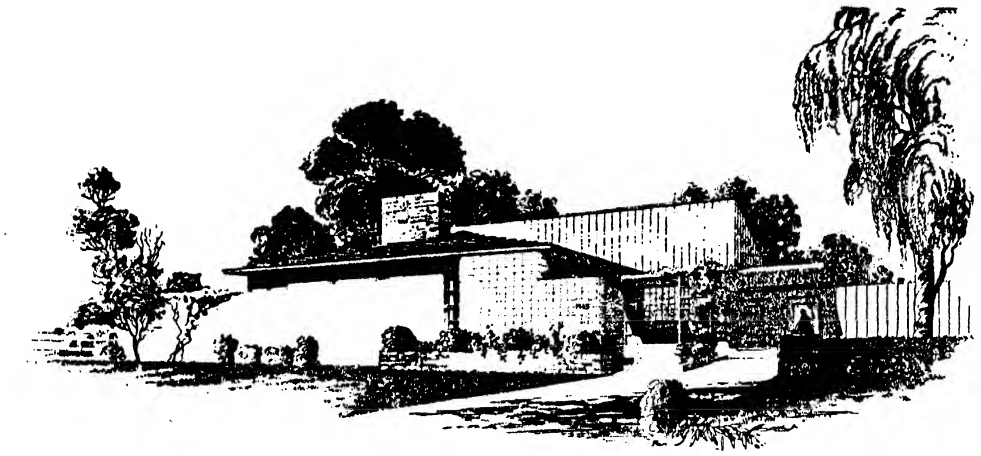


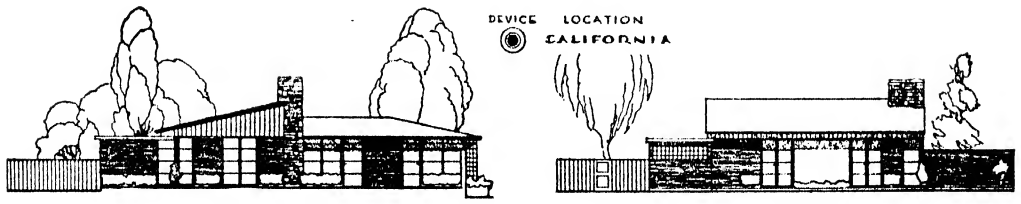
PENCIL POINTS-PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

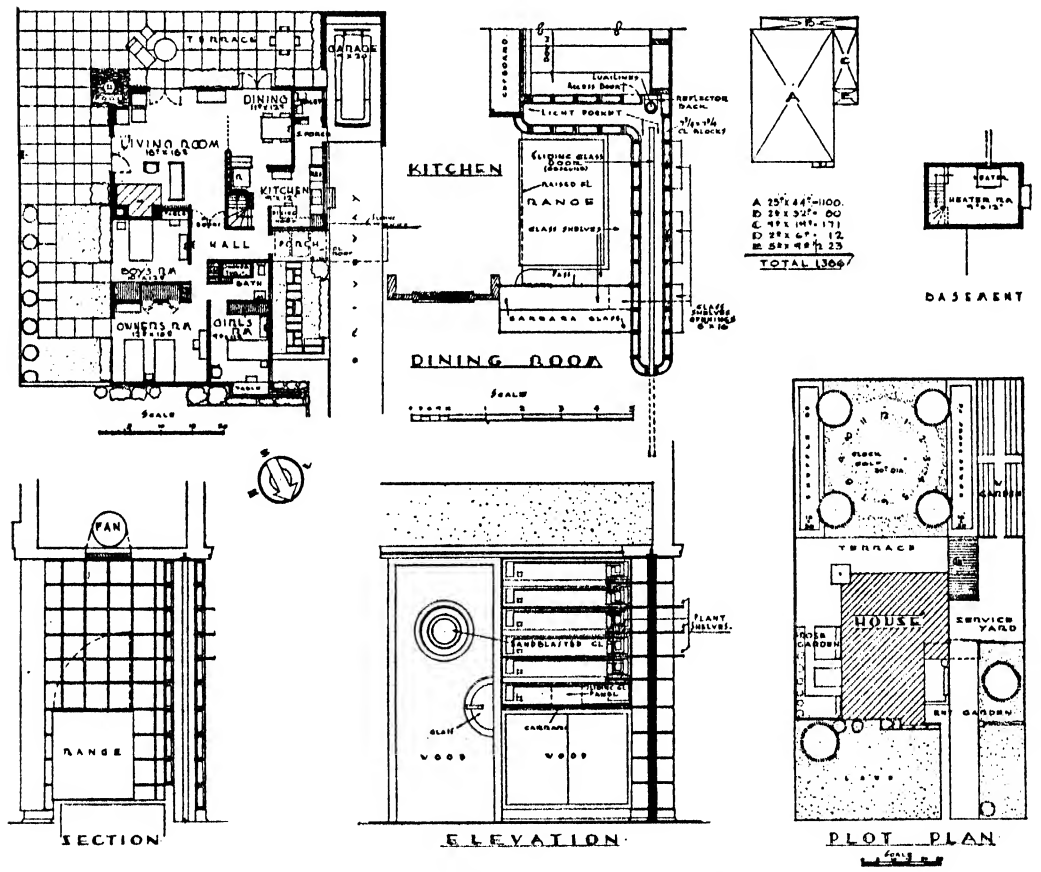
RICHARD HAVILAND SMYTHE
1 EAST 53rd ST.
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.



PAUL HAYNES
315 W. 9th ST.
LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.

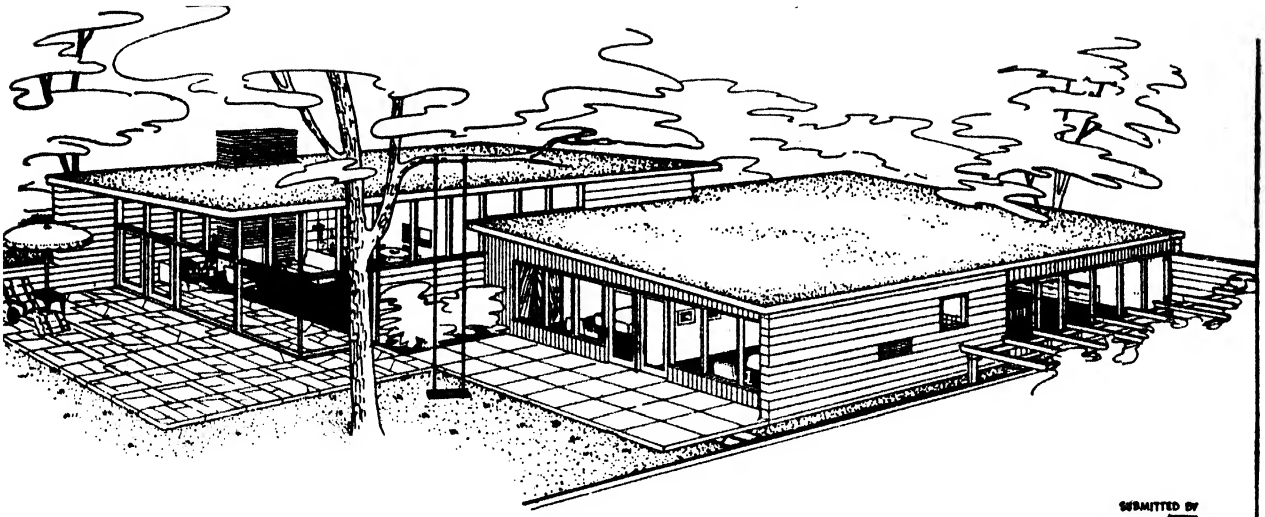


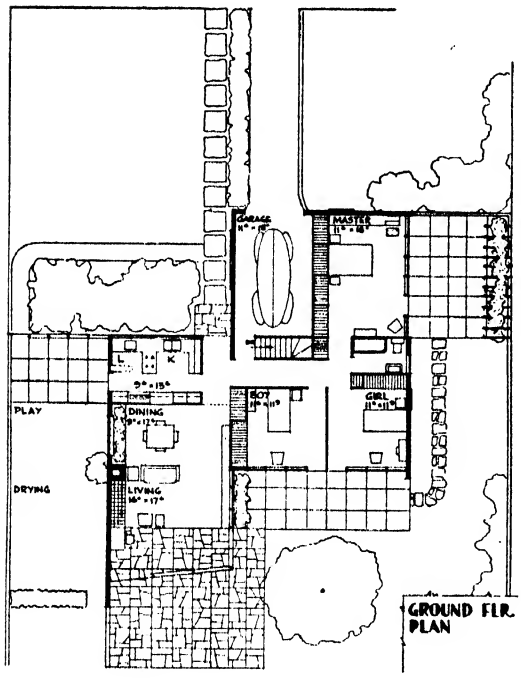




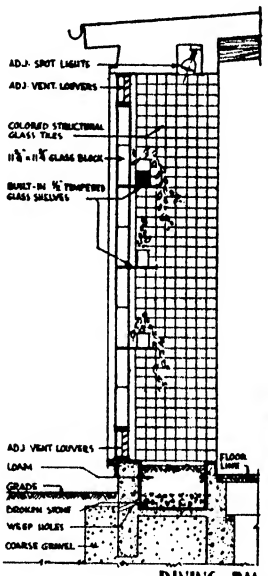
PENCIL POINTS — PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

NORMAN W. ALPAUGH
4222 HALLDALE AVE.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

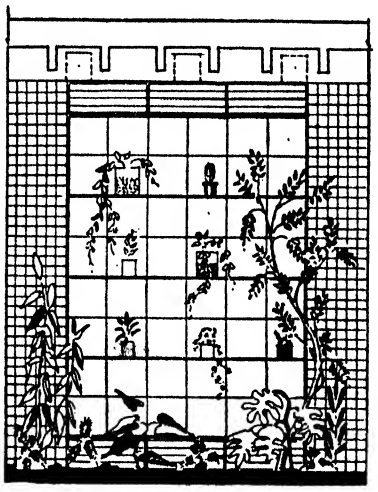


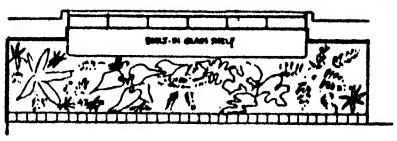


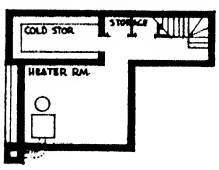
GROUND FLR. PLAN



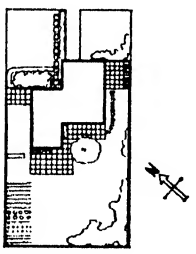
DINING RM. WINDOW





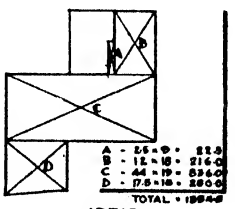


BASEMENT

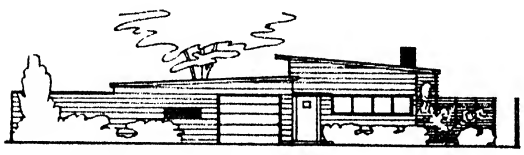


PLOT PLAN

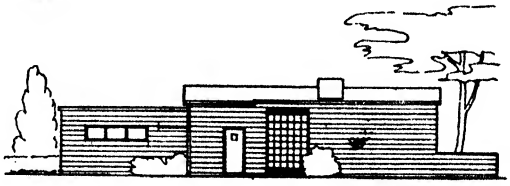
LOCATION - MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES



AREAS



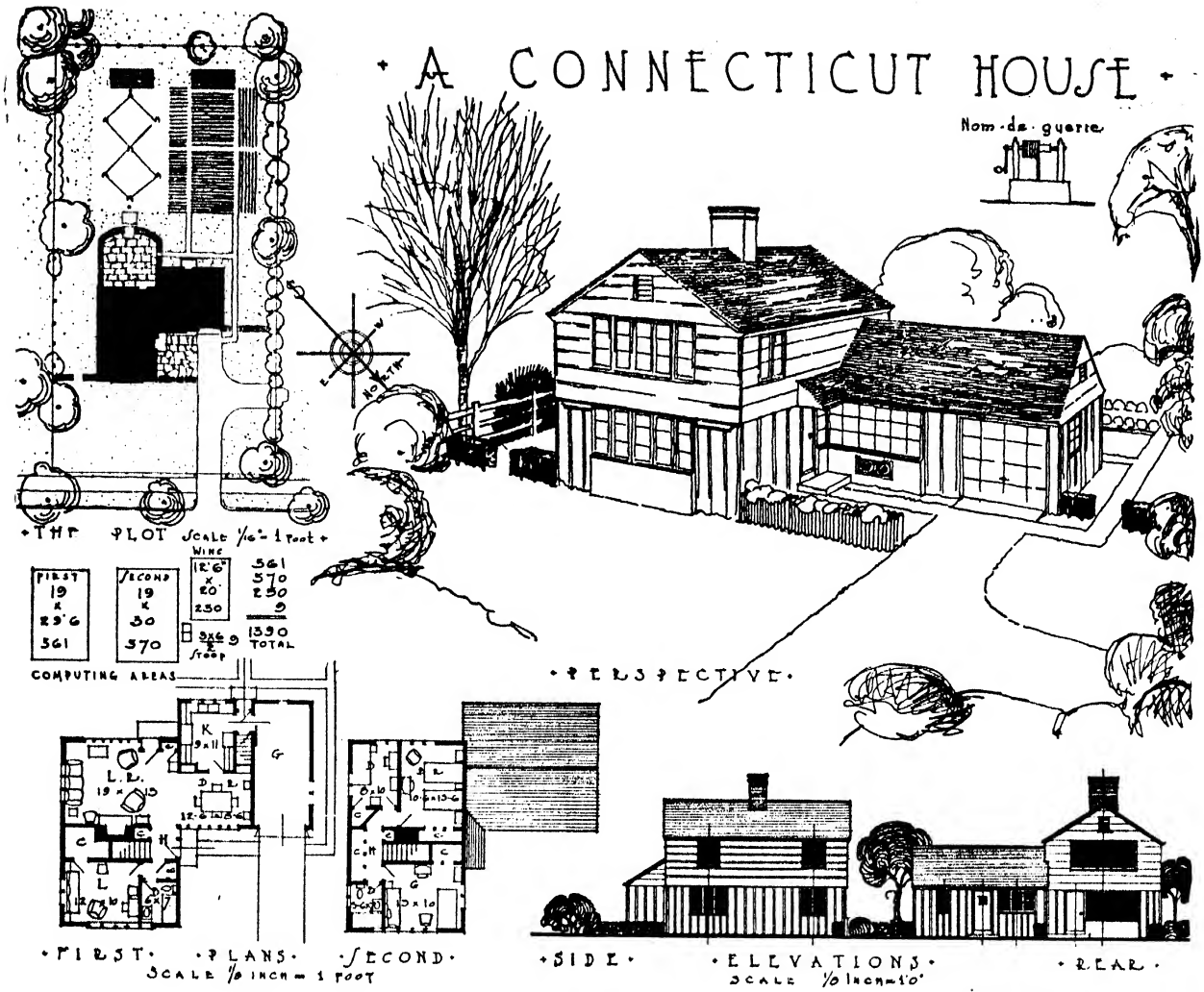
FRONT ELEVATION



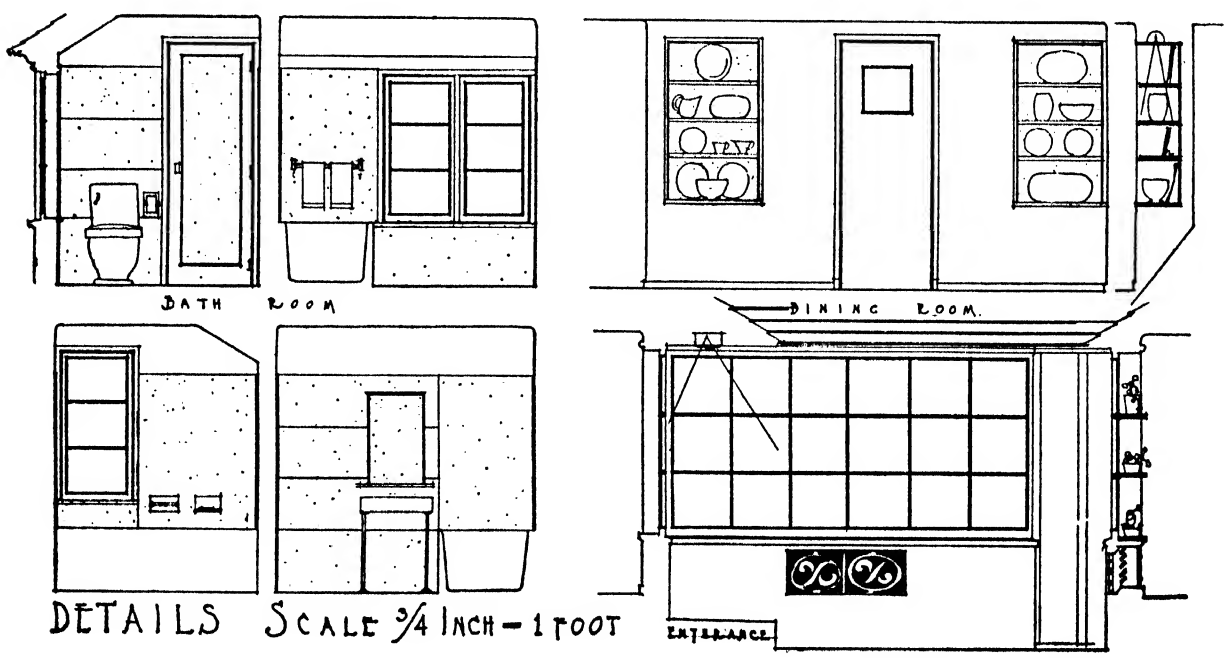
SIDE ELEVATION

ENCIL POINTS - PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

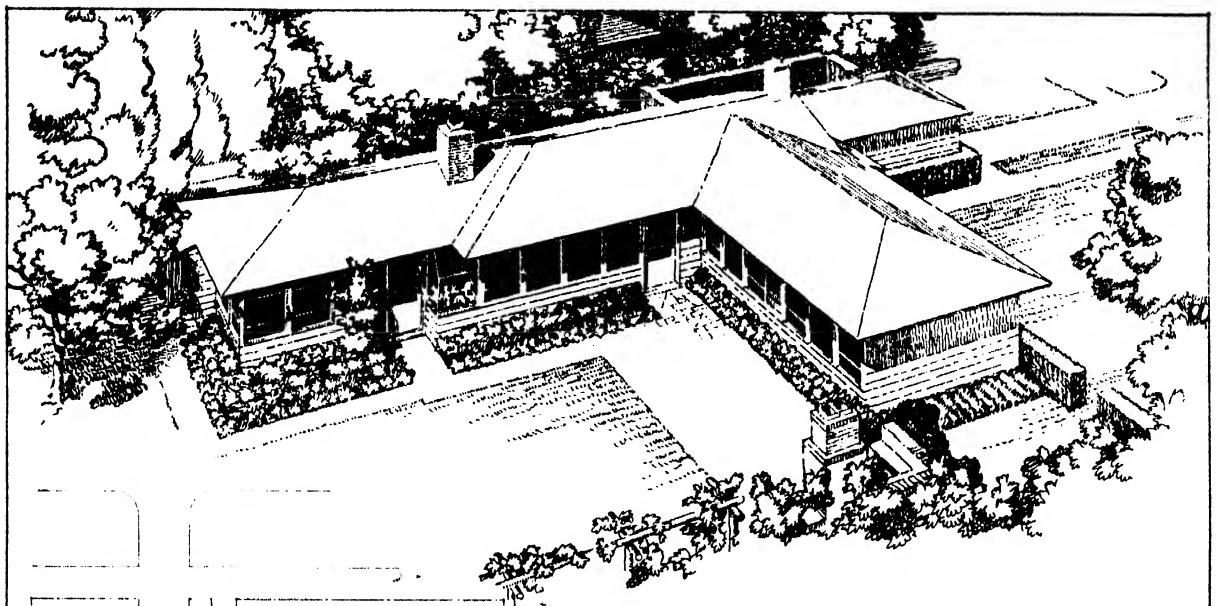
IARLES W. BEESTON
EORGETOWN, CONN.

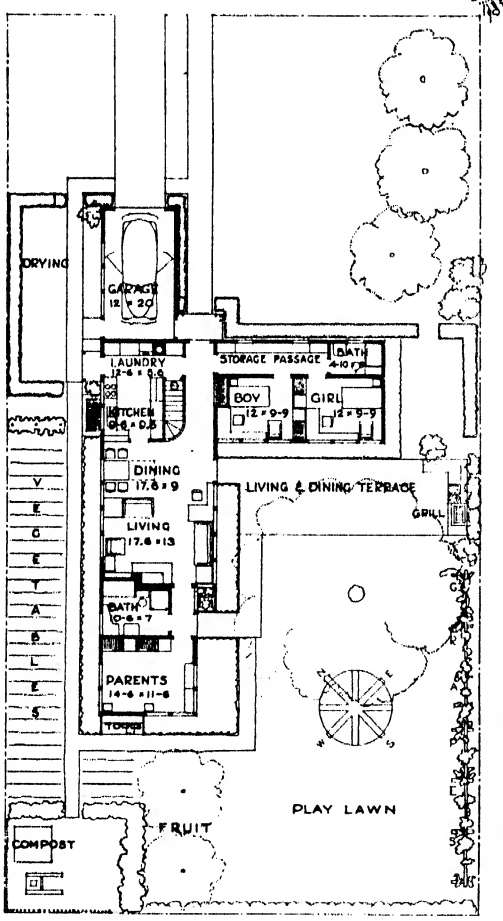


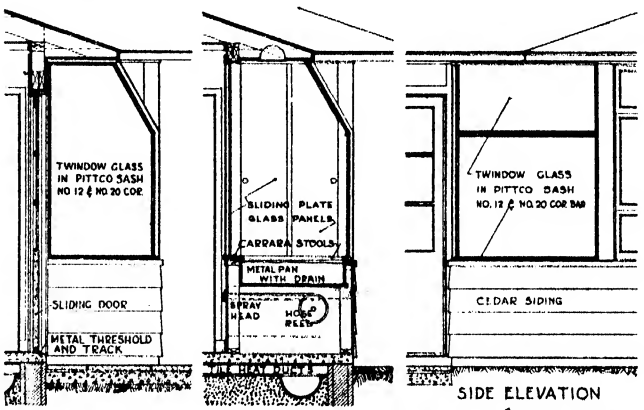
PENCIL POINTS PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

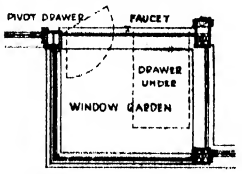


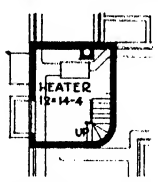
ALLAN McDOWELL & GEORGE H. VAN ANDA
KENT, CONN.

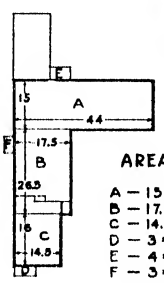








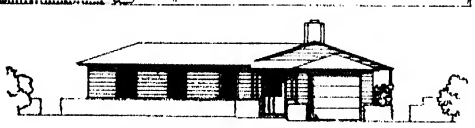




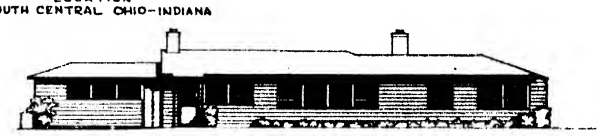
AREA TABULATION

A — 15 × 44	660.00	SQ. FT.
B — 17.5 × 26.5	463.75	" "
C — 14.5 × 16	232.00	" "
D — 3 × 7	21.00	" "
E — 4 × 7.4 + 2	14.80	" "
F — 3 × 5 + 2	7.50	" "
TOTAL AREA	1399.05	SQ. FT.

LOCATION
SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO–INDIANA



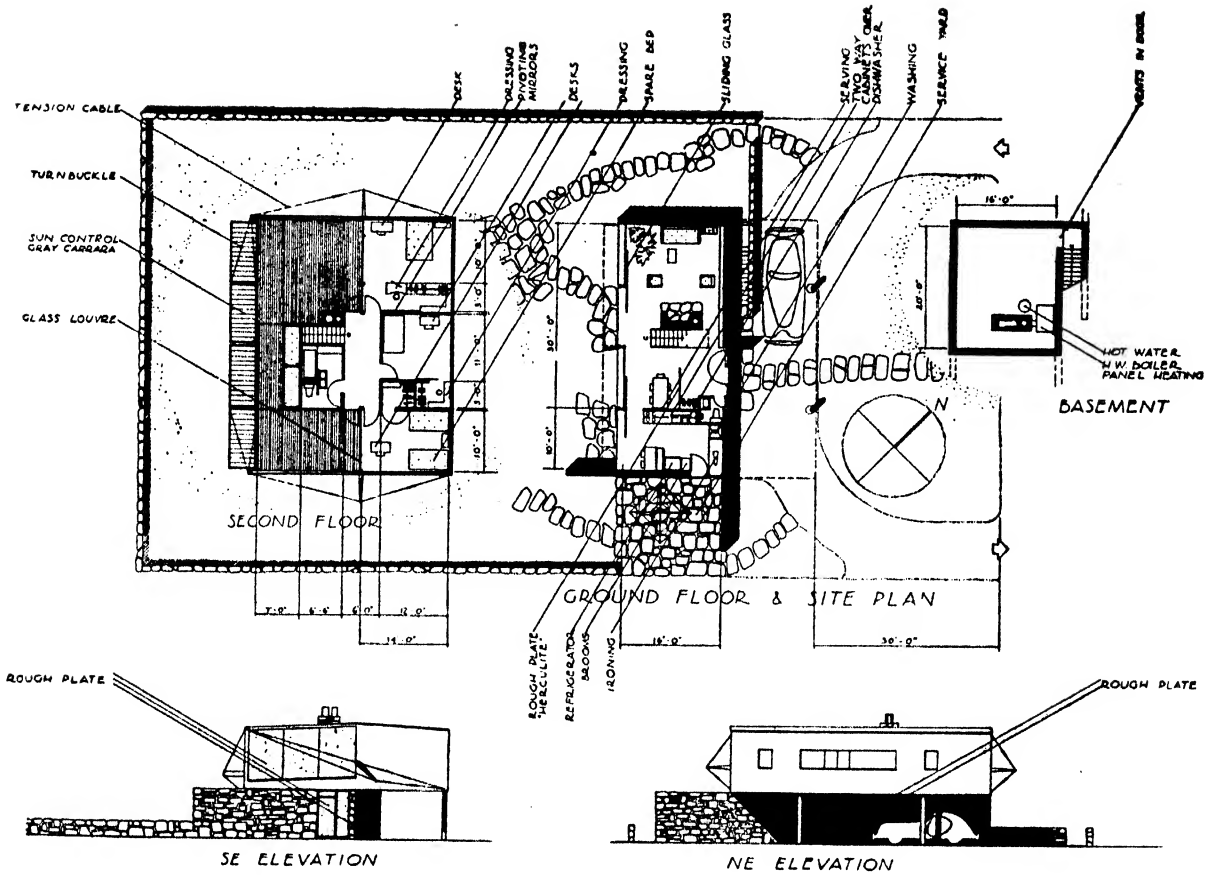
NORTHWEST ELEVATION

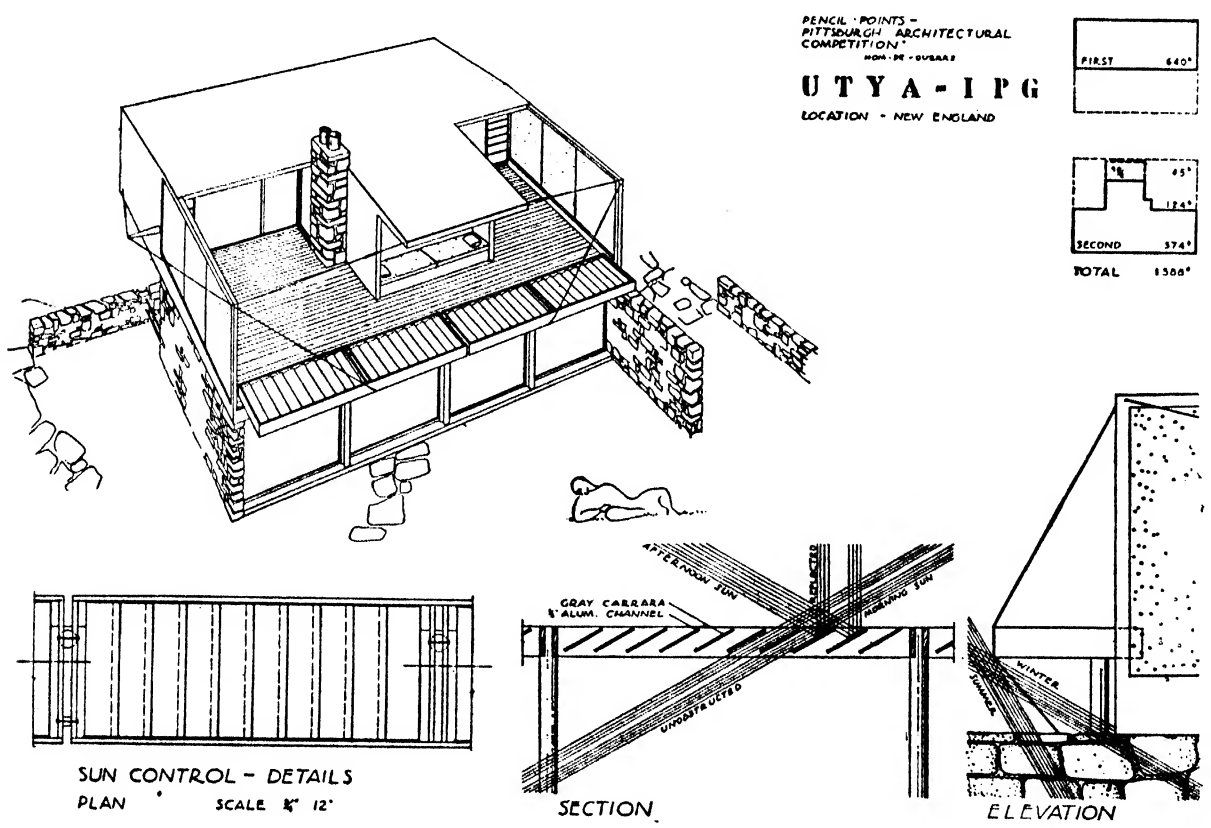


NORTHEAST ELEVATION

PENCIL POINTS — PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

PHELPS CUNNINGHAM
866 HELMSDALE ROAD
CLEVELAND 12, OHIO





MARCEL BREUER
438 EAST 86th ST.
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

INDEX OF DESIGNERS

OTHER REINHOLD BOOKS ON ARCHITECTURE AND CITY PLANNING

architecture

Hospitals—Integrated Design
by Isadore Rosenfield
308 pages, 9 x 12, Illustrated, $10.75

Apartment Houses
by Joseph Abel and Fred N. Severud — In preparation

Shops and Stores
by Morris Ketchum, Jr. — In preparation

U. N. Headquarters
by Le Corbusier — In preparation

Search for Form
by Eliel Saarinen — In preparation

So You Want to Build a School
by John Lyon Reid and Charles Wesley Bursch
In preparation

Thermal Insulation of Buildings
by Paul Dunham Close — 100 pages, 6 x 9, Illustrated, $1.75

This Business of Architecture
by Royal Barry Wills — 210 pages, 6 x 9, Illustrated, $3.00

Don Graf Data Sheets
779 pages, 4 x 7, Illustrated, $6.00

city planning

New City Patterns
by S. E. Sanders and A. J. Rabuck
200 pages, 8½ x 11, Illustrated, $8.00

Housing and Citizenship—
A Study in Low-Cost Housing
by Major George Herbert Gray
250 pages, 8½ x 11½, Illustrated, $7.50

The Art of Building Cities
by Camillo Sitte—Translated from the German by Lt. Charles T. Stewart, USNR, former Director, The Urban Land Institute — 130 pages, 8½ x 9¼, Illustrated, $6.00

Cities of Latin America—
Housing and Planning to the South
by Francis Violich — 376 pages, 6 x 9, Illustrated, $3.75

The City—Its Growth, Its Decay, Its Future
by Eliel Saarinen — 379 pages, 6 x 9, Illustrated, $3.75